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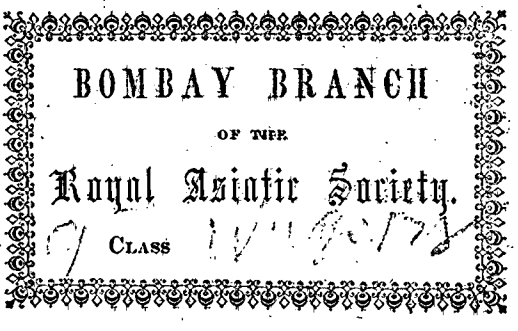

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

13401-4

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1876-77.

20/1/7

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PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDICES TO DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

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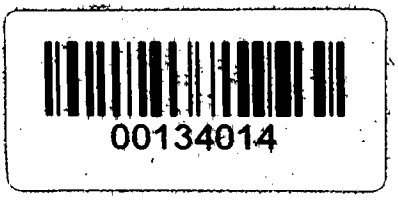
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SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Personal Administration.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos continued to occupy the office of Governor. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on His Grace the order of G.C.S.I. during the year. The command of the Military forces was held by Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. The Ordinary Members of Council were the Honorable Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., and the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., since deceased. The latter gentleman, however, vacated his seat on the 12th March 1877, and proceeded to England to take up his appointment as a Member of the Council of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. There being no Provisional Member to supply the vacancy, His Grace the Governor in Council, under the powers vested in him by the provisions of Section XXVII of the "Indian Councils' Act, 1861," appointed the Honorable W. Hudleston, Chief Secretary, to be a Temporary Member of the Council, the Honorable D. F. Carmichael succeeding him as Chief Secretary. On the 7th June 1877 a warrant under Her Royal Sign-manual having been received from Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, appointing, under the authority vested in Her by the 32 and 33 Vict., Chapter 97, Section 8, William Hudleston, Esq., Temporary Member of Council, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, that gentleman took his seat accordingly on the 12th June 1877 under the usual salute. On Mr. Ellis's retirement the Government were pleased to express in the official *Gazette* their appreciation of his services in the following terms :—

"In accepting this resignation, His Grace the Governor in Council desires to record his sense of the loss to the administration of government in this country by Mr.

Ellis's retirement, and of the high value of the important services rendered by Mr. Ellis to the State during a long and distinguished career."

Legislative Council. The Honorable Mr. O'Sullivan was nominated an Additional Member of the Legislative Council on the Honorable H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General, proceeding on leave to England. The Honorables V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., G. N. Gajapathi Row, and J. G. Coleman were re-appointed Members.

Government on the Hills. The annual movement of Government to the Nilgiris was made in April 1876, and the Government returned to the Presidency Town in October of the same year. Twenty-one councils were held at Ootacamund, exclusive of extraordinary meetings. The first Council was held on the 21st April and the last on the 12th October.

The Governor's Tours. During the sojourn of the Government on the Nilgiris His Grace the Governor, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, proceeded on a tour to Mysore and Bangalore towards the end of August and returned to Ootacamund about the middle of the following month. His Grace left the Hills for Madras on the 28th September and embarked on a lengthened tour, calling at Cocanada, Vizagapatam, the Andaman Islands, Rangoon, Colombo, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut; and returned thence to Madras on the 8th November. On the 16th December, His Grace proceeded by sea in the steam ship "Tenasserim" to Calcutta *en route* to Delhi, in order to be present at the Imperial Proclamation ceremony, and returned to the Presidency by rail on the 18th January 1877.

Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed on the 27th April 1876, intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to Her Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," Queen Victoria, by a Proclamation signed at the Court of Windsor the day following, in the 39th year of Her reign, assumed the title of "Empress of India."

Her Majesty was induced to make this addition to her titles as a formal recognition of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, as well as to mark in a special manner her interest in this great and ancient Dependency of India, and her confidence in the loyalty and affection of its princes and peoples.

To proclaim this august event to her numerous subjects scattered throughout India in a manner befitting the occasion, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, held on the 1st January 1877 an Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mogul Empire, inviting thither from all parts of India, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Heads of Administration, and Princes, Chiefs and Nobles. From this Presidency His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, and the Members of Council, the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin were invited to attend the ceremonial by His Excellency the Viceroy; and invitations to the following Princes, Rajahs and Zemindars were issued by the Local Government under the general authority vested in it by the Governor-General:—

His Highness Azim Jah, Prince of Arcot.
The Princess of Tanjore.
His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram.
The Maharaja of Jeypore.
The Raja of Sandúr.
„ Venkatagiri.
„ Kálahasti.
„ Pudukóta.
„ Zamorin of Calicut.
„ Zamindar of Pittapur.
„ Karvetnagar.
„ Shivaganga.
„ Ettiapuram.

His Highness Azim Jah, Prince of Arcot, the Princess of Tanjore, and the Zamindar of Ettiapuram alone availed themselves of the invitation. The famine which was

daily growing in intensity in this and the Bombay Presidency was a bar to the acceptance of the invitation in several cases, and, in a few instances, the Chiefs concerned were excused on the ground of ill-health. His Grace the Governor and Staff, with the Honorable D. F. Carmichael as Secretary in attendance, proceeded to Delhi; also the Honorables J. G. Coleman and V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., in their capacity of Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

—Decorations, &c.

In commemoration of the occasion, besides conferring titles and decorations on several persons, the Viceroy declared that it was Her Majesty's intention to institute an entirely new order, to be called the "Order of the Indian Empire." The following gentlemen of this Presidency received the titles and decorations shown below:—

To be Counsellors of the Empress.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
The Maharaja of Travancore.

To be a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

His Highness Azim Jah, Prince of Arcot.

To be Companions of the same Order.

The Nawáb of Banganapalli.
George Thornhill, Esq., M.C.S.
Seshia Sastri, Dewan of Travancore.

Also lesser distinctions were conferred on some Native Chiefs and gentlemen. Further, the table of salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs was revised. The Maharaja of Travancore is now entitled to twenty-one guns, and the number of guns formerly prescribed for the other Chiefs has been raised.

—Rejoicings at Mofussil stations.

It being essential to the object in view that the significance of the occasion should be brought home, as far as possible, to the people of this country, due publicity was given to Her Majesty's Proclamation in Durbars held

on the same day, with appropriate rejoicings, by the chief Civil Officers of Government at the head-quarters of every division or district throughout India. At several stations in this Presidency the popular manifestations took the form of feeding and clothing the distressed poor, who, owing to the famine, flocked in large numbers to the principal town of each district. Displays of fire-works also took place. On this occasion Certificates were distributed to those Native gentlemen, whether in Government employ or otherwise, who had distinguished themselves by good service and loyalty to the British Government, or who, for other reasons, were considered worthy of the honor. Moreover, those ruling Chiefs who though invited were unable to proceed to Delhi, were requested to convene Durbars in their own territories on the same day for a like purpose. The Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin were the only Chiefs in this Presidency who were thus called upon, and both readily complied with the requisition.

—Rejoicings at Madras Town.

The ceremony at the Presidency town was similar to that at the mofussil stations. A spacious pavilion was erected on the Island opposite Sir Thomas Munro's statue. Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., as the President of the Council in the absence of His Grace the Governor, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., and the Principal Officers of Government, Military and Civil, the Members of the Board of Revenue, and the foreign Consuls and other leading inhabitants of Madras, occupied the dais. All the troops in garrison, including the Madras Volunteer Corps and a body of Veterans from Palaveram, were paraded in full dress. The Proclamation was read by the Chief Secretary. After the reading the Royal Standard was unfurled, the troops presenting arms, while the bands played the National Anthem. Also an Imperial salute and *feu de joie* were fired by the horse artillery and infantry regiments respectively. Sir William Robinson next briefly addressed the assembly. The Commander-in-Chief addressed a few words to the soldiers, and then decorated with the Imperial medal the non-commis-

sioned officers and men selected to receive the honor. In the evening a reception was held at the Banqueting Hall, which was numerously attended.

—Rejoicings at Military stations.

At Military Stations a full dress parade of all the troops in garrison or cantonment was held, and an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. Further to mark the occasion, a day's pay was issued to every non-commissioned officer and soldier, British and Native, and a silver medal was presented to a soldier selected by the commanding officer in each regiment or corps, British or Native, and in every battery of artillery. Moreover, certain boons as regards pay and allowances were conferred on the Native armies of India with a view to the improvement of the condition of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men; and further, as an incentive to good behaviour on the part of the Native officers, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to authorize an increase to the Order of British India, the establishment being raised from its present strength to 175 members, distributed amongst the armies in the three Presidencies. Finally, it was declared that the usual allowance would be made for the support of a band in every regiment of Native infantry in which the officers might express a desire for one.

—Prisoners released.

As an act of clemency and grace, a certain proportion of the well-conducted convicts in the jails were released, the exceptions being only such as had been more than twice convicted, or had been committed to jail as security for keeping the peace. The concession also was withheld from murderers and leaders of mutiny. Moreover, the prisoners continuing in confinement came in for a share of the indulgences meted out on the occasion. Partial remissions were granted them of periods extending from fifteen days to one month for each year of incarceration. The number of prisoners liberated in this Presidency amounted to over two thousand persons.

The Famine.

It is not proposed to give here any detailed notice of the calamity which befell the greater portion of this Presi-

dency during the year under review through the loss of the harvests in consequence of the failure of the south-west and north-east monsoons of the year 1876, following on a bad north-east monsoon in 1875, and which was daily growing in intensity as the year closed. The area affected was 84,367 square miles with a population of 19,377,132 souls. The time for reviewing the several measures taken by Government to mitigate the horrors of this terrible visitation has not yet arrived, and belongs more fitly to the history of the year now passing. The effects, however, of the famine were felt in every branch of the administration, and are noticed in connection with each. The whole administrative machinery of the province was taxed to the uttermost, but despite the great efforts of the Government and the untiring devotion of its officers in every grade, the loss of life both of man and beast through famine and disease has been terrible, especially in the early months of the distress.

—Sir Richard Temple's visit to Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council having had a personal conference with His Grace the Governor of Madras at Delhi regarding the afflicted state of the Madras Presidency, and considering it expedient that a high officer, fully acquainted with the views of the Supreme Government, should visit the Presidency for the purpose of inspecting for himself the distressed districts and communicating with the Local Government as to the measures which were being adopted to afford relief, as also of offering for the consideration of Government any suggestions he might deem suitable, deputed to this special mission the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Richard accordingly arrived at Kurnool on the 14th January 1877. Thence he visited the famine-stricken districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and reached Madras on the 26th idem. Leaving Madras on the 28th, he proceeded to Chingleput and North Arcot, and was joined by His Grace the Governor on the 12th February following at Bellary, where His Grace and the Delegate conferred. Sir Richard returned to Madras

on two subsequent occasions, viz., on the 9th March and 18th April 1877, visiting and re-visiting in the interval the afflicted districts; and he finally quitted this Presidency on the 20th April for Bombay, to assume charge of the Governorship of that Presidency, to which he had been gazetted on the 28th February 1877.

The Ex-Guicowar of Baroda. This deposed prince continues to occupy Doveton House, under the charge of a selected officer. His health is good.

Travancore State. Legislation. The administration of public affairs in this State, as well as the commercial and educational progress of the people, continues satisfactory. Under the head of legislation an enactment was passed prohibiting public lotteries, a step which shows the beneficial effects of legislation in British India on the policy of an independent Native State. Royal proclamations having the force of law were also issued constituting a Court for hearing appeals against the decisions of special Magistrates for the trial of European British subjects; defining the jurisdiction of ordinary Courts in cases of contempt committed by the same class; and, lastly, enunciating the policy of the State in regard to the schism in the Syrian Church.

—Administration of Justice, Jails and Registration. In the Central and Southern Coffee Districts the administration of justice was promoted by the appointment of a special Magistrate, to be aided by a subordinate Magistrate. The administration of criminal and civil justice was on the whole satisfactory, though a large number of unexecuted decrees encumber the file in the Civil Courts. Crime was slightly on the increase. Attention was drawn last year to the increasing mortality in the jails. The increase continues, having risen to 6½ per cent., which is very high when compared with the mortality in British Jails on the West Coast. It is attributed to the prevalence of cholera. The returns of registration show a satisfactory advance both in regard to the value of the property involved and the number of deeds registered.

—Revenue. There was a slight falling off in the land revenue due to the unfavorable character of the season. In the

Southern Districts large remissions were granted. No land was sold for coffee planting, but the survey and demarcation of estates already sold were progressing rapidly. The demarcation of the frontier line between the British districts and Travancore was continued, the distance run being 24 miles. The trade returns exhibit a satisfactory increase both as regards exports and imports. The rise in the latter however was proportionately much greater than in the former. The increasing activity of trade may in a measure be attributed to the revision of the tariff. It has now been assimilated to that in British India, no less than one hundred and twenty petty articles having been struck out of the export schedule, and the export duty on coir-matting, an important item, abolished. The revenue from Salt also increased, though the quantity sold decreased. Important reforms have been carried out with highly satisfactory results. Under Abkári and Forests there was also an increasing revenue. This increase as regards Forests was wholly due to large sales of cardamoms. The timber transactions on the other hand show a falling off which seems to point to the defective administration of the valuable State forests. The total revenue of the State, in spite of the relief granted to trade, shows an advance of more than half a lakh of Rupees, having reached the unprecedented sum of Rupees 55,91,882.

—Public Works, Education and Health.

The expenditure on Public works was Rupees 8,94,165, which is less than that of the preceding year. No new works were undertaken, and consequently the total outlay was on original works already begun and on repairs. The most important work, the Warkally Junction Canal, was not pushed on so rapidly as might be wished. A more liberal policy in regard to Public works is much to be desired, and would doubtless result in the increased prosperity of the State. The building of the Napier Museum at Trevandrum, a work which is perhaps destined to mark the revival of native architecture in South India, progressed satisfactorily. Under Education steady progress was made. The attendance at the High

School improved, and the success obtained in the University Examinations was much greater than in the preceding year. The position of female education is probably better than in the neighbouring British districts. District and village schools show an increasing attendance. The grant-in-aid system was extended to elementary vernacular schools, and is generally much approved by educationists resident in the country. Two hundred and eighteen schools obtained aid under the rules. Under Health, it is satisfactory to note that there was an increase in the number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department, but there is a decrease in the number of patients treated at the several hospitals. The Maternity hospital is working satisfactorily.

—Expenditure. The total expenditure of the year was Rupees 55,94,811, being Rupees 2,71,274 in excess of that of the preceding year. It however included Rupees 3,15,549, extraordinary disbursements connected with the Maharaja's tour to Calcutta, the Moorajabun ceremony, and the census operations. Considering also the large remissions of land revenue made in consequence of the unfavorable character of the season, it is highly satisfactory to find that the expenditure exceeded the receipts of the year by Rupees 3,000 only.

Cochin State. No new legislative enactments were passed during the year. The administration of Civil justice appears to have improved as regards the average duration of suits, but the number of cases filed and disposed of in the several Courts of different grades has also decreased, whilst the number of decrees pending execution has increased. The administration of Criminal justice seems to call for reform. The percentage of acquittals of the persons charged was no less than 68, whilst of 4,479 persons charged or arrested by the Police only 944 were convicted. No capital punishments took place.

—Revenue. The revenue from all sources during the year was Rs. 12,72,777 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 21,231. Under Registration there was an improvement. The surplus receipts amounted to Rupees 11,824, or nearly

double the sum of the preceding year. There was also a slight increase under Land revenue, due to the more extended cultivation of the Trichoor lake lands in consequence of the abnormally low level of the water. The Customs revenue exhibits a slight falling off, but there was a slight increase in the revenue derived from Abkári and Opium. The Salt revenue still continues to decrease, the receipts having been Rupees 30,102 less than those of the preceding year. This is probably due in part to the loss of a market in Malabar consequent on the equalization of prices. To this fact the Salt Commission have attributed in the main the falling off, and not to the decreased consumption of salt by the Cochin people. The enhanced price forced on the State by the Interportal Convention can scarcely be regarded as a true cause, in the face of the fact that in Travancore, where the same restriction is in force, this branch of revenue has steadily increased under the Convention. The causes however are not quite satisfactorily explained, and the question is still under consideration. The Forests have yielded a much larger revenue than in the preceding year. A special officer was placed in charge of the cardamom plantations, the revenue from which has been falling off. The Educational Department shows moderate progress. A Director of Education has been appointed. The number of pupils in the High School rose considerably. This school now educates up to the standard of the University F. A. Examination. The expenditure on Public works was greater than in the preceding year. Several works were completed, of which the Civil Dispensary, the Zillah Court-house at Trichoor, the Zillah Court-house and Post Office at Ernacollum were the most important. There has been a falling off in the number of patients treated at the Ernacollum Hospital, but the number of vaccinations performed in the State has increased. The postal returns exhibit a satisfactory increase.

—Finances.

The financial administration appears to be fairly satisfactory. The revenue as stated above increased, the expenditure on the other hand decreased by the sum of

Rupees 1,47,352, leaving a cash balance at the close of the year of Rupees 5,14,817. The funded capital now amounts to 22 lakhs against 29 lakhs in Travancore.

Pudukóta State. The settlement of the Raja's debts noticed last year progressed, though many vexatious delays have occurred in consequence of the complicated nature of some of the claims, and also of the natural reluctance of creditors to accept any compensation short of full payment. Another and principal cause of delay is the difficulty of disposing of certain jewels to be sold for the benefit of the unsecured creditors. The Agent hopes that the transaction will shortly be closed.

—Police organization. The new Police organisation was introduced into the State in September 1875, and though the difficulties to be encountered were great, still, on the whole, it has worked fairly. Shortly after its constitution it was found necessary to reorganise the force, and greater efficiency has been secured at a moderate increase of cost by increasing the number of Inspectors and doing away with the lowest grade of Constables on Rupees 4 per mensem, a rate of pay too low to attract suitable men to the service.

—Registration. The Registration Act was introduced during this year and is working well. The collections amounted to Rupees 3,648, and the expenditure, which includes the first outlay on books, almirahs, &c., to Rupees 3,162. The only complaint as to the working of the Act is that all bonds, without any exception, however small the value, are required to be registered. This restriction is said to press heavily on the poorer classes. On this point there was a difference of opinion between the Raja and the Sarkele, and the question was referred to Government, who decided that all bonds should be registered. The Agent considers that it will be a matter for future inquiry whether this rule should not be partially relaxed.

—Education and Health. The progress of Education is satisfactory. The attendance at the Raja's school increased, and a school was opened in each of the three tâluqs. The number of patients treated at the Hospital increased considerably.

—Survey and Settlement.

The preliminary survey of the territory has been progressing during the year. The advantages which will result both to the State and to the ryots when a regular survey and settlement is completed cannot be over estimated.

—Revenue.

The revenue shows a slight falling off owing to a somewhat unfavorable season. The actual money collections, including arrears, amounted to Rupees 3,82,018-3-1. The current expenditure was Rupees 6,14,347-5-0 or Rupees 3,78,863-13-5 in excess of the schedule, but the net excess was Rupees 3,71,849. Out of this Rupees 3,12,811 were paid towards the liquidation of the Raja's debts. The above remarks have reference to the fasli year, but it seems proper to notice briefly the distress which was prevailing in this State after its close in the official year under review. The country resembles in its physical features the north-eastern part of the Madura District, and distress has been about as severe as in that locality. In January a public meeting was held at the Residency Bungalow, at which the Raja presided, and a Committee was formed to collect subscriptions for relief of distress. A sum of Rupees 15,008 was raised by this means, which was supplemented by a grant from State funds of Rupees 2,100. This, however, was almost entirely expended by the close of the year, when it became necessary for the State to undertake the entire charge. Useful relief-works were opened out, such as repairing the main lines of road, which need it greatly, repairing tanks, digging wells, clearing prickly-pear from village sites, &c. Up to the close of the year Rupees 6,130 had been spent under this head. Notwithstanding this measure there was considerable mortality, and a large number of ryots left the country, some to find work in neighbouring districts, but the greater number to seek employment on coffee estates in Ceylon. Most of them will doubtless return as the season improves.

Ganjam Agency.

The history of the year's administration presents no features of exceptional interest, beyond a slight disturbance in the Bodigudah Maliahs, certain Khonds having

resisted arrest by the Police, believing that they had been falsely charged. The rising extended to five villages. It was due to a want of judgment and prompt action on the part of the Native Magistrate at Ramagiri, that what was only a grievance at first became so serious a matter to the wild hill people that they determined on an armed resistance to the authority of Government. The Agent, who was fortunately in the neighbourhood, called out the Police, and with their assistance and by judicious arrangements secured the submission of the people by occupying their chief village. The ringleaders in the affair were duly punished. Otherwise peace prevailed, crime decreased, trade advanced, and the people were generally contented and prosperous. The expenditure on Public works was almost exclusively connected with roads and bridges; a satisfactory result in the administration being the efficient and intelligent nature of the work performed by the Khonds. An emblem of civilization, to wit the umbrella, has found its way into the country. The Agent remarks that a Khond dressed in his national costume, is often now seen at the occasional fairs with his battle-axe on one shoulder, whilst on the other rests an umbrella. The Abkari system, by which good liquor at a fair price is secured to the Khonds, and which prohibits the manufacture of inferior and cheaper stuff by the Ooriya distillers, leaving to each Khond the privilege of making his own liquor if he likes, is maintained and is still found to work well. The Hill Schools continue to do good work, the Khond children attending numbering 153 in the Special Assistant's division. In some schools the sons or nephews of Headmen are employed as assistant teachers. Little progress has been made in vaccination as the Khonds have a strong repugnance to the operation. The boundary between the Ganjam Maliahs and Jeypore has not yet been agreed on. The ryotwary lands in the sub-ghât mootah known as Chokapad were re-settled, the result being a slight increase of revenue. The re-settlement of the Inam lands has not yet been carried out.

Vizagapatam Agency.

The year's administration was marked by no event of special importance. The harvest was good, although the rainfall is believed not greatly to have exceeded 70 inches or about two-thirds of the average fall. A good deal of rice was sent down to the plains, the high prices having tempted the grain-dealers to contract with Brinjaries. The quality was approved at Gajapatinagram where it was sold. The Maharaja has been unable to contribute liberally to the construction and maintenance of roads in his dominions, but it is hoped that more satisfactory arrangements may be made in the course of the present year. The excise revenue from spirits and palm-wine in the very extensive taluq of Koraput has been leased to an experienced renter, and this change is regarded by the Agent as an improvement in the administration of this branch of revenue. The Deputy Magistrate had hitherto managed the revenue accruing under this head. This duty entailed his being absent frequently from his head-quarters, which caused great inconvenience in connexion with Treasury business. The Conservator of Forests visited the taluq of Malcangiri during the year and recommended the adoption of some measures of conservancy, but there are no funds available for the purpose. The only hope of preventing the gradual destruction of these forests lies in the fact that the Raja may perhaps in course of time see that his interests are concerned in their preservation. An officer of the Geological Survey Department also passed through part of Jeypore during the cold weather. The report which is promised of his tour on the northern border will be interesting, as it will deal with a tract of country of which but little is at present known.

Banganapalli State.

The administration of this little State though simple in its nature, appears generally to be efficient. The Raja, who had the title of Nawáb conferred upon him on the occasion of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, devotes himself with assiduity to public affairs. He is aided by a Vakeel, a Tahsildar,

and a Sub-Tahsildar. Criminal justice is executed expeditiously. The police force is serviceable. The country has suffered greatly from famine, the demand, which relates chiefly to land revenue, having fallen from Rupees 2,34,000 to Rupees 62,900, whilst the collections amounted to Rupees 51,000 only. The expenditure however under administration is small, amounting to Rupees 19,000 only. The condition of this State was so critical that the Government deemed it necessary to consider the expediency of granting a loan to the Nawáb. A loan of Rupees 50,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India after the close of the year, but owing to the improvement in the condition of the country in consequence of the rains of the south-west monsoon having fallen abundantly though late in coming, the Raja has not taken advantage of the liberality of Government. Apart from this special loan, a loan of Rupees 3,00,000 has been recently granted to the Nawáb to pay off the debts incurred by his father. The loan is repayable by annual instalments within thirty years, and bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent. An Anglo-Vernacular School is maintained by a land-cess of 2 Pies in the rupee.

Sandur State.

The failure of the south-west monsoon at the beginning of the official year, following a deficient crop in the preceding season, caused much distress among the poorer class of ryots and laborers, and but for the prompt aid afforded by Government in opening relief-works and in establishing other measures of succour, the consequences must have been most disastrous, as the Raja was totally unable to cope with the difficulties of the situation. In addition to many minor works of local utility, the work on two important lines of road was completed. The road through the Kannavypully gorge was opened for traffic early in January, and was of great benefit throughout the subsequent months of famine in facilitating the export of grain from Bellary to the western taluqs. While the works lasted employment was afforded to a large number of persons from the neighbouring taluqs as well

as to the inhabitants of Sandúr. About 37·8 per cent. of the nett land revenue was collected during the fasli, a formal remission of half the demand on all dry cultivation having been made. Of the amount collected the larger proportion was from garden puttahs. This year has seen the end of all imposts on grain, whether imported or exported, and of exactions on merchandise of whatever description *in transitu*. The mortality during the twelve months under review amounted to 47·5 per thousand per annum as compared with 25, the average of the four preceding years. As, however, this computation has been made on the basis of the last census, and as the population may have decreased from emigration, it is not an improbable supposition that the actual death-rate was somewhat higher than the quotation here given. It is estimated that upwards of 5,000 cattle died from want of food, but there is no doubt that many of them were of a very inferior stock, and many others old and unserviceable animals.

Carnatic Stipends.

In consequence of the prevailing scarcity the distress of some of the poorer stipendiaries and their kindred was great. With a view to relieve some of these sufferers, allowances from the stipends of their deceased husbands were continued to 167 destitute widows. The monthly sum of such allowances was Rupees 612. The Prince of Arcot moved from his old residence in Triplicane to the new abode provided for him by Government in Royapetta. Compensation for loss of free quarters has been granted to some members of the family.

Annexation of South-East Wynaad.

After much discussion the Government finally resolved to annex the tracts known as the Namblakôde, Charangode and Munnanâd amshoms, which hitherto formed the south-eastern portion of the Wynaad Taluq in the district of Malabar, bordering on the district of the Nilgiris, to that district. The necessary notification transferring the territory from the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Judge of South Malabar to that of the Commissioner of the Nilgiris from and after the 31st March 1877 was

published on the 8th idem. The transfer was unanimously desired by the lessees of estates in the tract concerned, who are practically the proprietors, and upon whose enterprise its prosperity mainly depends, though the natives of the country were opposed to the change. The difficulties in the way of climate and caste prejudices were not regarded as of importance. Moreover, as tending to promote the material prosperity and the extended cultivation of the tract in question, and economy in the administration of the rest of Wynaad, the good policy of the measure seemed manifest in the interests of the immigrant as well as of the native proprietors of the land. Of 1,342 holdings, 59 appertained to Europeans and Eurasians. The assessed area and revenue of the latter were nearly double that of lands belonging to the natives.

Disturbance in Bustar.

In the month of March 1876 a disturbance occurred in the Native State of Bustar in the Central Provinces, on the border of Jeypore in the Vizagapatam District. Though not strictly appertaining to this Presidency, it demands notice on account of the part taken by the Madras Military and Police forces. Numerous bodies of ryots rose in demonstration against the oppression of the Dewan, and surrounded the Raja in his capital, Jagdalpore. Captain Eastall, Acting Special Assistant Agent, and Mr. Ross, Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, at the instance of the Raja, proceeded to Jagdalpore with a Police force, which ultimately numbered 200 men. Though the rioters abstained from open hostilities, yet their attitude was so menacing that a wing of the 7th Regiment N. I., under Colonel Keyes, was summoned from Vizagapatam; but before the troops reached Jagdalpore, the Deputy Commissioner, Seroncha, arrived there and restored order without violence. The troops and the Police force accordingly returned to their respective stations. The season was hot and unhealthy. The Commandant of the detachment died of dysentery shortly after his return. The Government approved the conduct of Captain Eastall and Mr. Ross, observing that "much of the satisfactory result of the

affair was due to the temper and forbearance manifested by these officers and the Police under their command." Inspector Saladay Naidoo was presented by Government with a sword as a mark of approval.

Dacoity in Malabar.

A violent outbreak of organised dacoity took place in Malabar in the early months of 1876, which, from the fact that it seems to have been in a measure connected with the ill-feeling prevailing amongst the Moplahs against the Nairs since the occurrence at Kalatur in 1875, deserves special notice. The Moplahs took a leading part in the commission of these dacoities against the Nairs. Various other causes however were at work, more especially the weakness of the police force, the poorness of detection, and the mildness of punishments inflicted upon convicted offenders. Many of the dacoities were of a savage nature and showed evident signs of determined combination. This outbreak of crime was suppressed with much energy by the Police, who succeeded in the course of a few months in restoring peace and security to the community, which had been cruelly harassed and outraged. The several preventive measures proposed by the Inspector-General of Police were approved, which consisted of permanent increase to the strength of the Malabar Police force, the formation of two fresh Police divisions, and the establishment of three new stations in these divisions; also the employment temporarily of two special dacoity Inspectors. The excellent service rendered by two Sub-Magistrates and a Police Inspector at the time was duly acknowledged.

Hurricane in Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

A violent hurricane swept over the towns of Vizagapatam and Chicacole in October 1876. At the former place forty-two persons perished. The Police rendered valuable service in rescuing the people from drowning and in preventing the prisoners from escaping from the temporary jail, the greater portion of which was blown down by the storm. Not a man escaped. Much property was destroyed at Chicacole, where the bridge was carried away and the town inundated. It is gratifying to note

that the Police force subscribed no less than Rupees 583 to feed the starving poor.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

The prospects of those members of the service who joined it between the years 1864 and 1868 have been for some time past attracting attention. Their unfavorable position is due to over-recruitments in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. There are still on the list no less than fourteen officers who joined in 1862, twenty-four who joined in 1863, and nineteen who joined in 1864, or, in other words, five officers more than there are first-class appointments in the service, including in this number the Secretaryship of the Board of Revenue. The short-recruitments of the four years preceding 1862 unduly accelerated the promotion of the officers belonging to that year and, to some extent, that of those belonging to the year 1863; but the position of many officers of the four succeeding years, though perhaps not so unsatisfactory as to demand an immediate remedy, may before long require the serious consideration of Government, unless promotion is accelerated in a more rapid degree than the present condition of the senior ranks of the service promises. The suspension of the ordinary furlough rules in consequence of the famine has also pressed hardly on these officers in that it has still further retarded their promotion. The strength of the service at the beginning of the year was 156 and at its close 155; the number joining was 6; and that of retirements 5.

District Manuals.

The great pressure of work on revenue officers has interfered with the progress of the Manuals now in course of preparation, though several are gradually passing through the press, one or two of which may perhaps be published during the current year. The slow progress of these compilations is also in a measure due to the plan on which they are being prepared, which whilst it promises originality in treatment and variety in form, makes far greater demands upon the compiler than is the case where the District Statistical Accounts are prepared on one uniform plan in a central office from rough district notices. The character of the work

produced, however, has so far been very satisfactory, and the final results will, it is hoped, fully outweigh the objections on the score of slowness of progress, which is inseparable from production of good literary work.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue, Yearly Settlement and Collections.

The details recorded in Part II regarding the administration of Government and alienated lands relate to the fasli year ending the 30th June 1876, the question of the abolition of the fasli year still remaining in abeyance. There were no territorial changes in districts and taluqs. In the number of puttahs there was a considerable increase, caused chiefly by the sub-division of existing and the occupation of new holdings. The area occupied exceeded that of the previous year by 63,372 acres, the total being more than 20,020,000 acres, of which 3,742,000 acres are classed as dry cultivation. The assessment on these ryotwari holdings was above 355 lakhs, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 1,60,950 on the assessment of the preceding year. This increase appears chiefly in South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Kistna, and Salem. In the district first mentioned it was merely nominal, being due to the inclusion in recognized holdings of land occupied without permission in previous years, and which appeared under the head "Miscellaneous." In Nellore and Tinnevelly the favorable rates of the new settlement led to numerous applications for dry lands previously excluded from assessment. In the other districts it resulted from good seasonal prospects at the beginning of the year, prospects which were doomed not to be fulfilled. In some districts, however, especially those which have since suffered so severely from famine, large relinquishments took place, notably in Bellary, Chingleput, and North Arcot. Of the entire area occupied,—Canara

excepted, the revenue system of that district not admitting of accurate statistical returns,—87·2 per cent. was actually brought under the plough, a percentage slightly below that of the previous year. The falling off, as might be expected, was chiefly in Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North Arcot, Bellary alone exhibiting a decrease of 115,684 acres. The decrease, it is further observed, appertains entirely to the dry lands, the wet lands showing an increase approximating 4½ per cent. Of the 17,462,111 acres cultivated 14,095,856 acres fall under dry, and were consequently wholly dependent on local seasonal rains. There was a large decrease, amounting to nearly 40 per cent., under assessment from second crops grown on one-crop land due to the failure of the late rains. The revenue derived from the water-tax on Government lands, which is chiefly levied in the Kistna and Godavery Deltas, where the land assessments are separately fixed and the irrigation from the anicuts is charged for at a uniform rate, decreased by nearly one and a half lakhs, after allowing for an increase of upwards of half a lakh in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas, the decrease occurring chiefly in North and South Arcot, Chingleput, Bellary and Cuddapah. Including these two items and the revenue of South Canara, the total assessment on ryotwar holdings was 385 lakhs, or Rupees 3,39,000 less than the preceding fasli, in which this income had risen by nearly 9½ lakhs. From this gross demand under the ryotwari settlement unusually large deductions have to be made on account of fixed and fluctuating remissions. In ordinary seasons no remissions are allowed on dry lands, but the exceptional character of the year under review necessitated indulgent treatment in many cases, the area of waste so treated having risen from twenty thousand to nearly ninety thousand acres. But in consequence of the great increase in the area intended for cultivation there was a considerable increase in the area of waste on which no remissions were allowed, the figures being 2,093,739 against 1,975,875 in the previous fasli. Under wet

lands the result was naturally the opposite, the area of waste charged having decreased by 22,855 acres, whilst that of waste remitted increased by 183,897 acres. The total loss of revenue under waste of both descriptions approximated 36 lakhs, about one-third of which fell to the share of Government. The proportion of waste charged to waste remitted generally follows the line of scarcity in the several districts, but in one district in which the distress was ultimately very severe it was otherwise. The district was Coimbatore, where, against Rupees 28,000 remitted, Rupees 2,15,000 were charged. Remissions, which are technically spoken of as dependent on the season, rose from less than seven to nearly fourteen and a half lakhs. Including fixed remissions and deductions for village servants, road-cess, &c., the latter deductions aggregating Rupees 11,63,000, the total remissions reached the sum of Rupees 38,94,609, or nearly seven lakhs more than in the preceding fasli. Thus the aggregate ryotwari settlement shows a net decrease of nearly nineteen and a half lakhs of rupees, leaving the revenue under this head at Rupees 3,46,12,000 against Rupees 3,65,54,000 in the previous fasli. If to this be added the revenue or peishcush paid by permanently settled estates amounting to Rupees 51,38,877, the quit-rent on Inam villages amounting to Rupees 6,20,814, and the revenue after deducting remissions under miscellaneous revenue, amounting to Rupees 38,06,207, the total land revenue demand was Rupees 4,41,78,112, exhibiting a decrease of Rupees 23,12,167. The total realizable demand during the fasli, including arrears to the extent of Rupees 58,43,286, amounted to Rupees 5,00,21,398, of which Rupees 4,42,05,343 were collected, and Rupees 1,70,542 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rupees 56,45,513 or nearly 4 lakhs less than the balance of the previous year. As far as can be ascertained, this revenue is derived in nearly equal proportions from irrigated and unirrigated lands; though, as already remarked, the area of dry is probably at least four times greater than the area of wet lands. The

average assessment of dry lands was Rupees 1-0-11 per acre, and that of wet lands Rupees 4-8-11. The land revenue charges bear to the total receipts the ratio of 7·52 per cent. against 6·98 in the previous year.

Coercive processes.

The collections of revenue were very satisfactory, considering the adverse nature of the season; but Collectors had to resort to coercive processes to a much greater extent than in the preceding year, the number of defaulters having risen from 336,226 to 1,242,772, and the amount of arrears from about thirty to over eighty-three lakhs, or 19·04 per cent. of the total demand. The value of the property actually attached, however, did not increase proportionately, being only about nineteen and a half against sixteen and a half lakhs in the previous year, whilst the amount of arrears for which land actually came to the hammer was six and a half lakhs, the defaulters concerned numbering 37,098. The demand was 1·49 per cent. of the total demand, against 1·20 in Fasli 1284 and 1·11 in Fasli 1283. The sum actually realised by the sale of property was 4,49,012 against 5,59,978 in the previous year. The districts chiefly concerned were Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Godavery, and Tanjore; districts in which, Chingleput excepted, the harvests had been fair. Chingleput contributed no less than 1,16,697 of the above amount, which is nearly double the amount appertaining to the district of Tinnevelly, which stands next in the order of remissness. The causes especially affecting Chingleput were discussed in this chapter last year and need not be repeated here. It is to be hoped that the revision of settlement now in progress will put an end to this state of things.

Curnams in Zemindaries.

In the report of last year the obstacles to successful administration which the present legal position of these village accountants in zemindaries causes, were referred to, as well as the legislation contemplated to remedy the evil. The heavy work however which the famine involved prevented any further action being taken in the matter.

Revision of Village Establishments.

The question of the revision of village establishments had the serious attention of Government during the year under review, more especially in connection with the system of clubbing villages together for purposes of survey and settlement. The settlement in whole or in part has already been extended to some districts. In many of these clubbing had been carried out to a considerable extent, and had formed the basis of revenue operations for years past, whilst maps had been lithographed, registers printed, puttas issued, and village and taluq accounts prepared in accordance therewith. Whilst, therefore, there were strong objections to the ancient and immemorial constitution of village society being impaired by administrative changes, still the separation of villages which had already been clubbed together, and their resuscitation as they existed of old, appeared impracticable. The expense also involved in a return to the old village limits, as well as the annoyance to the ryots, would have been great. The acceptance, therefore, of changes already effected was imperative both as a matter of good policy as well as of financial expediency. Rules however for future guidance were laid down, to the effect that clubbing should be avoided wherever possible, the exceptions being uninhabited villages and villages where the lands are inextricably intermingled. It was further laid down that villages clubbed should not, as a rule, be more than a mile from the head-quarters of munsifs; that this restriction should not apply to the case of curnams, though the accounts should be kept separately for each village; and that amalgamation should not affect immemorial and prescriptive rights of the villages concerned. As the cess under the Village Cess Act was being levied in some districts in anticipation of the revision of the village establishments, which revision had been for various reasons delayed, special measures were deemed necessary to ensure speedy revision and thus to justify the levy of the cess. Mr. Puckle, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, was, towards the close of the year, entrusted with the duty

of revising village establishments in such districts, and rapid progress was being made with the work. The Collectors of all other districts in which the settlement was in progress were instructed to proceed with the revision of establishments on the principles approved by Government.

Revision of Taluq Establishments.

The scheme for the revision of revenue establishments in taluqs, which was under consideration at the close of 1875-76, has been ordered to lie over, it being impossible to proceed with it whilst the restrictive orders necessitated by the financial pressure consequent on the famine continue in force. The proposals of the Board of Revenue, however, were regarded favorably.

Conservancy of Rivers.

The proposed legislative action in regard to the conservancy and regulation of rivers is still under the consideration of Government.

Survey.

The outturn of work in this department, except under boundary and field demarcation, and in regard to the lithographing of maps, compares unfavorably with the results of the preceding year, but this in a measure is due to the system in force for bringing work to account which is spoken of as defective. Moreover, four Assistant Superintendents and two hundred and eighty-seven subordinates were detailed during the year to famine work. Rather more than four thousand and seven hundred square miles of country were mapped. The cost of mapping is reported as 6 Annas a mile less than in former years. Much progress has been made in the application of modern scientific improvements to the work of the department, especially that known as photo-zincography. A scheme for the reorganisation of the department was matured during the year, and after some alterations in view to bringing it within the financial limit fixed by the Government of India, it has in the current year been finally sanctioned by that Government. Its rationale is the combination of the two separate establishments heretofore maintained for survey and demarcation, with the view of securing the performance of these two distinctive processes by the

same men. By this reform it is anticipated that the rate of progress will be much more rapid than hitherto. Another feature in the scheme is the revision of the scale of salaries fixed for superior officers and a reduction in their number. In these schemes, as originally sketched, a large addition was proposed for the Central Office, with a view to the more rapid and efficient utilisation of the geographical material accumulated by the department. Financial reasons have, however, necessitated the partial abandonment for the present of this portion of the scheme. Moreover, it has not been forgotten that the primary object of the department is the working out of those details of boundary and area which render the re-settlement on exact data of the land revenue in this Presidency practicable. It is in the highest degree necessary that the work should be accomplished rapidly, and the energies of the department will be devoted to completing the districts in the order of their importance. Heretofore its parties have been widely distributed over various portions of the Presidency, instead of finishing the work in one district before proceeding to another. There still remain 1,268,189 miles of village and 31,473 square miles of topographical survey to complete the work in the districts of this Presidency.

Settlement.

The revision of the land settlement which is finished in five districts has been continued during the year, though in consequence of the distress in several districts where operations were in progress, and the transfer to famine relief work of some of the superior and subordinate officers of the department, the progress of work has been interfered with. The operations extended to eleven districts, including Kistna and Salem, in which the work is now complete. In the former the establishment has been dispensed with, in the latter it was retained temporarily for certain demarcation work. The classification of lands in Coimbatore and their demarcation in North Arcot were finished. In Chingleput the Sydapet and Poneri taluqs were settled, and in Tinnevelly the Ambasa-

mudrum and Nanguneri taluqs. The settlement of the latter district will, it is thought, be completed in the current year. Schemes for the settlement of the Chingleput and Conjeveram taluqs were submitted to Government for sanction, also those for the Cumbum and Markapur taluqs in Kurnool and the Chicacole taluq in Ganjam. In the latter district the classification of lands in the Berhampore taluq was completed. Every effort is being made to complete the settlement of this district, also that of Chingleput, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, leaving Coimbatore and North Arcot to stand over until they are completed. With this purpose parties have been concentrated. Satisfactory progress was made in printing, and the registers of Kistna, Kurnool and Salem were completed; the printers are now turning out 300 pages per diem, and the manuscript registers of Nellore and of the settled taluqs of Cuddapah were prepared for printing. The expenditure, viz., Rupees 3,73,306, was slightly in excess of that of 1875-76.

Inam Commission.

There is nothing of special note to record in regard to the work of the Commission in the year. There was, however, a large increase in the number of title-deeds issued; but the quit-rent thereon shows a considerable decrease, as the lands concerned chiefly appertained to religious institutions in South Canara on which no quit-rent is charged. Only thirty Inamdars took advantage of the extension of time allowed for enfranchising their inams on terms rather less favorable than those originally offered. This indifference is attributed to the prevalent distress. The Commission has cost Rupees 13,28,148, and has dealt with lands measuring 6,241,945 acres with an assessment of Rupees 98,42,511, on which the old jodi charged amounted to Rupees 8,99,494, the new quit-rent to Rupees 13,58,792. Of the latter amount Rupees 3,45,908 appertain to village service inams which have been enfranchised.

Court of Wards.

There were thirty-four estates under the Court's management during the fasli ending 30th June 1876.

The number of wards concerned is 41, of whom 35 are males and 6 females. Of the total number two are of unsound mind. Of the estates under the Court, Ramnad in the Madura District, with a revenue of nearly 8 lakhs, is by far the most important. Parlakimedi in Ganjam has a revenue of between $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lakhs; Ettiapuram nearly 3 lakhs; and Salur 1 lakh. There are four estates with a revenue of between half a lakh and one lakh, eight with a revenue of more than Rupees 10,000 but less than Rupees 50,000. The area of cultivation is reported to have been approximately 790,385 acres against 739,954 acres in the preceding fasli. The revenue demand for the year on account of estates under the charge of the Court amounted to Rupees 21,82,000, of which Rupees 15,36,000 were collected within the year and Rupees 4,95,000 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,51,000. Of the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounting to Rupees 10,41,000, Rupees 5,22,000 have been collected. A considerable portion of the balance consists of old arrears, which will finally have to be written off as irrecoverable. The total receipts on account of the estates amounted to about Rupees $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the charges to $20\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Including previous accumulations, of which about 30 lakhs are in Government securities, the balance to the credit of the estates at the end of the fasli amounted to Rupees $37\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Of this amount nearly 22 lakhs belong to the Parlakimedi Estate alone. The debts due by the estates amounted to 16 lakhs, and the debts due to them to a little more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Ramnad alone owes 13 lakhs to Government, for the payment of which the estate has been hypothecated. As regards works much attention has been paid to agricultural repairs, especially in the case of the large estates of Ettiapuram, Ramnad and Parlakimedi, the expenditure being nearly double that of the preceding year. The conservancy of the important forests of Parlakimedi is receiving attention. In Ramnad no steps were taken in consequence of the adverse character of the season towards the substitution of a money assessment for the

present waraput, or sharing system. The survey of estates is under consideration. In Ettiapuram the survey operations progressed satisfactorily. The result so far has been an increase in area of 7,710 acres, yielding probably an increased revenue of Rupees 11,000. There is nothing of importance requiring notice in regard to the other estates. Much attention is paid to the education of the wards by the Court. The wards, speaking generally, appear to have made fair progress in their studies. The progress made by the sons of the Zemindar of Parlakimedi and of the young Zemindar of Ramnad have been favorably reported on. The former are under European tuition, though in some cases it is not possible to give the wards the benefit of an educational training of high order, especially as regards the females. To remedy this evil it was proposed to bring together at Madras the more important Zemindars under the charge of the Court, and to place them under the care of a competent and well-paid European Superintendent, who would give them a liberal education and train them to habits of manliness and self-denial. The scheme, however, had to be abandoned owing to the cost, which would have precluded the majority of the wards at present under the Court's charge from taking advantage of the institution.

SECTION III. PROTECTION.

Madras Canals and Ferries Act Amendment Bill.

Of the bills pending at the close of 1875-76 not one was passed into law, and only one bill, that to amend Madras Boat Act of 1840, was introduced. This bill and also the bill to amend the Madras Canals and Ferries Act I of 1870, with the view of providing for the appropriation of the funds levied under the Act for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the roads, bridges and approaches leading to channels and ferries, have been passed by the Council since the close of the year. The former measure has already become law, having

received the assent of the Governor-General on the 16th June last; the latter is in course of being submitted for the Viceregal assent.

Madras Municipal Bill.

The Madras Municipal Bill is now undergoing final consideration by the Council. Its provisions were minutely criticised during the year, and engrossed much public attention. They formed the subject of several petitions to the Council from the inhabitants of Madras.

Police Department.

In preceding paragraphs the action of the Police in connection with the rising in Bustar, dacoity in Malabar, and the hurricane at Vizagapatam has already been referred to; but other and greater demands were made on this department in consequence of the famine, which seriously affected its working. With regard to dacoity in particular the famine at once turned the tide of successful, though gradual repression, so that the distressed districts were inundated with this crime. Premonitory signs of the outburst were felt in August, and by the end of November, on failure of the north-east monsoon rains, great lawlessness was rife. A panic of hunger seized the people. They went to the villages at night in crowds and plundered houses of grain and other property. The grain merchants withheld their stores, or were induced to sell with difficulty, and showed in the early days of the famine no disposition to import. Matters were worst in the Ceded Districts, where distress was soonest experienced. The importation of Government grain, however, restored confidence to a certain extent and stimulated private trade. The organization of relief-works also soon had a marked effect on the classes who had resorted to crime to supply themselves with food. Known depredators took little part in these dacoities. Kurnool in particular, which had been in a most lawless condition, became comparatively quiet by the end of the year. This district and the Kistna suffered not only from the violence of their own starving population, but also from the inroads of armed Lumbady gangs from the Hyderabad territory.

These robbers committed some heavy dacoities. The strain on the police was great: not only was the duty of investigating and working out cases incessant, but the number of prisoners to be guarded in district and sub-jails was very great. Grain and treasure had to be escorted over the country; special patrols to check dacoity to be maintained; whilst often relief-works had to be looked after by police officers. To meet this pressure extra police were employed wherever and whenever the emergency demanded. This force consisted of 15 Inspectors, 314 Head Constables, 2,157 Constables, and 816 Watchmen; or in all 3,302 men. The special watchmen or taliaries received Rupees 5 per mensem, and worked in conjunction with the regular police, and thus helped to overcome the heavy pressure of extra duty at a cheap rate. The guarding of several jails was undertaken by the Military, and thus a number of trained policemen were set free for other duties. As prices reached famine rates in each district a special famine allowance was granted to the police, and thus the force was kept contented and in health. Early in the famine night police patrols were organized in each taluq of the Ceded Districts, and the system was extended, as required, to other affected districts. These patrols gave confidence to the villagers, and otherwise diminished crime, and it is satisfactory to note that the high-roads in almost all districts were comparatively safe. Considering the vast quantities of Government treasure and grain passing through the midst of starving populations, it is remarkable that few grain thefts occurred, and no treasure was lost. Detective results generally also kept pace with the increase of crime, although the police and magistracy were overworked. Few escapes took place among the enormous number of under-trial prisoners. Many casualties among the police occurred from cholera and small-pox which were raging, but the men were not in any way demoralised, all, constables and officers alike, exposing themselves readily to disease and death. No additional officers in the superior grade were employed during the famine. Several

riots took place in connection with the famine, but none of them, it is noteworthy, were in districts where distress was great, but in the South Arcot, Godavery and Tinnevelly districts, where the suffering of the people was comparatively light. In these districts such outbursts were unexpected, and consequently the Police were not so much on their guard as elsewhere. In all the cases of riot many of the rioters were arrested and punished. The improvement in discipline is indicated by the decrease in departmental punishments. The death-rate was 19 per mille, which is a great increase on the average of recent years. The number of extra police provided for the service of processes has been reduced from 716 to 400 in consequence of an objection with regard to the application and sufficiency of the Court fees levied for the purposes. District and range inspection was generally efficiently performed, though the rates of travelling allowance are regarded by the Inspector-General as insufficient, and as pressing hardly on the officers. Seventeen Inspectors were especially commended during the year.

Village Police.

As regards the salaried Village Police, it is observed that they, in some instances, rendered valuable aid to the regular force both in the prevention and detection of crime. This was especially the case in Kurnool. The ghát taliaries or watchmen established in Cuddapah in 1875 out of funds provided by the enfranchisement of certain inam lands, were brought under the operation of the Police Act of 1859. Though some of these ghát taliaries were concerned in robberies, yet, doubtless, much crime was prevented by the presence of these men, who are likely to be very useful when brought into complete order, and distributed more exactly according to ascertained local requirements. In Trichinopoly the salaried village police rendered excellent service on several occasions. In Tanjore it has not been found possible to provide the money for a village police force.

Cost and strength of force.

The total cost of the force was Rupees 40,12,353, of which Rupees 3,49,721 appertained to State services, and

Rupees 26,867 to Village Police. The extra famine charges included in the above amounted to Rupees 2,22,965. The force numbered 26,684 men, and the proportion of Police to population was one to 1,355, and to area one to five square miles, whilst the average cost of each policeman was Rupees 152, or two annas per head of population.

Madras Town Police.

There was no serious increase of crime in the capital town in consequence of the pressure of high prices, nor was its peace disturbed, though vast multitudes of starving people flocked to Madras in November. To Colonel Drever, the Commissioner, was entrusted the conduct of the whole famine relief operations of the town, also the construction and maintenance of camps, &c., &c., in addition to his own duties.

Vagrants.

Ninety-nine vagrants were confined in the Work-house during the year, of whom eleven remained at its close. Thirty-seven were discharged on obtaining employment, 28 were removed from British India, whilst 6 absconded, the remainder being variously disposed of. Of those deported 13 were sent to Australia and 14 to England. Of these vagrants 55 were European British subjects and 17 Eurasians. Nineteen were railway men, ten tradesmen, and eight mechanics; three only were sailors. The expenditure connected with the Work-house was Rupees 16,127. The presence of Eurasians is due to the action of the town magistracy.

Results in Criminal Justice.

The increase in crime following in the wake of the famine resulted in an increase of 19,563 in the number of offences and of 35,428 in that of offenders; whilst the value of the property concerned rose from nearly twelve to above sixteen and a half lakhs. This increase was about equally distributed between offences punishable under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws. There were 15,780 convictions more than in the preceding year, whilst the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried rose from 71·1 per cent. in 1875 to 71·9 per cent. In cases cognizable by the Police the percentage of convictions to prosecutions has improved, whilst

in non-cognizable cases it is otherwise. There was a considerable increase in offences against sanitation, the number having risen from 25,866 to 30,823; but whilst of these 23,469 cases were convicted in the Presidency generally, in the town of Madras 295 cases only were convicted out of 4,582 committed. There has been a considerable increase in the number of summary trials, but fewer cases were disposed of by the village magistracy, the total being only 15,636 cases with 24,284 offenders against 18,091 cases with 29,000 offenders in 1873. The reports of these magisterial proceedings are probably defective, as according to the above return there was only about one case disposed of by every two village magistrates, the number of such officers performing judicial functions being reported as 31,723. If these returns are correct, it evidences the gradual cessation of the exercise of magisterial functions by village magistrates, a tendency the opposite of that which good policy approves. The returns are, however, generally of comparatively little value. It is in the southern districts that the village magistracy more generally exercise their magisterial powers. As regards the operations of the higher courts, 16 cases were disposed of by Subordinate Judges, 1,751 by the District Courts, and 79 by the High Court; in the last named court only is the number less than in the preceding year. The appellate work, however, shows a considerable increase, 937 appeals from persons convicted having been on the file against 880 in 1875. In the courts subordinate to the High Court also the appellate work has risen considerably, 8,051 persons having appealed against 7,633 in the preceding year. Of these appeals 15·25 per cent. were rejected. The ratio of appeals to convictions has improved considerably in all courts, especially as regards Sessions Judges', the percentage having fallen from 41·00 to 27·78. The system of trial by jury is in force in five districts, and 793 persons were so tried, of whom 425 were acquitted. In trials where the Judges were aided by assessors, the Judges agreed with the assessors in the case of 3,567 persons and differed from them in the case of 719 persons. Of the 151,841 persons convicted

139,347 were males, 10,950 females, and 1,544 juveniles. There were 15 Europeans convicted, four being for serious offences, and 54 East Indians, eleven of whom had committed serious offences. As regards grave crime, murders were most numerous in Vizagapatam, dacoities and house-breaking in North Arcot, and cattle-thefts in Coimbatore. The High Court during the year under review modified the rules framed by them in the previous year for the superintendence and revision of the proceedings of the Courts of Session and of the Magisterial Courts of all grades. Under the earlier rules Courts of Session and Magistrates of the first class where required to forward calendars of trials and copies of all judicial proceedings to the High Court, whilst Courts of Second and Third-class Magistrates submitted copies of similar proceedings through the District and Divisional Magistrates. The latter Magistrates are now relieved of this duty, and the supervision and control of their work now devolves entirely upon the District Magistrate, aided by the Divisional Magistrates. A revised calendar of trials, as also another statement of appeals were prescribed for the use of the Courts of Sessions and of First-class Magistrates. Thus the High Court has ample means of judging of the work of the Judges, and the higher Magistracy of giving an opinion on the work of the inferior Magistracy. As a tentative measure the District and Sessions Courts of North and South Malabar have been combined. The Whipping Act is reported by the High Court to have worked satisfactorily. The number of offenders flogged rose from 2,317 in 1875 to 3,457 in the year under review.

Jails. The pressure on the jails in consequence of the famine has already been referred to. The average daily number of convicts was 10,378·51 against 9,489·44 in the preceding year, whilst 41,704 prisoners of all classes passed through the jails against 31,749 in 1875. Thus the jail population rose by nearly 30 per cent., and the number of admissions by 32 per cent. The increase took place in the second half of the year. For this

influx extra accommodation had to be provided. Jail camps were established at Vellore, Salem, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore, whilst the fort at Palghat in Malabar was re-occupied as a jail. The number of convicts shows a steady increase. It stands now at 33,119 against 21,975 in 1872. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease in the proportions of Hindu, Christian and Mahomedan criminals to the total number of criminals compared with the proportions of 1875, the corresponding increase being under Pariahs and other low castes.

—Juveniles.

There was an increase in the number of juveniles imprisoned—399 against 368 in 1875—whilst the number of re-convictions rose from 77 to 119. The question of the reformation of juvenile offenders has had the consideration of Government, and they have resolved to establish a Reformatory School for male juveniles in the vicinity of Madras, so as to be under their immediate observation. The school will be located in the Government Farm, which affords facilities for training the boys in agricultural and other industries and trades connected with the farm. Fifty-five boys were confined in the Madras Penitentiary. They are employed in book-binding, &c. A schoolmaster is provided for their instruction, and the boys are reported to have made fair progress.

—Punishment, education, &c.

The ratio of punishments to the daily average strength of the jails was 68·88 per cent. in the case of males, and 61·33 per cent. in the case of females, against 59·53 and 82·01 respectively in the preceding year. The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 34·12 per cent. in the Central jails, 46·68 per cent. in the Presidency town jail, and 10·16 per cent. in the District jails. Little progress took place in the education of convicts, though an hour a day is still devoted to the purpose. Questions connected with the remission system have been under consideration during the year, especially as regards its application to life convicts and convicts in district jails; also regarding the segregation of prisoners at night. This latter system

is being tried in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Penitentiary, Madras. It is intended to provide for the segregation of prisoners in the three district jails about to be built.

—Jail manufactures. Considerable attention has been bestowed on this branch of jail administration, both with a view to profit and to providing prisoners on leaving the jails with a means of livelihood. The year's operation closed with a balance in favor of the manufactures of Rupees 1,40,646 against Rupees 1,14,772 in 1875. The average profit per head of effectives however remained unchanged.

—Cost of Jails. The gross cost of the prisons in the year was Rupees 11,64,012. If from this amount be deducted the cash receipts from manufactures sold, viz., Rupees 1,02,549, the net cost of each prisoner was Rupees 97; and if, again, the value of articles supplied to Government departments amounting to Rupees 2,54,765 be deducted, the actual cost to Government was Rupees 8,06,698, and of each prisoner Rupees 74.

—Health. There was an increase in the death-rate, though not so great as might have been expected considering the unusual insalubrity of the season. The deaths numbered 464, or 42·4 per mille of daily strength, against 39·0 in the preceding year. This rate is precisely the rate of 1867-68. Although the mean of the triennial period ending 1875 is largely in excess of that of the three years ending 1872, viz., 31·3 per mille against 22·6 per mille, yet it is only one-fourth of that of the triennium ending 1866-67, which reached the astounding figure of 124·0 per mille, and only half of that of the triennium ending 1860-61, in which it was 74·7 per mille. This improvement in the health of the prison population is very satisfactory, the death-rate in Central, compared with that of District jails, being in the year under review 2·43 in favor of the former. In Subsidiary jails the health returns are not so satisfactory, the death-rate being 3·77 against 2·60 in 1875; but three out of every four deaths were from cholera. Most of the buildings used are now suitable for the purpose, and provide for the

separation of the sexes. There was an increase in the average daily population of these jails of 655·30 males and 46·22 females, but the accommodation provided was largely in excess of requirements.

Civil Justice. —High Court.

There was a slight increase in the number of suits filed in the High Court on the original side. The number of suits filed for sums not exceeding Rupees 1,000 was about 22 per cent. of the total number filed. Seven hundred and sixty-eight suits were pending at the close of 1876; of these 617 cases were for settlement of issues, 42 for final disposal, 28 for the return of commissions, whilst 81 were under reference to a Judge in chambers. Of the suits waiting settlement of issues, 70 belong to years preceding 1870, and 354 to the five years ending 1874. The accumulation of suits has been receiving the attention of the Honorable Judges, who contemplate taking steps to remove old suits from the file, as they regard the power that is supposed to exist of evading the Limitation Act by merely filing a plaint, and then taking no further steps, an abuse of privilege; but for the present they purpose confining their attention to suits which have been upwards of five years on the file. The Government, however, have drawn the attention of the High Court to the provisions of Section 41 of the Civil Procedure Code and to Sections 64 and 68 of the new Code, which appear to require the Court itself to take action to compel the parties to proceed with the suit, with the view of steps being taken to dispose of suits which have long encumbered the files of the Court on its original side.

—Subordinate Courts.

In the Subordinate Courts 216,484 suits (the highest figure during the last seven years, which is remarkable considering the prevalent distress) were filed, of which 122,759 were ordinary and 93,725 Small Cause suits. Of the total suits 53,600 appertain to the petty courts of Village Munsifs, 141,293 to the courts of District Munsifs, whilst only 291 belong to the District Courts. While the proportion of suits filed in the regular courts has been falling, it is noteworthy that that of the Village Courts has been steadily rising. It was 22·88 per cent.

of the total litigation in 1874 against 43·66 per cent. in the year under review. Of the 267,630 suits on the files for disposal during the year no less than 222,465 were disposed of, which is the highest number disposed of in any one year; whilst the number of suits on the files at the close of the year was only 28,691 against 33,006 in 1874. Of the suits disposed of, 68·95 per cent. were uncontested and 31·05 contested. Under the latter 74·46 per cent. were decreed for plaintiff. The proportion of contested to uncontested suits has fallen.

—Appellate jurisdiction.

There were 1,268 regular and special appeals on the file of the High Court, of which 1,133 were disposed of. In the Subordinate Courts 6,872 appeals were preferred against 7,364 in 1875. The proportion of appeals to appealable suits continues at about 10·50 per cent. There were in all 11,717 appeals on the file in these courts, of which 62 per cent. were disposed of, which is an improvement on the work of the two preceding years.

—General administration.

The rules of the Calcutta High Court for service of process, &c., were introduced during the year, with a few modifications, and have worked satisfactorily. The new table of fees for the Sheriff's office came into operation. A scheme for the reorganization of the Establishments of the Judicial Courts of the Presidency was submitted to Government and approved, but the sanction of the Government of India was withheld on financial grounds. The propriety of introducing into this Presidency Government of India Act XX of 1863, relating to pleaders and other agents, was under consideration, the High Court having expressed the opinion that an amendment of Regulation XIV of 1816 would not meet all the necessities of the case. The amendment of Act III of 1873, with the view of placing the ministerial officers of all courts subordinate to a District Court under the District Judge was also under consideration.

—Changes in Courts.

The abolition of the North Tanjore Court has already been alluded to, the Government having reserved to themselves the right of re-establishing it within two years if it

should be necessary. The abolition of the Vellore Small Cause Court with the view to provide funds for the reorganisation of judicial establishments, was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

—Law Reports.

The "Indian Law Reports Act" came into force at the beginning of the year. The Government have authorised the distribution of the new Indian Law Reports to all District Munsifs' Courts: hitherto few of these Courts were supplied with the Madras High Court Reports.

Madras Small Cause Court.

The number of suits filed in the Madras Court of Small Causes for the calendar year 1876, including the 51 suits brought under the Bills of Exchange Act, was 28,367, a number in excess of that of 1874, which is the highest year on record, by 887 suits, and of that of 1875 by 2,012 suits. The amount litigated was Rupees 8,30,729 against Rupees 8,44,951 and Rupees 7,95,442 of 1874 and 1875 respectively. The income of the court was Rupees 1,06,596 as compared with Rupees 1,06,947 in 1874 and Rupees 1,01,290 in 1875. The amount carried to the credit of the Government was Rupees 23,860 against Rupees 18,760 and Rupees 25,396 in the two previous years. Including 3,079 suits pending from 1875, the total number of suits for disposal in the year under review was 30,429. Of these 1,684 were pending at the close of the year and 1,027 cases instituted during the year were made returnable in 1877. The remaining 28,745 were disposed of in the following manner: Decreed ex-parte 10,525; dismissed ex-parte 34; decreed on confession 2,290; compromised 8,802; struck off for default 2,831; withdrawn 4; grand total uncontested 24,486. Out of the remaining 4,259 contested suits, there were 3,103 judgments in favor of plaintiffs and 718 in favor of defendants and 438 non-suits. The average duration of an uncontested suit was 16 days, and of a contested suit 47 days. There were 56 motions for new trial or pursuant to leave reserved. Of these 18 were refused, 28 made absolute, 6 discharged, and the remaining 4 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 2,047 prisoners arrested, 636 were brought before the court and 224

applied for their discharge under Section 273 of the Civil Procedure Code. One hundred and thirty-three were discharged under Section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861, but there were no absolute discharges under Section 282. No applications were filed on behalf of persons undergoing incarceration under Section 280, nor were there any recommittals for fraud. There were 47 commissions issued to this court under Section 175 of Act VIII of 1859, under which the evidence of 48 witnesses was taken. Fifty applications were made under the Distress Act I of 1875 for recovery of rent amounting to Rupees 1,675; of these only one was refused. In 39 cases warrants were issued and Rupees 539 realized. Two warrants remained unexecuted at the end of the year.

Progress of Registration.

The condition of registration in this Presidency is one of steady advance. It was stated in the last report that registration had increased one hundred per cent. within the preceding seven years. During the year under review it has advanced by 5·7 per cent. With the exception of Bellary, Kurnool, Godavery and Madras, every other district has shared in this increase, which is ascribed in part to the natural expansion which has characterized the operations of this department from the commencement. The increase is, perhaps, in part due also to the adversity of the season, which has doubtless obliged many who, in ordinary times, live upon their own earnings, to resort to transactions requiring registration. On the other hand, however, it must not be forgotten that the failure of the harvests and the distress consequent thereon must have greatly interfered with the ordinary operations of trade, and therefore with registration. This was undoubtedly the case in Bellary and Kurnool, where famine was rife. The aggregate value of the transactions registered in the past official year was Rupees 783,58,867. The value of immoveable property transferred by gift has increased by three-quarters of a lakh. That of transfers by sale is very nearly the same as in the previous year; but land encumbered with mortgages is about 50 lakhs of Rupees in excess of that

in 1875-76, a result due most probably to the pressure of the famine. The value of land leased out was less than in the previous year. The registration of open wills continues to increase. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rupees 3,11,504, while the receipts were Rupees 3,92,194. The net financial result of registration from its first introduction is a clear balance of receipts over expenditure, at the close of the past year, of Rupees 77,641. The year's expenditure is 79·4 per cent. on the receipts against 74·2 in 1875-76.

Registration of Joint Stock Companies.

Fifteen companies have been registered during the past year. Eight of them are Mutual Loan Societies, two are Provident Societies for defraying funeral expenses, and the remaining five are Commercial Companies, one being a Tobacco and Cigar Company, two Companies for pressing cotton, one a Spinning and Weaving Company, and one a Timber Trading Company. The two companies for pressing cotton, viz., the Adoni Cotton Press Company (Limited) and the Tadputri and Proodatore Press Company (Limited), within nine months from the date of their being registered, and before the close of the year, arranged for being voluntarily wound up. The Mutual Loan Societies in the mofussil have increased from one in 1874-75 and 1875-76 to six in 1876-77. Two of the fifteen companies registered, viz., the Provident Societies, are of the class which have not a capital divided into shares, being registered for 150 members each. The capital registered in 1876-77, excluding that of the two companies which are, as above stated, to be wound up, was Rupees 15,58,790, which is less than half the capital registered in the preceding year. Of the sixty-five companies existing at the end of the year 1875-76, nine ceased operations during 1876-77. The companies working at the end of this year were sixty-nine, eighteen being commercial companies, forty-nine mutual loan, and two provident societies; their capital, Rupees 148,66,154, is Rupees 7,11,210 less than the registered capital of the working companies at the end of the preceding year. The fees collected amounted

to Rupees 2,787, which is less than the preceding year's collections by Rupees 898.

Military Department. The strength of the Army, British and Native, was 42,660 against 42,093 at the close of the preceding year. The important movements of the year are detailed in Part II. Apart from the ordinary relief changes, certain movements took place in connection with the Delhi Assemblage, the Yunan Mission, the Bustar outbreak, and, in connection with the famine, for duty on relief-works. One regiment of Madras Native Infantry was withdrawn from Saugor. The European Infantry Veteran Company was armed with snider rifles, also nine regiments of Native Infantry, making a total of twenty-two regiments so armed. Thirty-three field officers of the Staff Corps and local Army retired. Pay to the lance ranks of British regiments was authorised, and the pay and allowances of the Native Army were raised. Bands also were sanctioned for all regiments of Native Infantry. As regards the health of the troops the death-rate shows a slight advance: among the British troops it was 16·47 per mille against 13·97 in the previous year. Cholera, enteric fever, and sunstroke were prevalent. From the first named disease there were 72 admissions and 48 deaths, to which Wellington contributed 16 admissions and 6 deaths. The disease broke out among young recruits *en route* to this depôt.

—Ordnance Department. Radical changes were ordered to be carried out in this department in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Ordnance Commission. The depôts at Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Thyetmyo are to be abolished, the Bangalore magazine is to be reduced to a first-class depôt, Rangoon to a second-class arsenal, and Tonghoo to a second-class depôt.

—Commissariat, Transport, Remounts. The contracts for the supplies of meat to the troops have generally been satisfactorily performed. The sheep-breeding experiment on the Karen hills, for the supply of mutton to the troops at Tonghoo, gives promise of success, though it has been conducted on too small a

scale to test the scheme fully. The gardening operations at Thyetmyo and Tonghoo were successful, and the cultivation of potatoes on the Karen hills seems securely established. The consumption of tea was 130,929 lbs. The rates at which Indian tea was purchased were more favorable than those at which China could be provided. The consumption per head was 12½ lbs. Owing to the great drought in Mysore the percentage of deaths among breeding cows at Hoonsoor rose from 5·92 to 17·05, whilst that of births decreased from 58·04 to 26·44. There were also several outbreaks of murrain, but the disease was kept well under. Eight hundred and eighteen horses were purchased at an average rate of Rupees 519-15-10, of which 504 were Australians and 274 Northerns, only 15 being Arabs and 25 Persians. The Australian horses generally showed better breeding. The small supply of Persians is due to the large demand for these horses in Bombay by the Government of India. The average price is below that of the preceding three years. The actual cost of feeding and contingencies for each horse, exclusive of establishment charges, was Rupees 14-13-3. The health of the horses was very good, notwithstanding the severity of the season. As the hay crop failed in the drought, the horses were chiefly dependent on the remainder of the large hay crops of 1874-75.

Marine.

The tonnage of vessels entering at all ports in the Presidency has been steadily increasing, having risen from 956,492 tons in 1870-71 to 1,248,965 tons in 1876-77, the steamers numbering 288 against 145 in 1870-71. The largest number of vessels entered and cleared at the ports in Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, but these were chiefly small craft engaged in the trade with Ceylon. The tonnage of the shipping visiting Madras was 392,357, carried in 361 bottoms, against 407,486 tons carried in 434 bottoms in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of foreign vessels, steam and sailing. As regards the coasting trade with ports outside the Presidency, the tonnage has more than doubled itself within

the last seven years, whilst the number of vessels employed in this trade has increased by about 18 per cent. only, showing that much larger vessels are engaged in the trade than formerly. The coasting trade within the Presidency also shows considerable increase, the number of sailing vessels having risen from 30,175 to 33,282, and of steamers from 1,490 to 1,603 in the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 respectively. Measures have been taken to ensure the correctness of ships' registers. A quarantine station has been established north of Madras near Ennore. The survey of the Madras road-stead was completed in October 1876. Considerable progress was made with the north groyne of the Madras Harbour, also to some extent with the south groyne; but the work caused a great accumulation of sand. For this and other reasons some doubts have been entertained of the success of the scheme. There was an increase in the number of registered masulah boats and crews in consequence of the heavy grain trade. The traffic through the Paumben passage decreased considerably. Plans for the erection of beacons at Shingle Island, Keelakerry and Velady in the Gulph of Manaar were under consideration. The port limits at Calicut and Beypore were revised. The increase to the salaries of the First and Second Assistant Master Attendants, Madras, was sanctioned, but no increase has been granted to out-port officers. The building of the new lighthouse, Cocanada, was progressing satisfactorily. Paumben, Keelakerry, Tondi and Devapatnam have been added to the list of ports for the landing and shipment of passengers.

Municipalities, Mofussil. The number of Municipalities continues to be 47. That of Cumbum was abolished, but Mettapolium was constituted a municipal town. There was a decrease of nearly one lakh of rupees in the aggregate income of Municipalities. This was partly due to the arrangement which was carried out during the year for a fair distribution between Local Fund Boards and Municipalities of the receipts from tolls on through traffic, which resulted in a falling off of Rupees 60,321 in the amount of

revenue from tolls credited to Municipalities. But leaving this item out of the calculation, the revenue from direct taxation shows a decrease of less than one per cent. on the returns of the previous year. This is noteworthy considering the distress prevailing in several districts. The tax on trades and professions is in force in only twelve Municipalities, whilst in four no tolls are levied. The income from miscellaneous sources shows a falling off, but that derived from rents of markets, &c., &c., and fees from private persons for service of scavengers shows a considerable increase; but though this increase is satisfactory so far as it goes, it is thought that the revenues of many Municipalities may be developed under these heads, especially the latter, without increasing apparently the public burthen. The incidence of taxation was 6 Annas 2 Pies per head of the population, excluding tolls. The averages in the several Municipalities differ widely, viz., from Rupees 1-15-7 in Ootacamund to 2 Annas 6 Pies in Chicacole. The total expenditure was Rupees 10,89,954, and though less than that of 1875-76, was nearly half a lakh of rupees in excess of the income. The average expenditure on public works was 22 per cent. of the total, which is 4 per cent. below the average of the previous year, a result due to increased expenditure on conservancy and other objects concerning the health of the populations in the famine districts. The improvement of supply of drinking-water has been claiming attention in several Municipalities, notably Ootacamund, Tanjore, Negapatam, and Trichinopoly. A great improvement in the latter town was perfected during the year in the completion of the work of filling in the moat which surrounds the great rock. There was a slight increase in the expenditure on education; the average percentage of this charge to the total charges was, however, only 6. The tendency of most Municipalities appears to be to undertake the elementary education of the people themselves, and although there are drawbacks to this policy, yet the balance seems to be in its favor, as it enlists the active sympathy and co-opera-

tion of the leading citizens in the work of education. The increasing interest which Commissioners are unquestionably taking in the establishment of schools and hospitals, and other subjects connected with the comfort and well-being of their fellow-townsmen, is an evidence that the policy of Government in developing local self-government in towns is gradually finding a response in the feelings of the people.

Madras Municipality, Receipts.

The income of the Municipality from rates, assessed taxes, and tolls amounted to Rupees 4,92,257, being Rupees 38,764 in excess of the receipts from the same sources in the preceding year. There were also, in addition to the above, miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rupees 99,925, making a total revenue of Rupees 5,92,182 as against Rupees 5,98,934 in 1875-76. The excess of gross income in 1875-76 is due to accidental causes affecting the miscellaneous receipts. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,883, and this sum, with the amounts credited in the accounts as advances recovered and deposits, bring up the total receipts of the year to Rupees 6,54,232-6-11.

—Charges.

The disbursements are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Interest on Debt	51,323	0	1
Salaries and Establishments ...	94,271	0	8
Conservancy and Cleansing ...	1,43,761	5	2
Registration of Births and Deaths.	4,265	9	2
Lighting	18,636	7	0
Maintenance of Roads	1,05,129	1	7
Watering Roads	3,094	0	5
Drainage	6,511	5	2
Water Works	18,328	8	10
Buildings	5,375	14	9
Other public works, including gardens and similar improvements	22,061	13	2
Hospitals, Vaccination, and for working the Contagious Diseases' Act	38,898	13	4

	Rs.	A.	P.
Education—			
Results grants	14,168	8	7
Miscellaneous	13,469	5	10
Cost of materials, &c., for supplying water to Government buildings and private houses	25,571	4	1
Repayment of Debt	25,661	8	2
Total ...	5,90,527	10	0
Refunds of Deposits and Advances.	60,381	3	3
Total ...	6,50,908	13	3
Balance	3,323	9	8

—Incidence of taxation.

The incidence of taxation (including tolls) per head of the population, on the basis of the census of 1871, was Rupees 1-3-10, or six pies higher than in the preceding year.

—Famine relief.

Towards the close of the year 1876 the starving inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, more especially Chingleput, began to flock into the Presidency town in search of food, and thus the pauper population of the city was greatly increased. To feed such of these paupers as were unable to obtain employment, the Government in December inaugurated relief-measures on a liberal scale, but prior to this private charity, Native and European, had stepped in to aid and feed the homeless and unemployed people, and by this means the lives of large numbers were saved. A Special Health Officer, with a sufficient staff, was appointed in February, with instructions to set on foot a system of house-to-house visitation, to afford medical aid to the sick, to send those who were suffering from want of food to the Government relief-houses, and to bring to the notice of the Municipality any sanitary defects which he was unable to remedy with the means at his disposal. Notwithstanding these efforts, the mortality in the last four months of the year was very great.

—Mortality.

In the eight months of scarcity which preceded the famine there was an increase over and above the average of the previous ten years of 998·7 deaths, and in the four

months of absolute famine the increase was 10,698. Thus the total increase due to scarcity and famine was 11,695. The death-rate rose from an average of 33·0 to 36·7 in the months of scarcity, and from 34·2 to 114·9 in the months of famine. For the whole year the death-rate rose from an average of 33·4 to 62·8 per mille per annum.

—General. Progress was made with the Municipal Bill mentioned in the last report. A large increase was made in the Conservancy staff of the Municipality to meet the extra work caused by the immigration of persons from the mofussil. Except in the town divisions, where the traffic was excessive owing to the large importation of rice and other food-grains, the roads were maintained in good order, an unusually large amount having been expended under this head. The scarcity of water caused the Municipal authorities and the Government much anxiety. There was reason to fear the total failure of the supply from the Red Hills. The Red Hills water is brought to Madras in an open high-level channel fed by a sluice which is about 6 feet above the general level of the bottom of the lake. In August this sluice ceased to draw, and it became necessary to raise the supply for the Municipality by pumping. By these means sufficient water was obtained to feed all the taps in the town for about an hour and a half in the morning and an hour and a half in the evening, and though the water was of very inferior quality, it was preferred generally by the natives to water from wells. In February the Government found it necessary to make an advance to the Municipality to enable them to repair and cleanse all public and private wells, and to sink new ones wherever required. Three hundred and sixty-seven public and 105 private wells were cleansed and repaired, and 22 new wells were sunk. The Municipal Water Works were maintained in good order, and a few cisterns and stand-pipes were erected. The attention of the Government having been absorbed by more pressing needs, no progress was made in the matter of the town drainage, but the subject has not been lost sight of and will be taken up as soon as circumstances will permit.

Local Funds Administration.

Full information regarding the transactions of Local Fund Boards during the past year is not yet available, but in Chapters III and V of Part II will be found a brief account of the administration and of the financial results. The receipts from the Local Fund taxation was 32 lakhs of rupees, being at the rate of Annas 1-9 per head of the population. The resources of Local Funds were much crippled by the adverse season and the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the provincial grant on account of roads. The working of the Boards may, however, be said to have been fairly satisfactory. Three hundred and ninety miles of road were newly constructed and 16,293 miles of road maintained. Three hundred and eighteen new schools were opened, of which three had masters paid fixed salaries and 310 were on the combined salary and results grant system. Seventeen new dispensaries were opened, and that at Cumbum was taken over, the Municipality in that town having been abolished. Sixteen new toll-gates were established. The scheme alluded to in last year's report of using the powers conferred by law for tolling the traffic throughout the country with a view to the maintenance of roads, and thus setting free funds for other purposes which are now set apart for this object, is still under the consideration of Government.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Government Farms.

The history of agriculture in this Presidency during the past year is one continuous record of disaster, due chiefly to the unpropitious character of the weather. Hence the operations on the Government Farms were not so extensive as they would otherwise have been. Nevertheless, a good deal of useful work was done, and numerous facts were gathered, which cannot but prove useful in giving a direction to the efforts which should be made towards averting from our agriculture such calamities as those which have recently befallen Peninsular India.

—Tours. No district tours were undertaken by the Superintendent or his Assistants, as from the almost entire cessation of agricultural work it was thought that no benefit could arise therefrom.

—Agricultural School. The organization of the Agricultural School necessarily occupied much time and attention. It was opened in October in a building on the Sydapet Experimental Farm temporarily set apart for the purpose. A very large number of applications for admission were received from all parts of India, but the accommodation being as yet very limited, only thirty candidates could be accepted, as these, with the twenty students of the Normal School, would constitute a class sufficiently large for the accommodation available. Of the men admitted, fully one-third are from other Presidencies. Admission was granted first to candidates who had passed the Matriculation or the General Test Examination, and afterwards a special entrance examination was held for those not possessing the qualifications just mentioned. The original scheme did not contemplate the residence of the students on the Farm, but applications having been received from them for such residences, and it being highly desirable that they should reside on the Farm, arrangements are being made to accommodate 24 on the premises, each of whom will be called upon to pay a moderate rent for the rooms occupied. The work of the institution has proceeded steadily, and at the sessional examinations held in March, the majority of the students acquitted themselves very creditably. The necessity for proper house accommodation is very urgent; and until this is provided the work of the institution cannot be efficiently conducted.

—Sydapet Experimental Farm. Though the drought of 1876-77 proved highly detrimental to the general work of the Farm, several useful experiments were carried out. One crop of Sorghum saccharatum yielded per acre 5,100 lbs. of ripe straw and 924 lbs. of grain without irrigation. Several crops of yellow cholum (Sorghum vulgare) and Planter's friend (a variety of sorghum), also unirrigated, yielded from 300

to 450 lbs. of grain and from 2,500 to 4,000 lbs. of matured straw per acre. Crops of indigo, cotton, a variety of pulses, and Guinea grass yielded very satisfactorily considering the character of the season. These results were obtained entirely through the influence of *deep* tillage and the liberal use of manure. The experience gained during the drought showed in a marked degree the great superiority of deep tillage over shallow tillage. In short the most casual observer could not have failed to note the superior growth of the plants where the tillage was good compared with that of the plants on the headlands of the fields and other portions of land less deeply cultivated. The efficacy of saltpetre as a top-dressing in a dry season has again been shown, a dressing of about 100 lbs. per acre having increased the yield of crops 10 per cent. in the grain and about 20 per cent. in the straw. The period of the year at which cotton produces the greatest percentage of lint is being investigated, and some interesting facts have already been recorded: thus, the yield of lint has been found to vary from 17 per cent. to as much as 36 per cent. of the weight of the seed cotton, the higher percentage being obtained in hot dry weather and the lower percentage in dull and showery weather. It is hoped that the investigation will throw a good deal of light on cotton culture, chiefly in showing in what months of the year the largest percentage of lint may be expected. With a view to cattle-breeding experiments, four bulls and three heifers were obtained from the Amrut Mahal herd. As, however, the Commissariat slaughter-houses have not yet been vacated and transferred to the Farm, but little progress can at present be made in the experiment. It is worthy of notice that though the Farm is heavily stocked, it was able during the past season, by the fodder crops produced, to maintain its live-stock in good condition, the death-rate during the past year having been even less than that of other years. The experiments in sheep breeding progress satisfactorily. There are now a large number of rams ready for distribution, but it was thought

inexpedient to distribute any under the present circumstances of the country. A number of ploughs of different kinds of Swedish manufacture were obtained for the Farm; but their merits are not superior to those made by British manufacturers, except that they are cheaper. A large quantity of maize, Sorghum saccharatum, Planter's friend, Carolina paddy, New Orleans cotton, and other seed was distributed to various parts of the Presidency. The seed was supplied and distributed to experimenters free of all charge. Several models of water-lifts and farm implements were also distributed.

—Model Farm. This experiment was brought to a close in March 1876. The experience gained during the five years in which it was in operation has shown that, owing to the unsatisfactory conditions under which the experiment was placed, it could not yield the special information it was expected to afford, chiefly from the necessity of carrying out, along with the ordinary work of the Farm, some very extensive land improvements. If, however, to the original cost of the land the expenses incurred in carrying out the experiment be added, it will be found that the total amount falls short of the price per acre that can now be obtained for the land. The whole of the land used in this experiment has been added to the Sydapet Experimental Farm, with which it will be worked as a branch for stock-breeding and stock-acclimatizing purposes.

—Implement Workshops. In the Workshops attached to the Sydapet Experimental Farm, twenty-one ploughs of various kinds, three chaff-cutters, and a number of other implements were manufactured and sold.

Agricultural Exhibition. The Agricultural Exhibition, which was to have been held in February last, was again postponed owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

Inspection of Cattle Diseases. The appointment of Inspector of Cattle Diseases was vacant during the year, Veterinary Surgeon Western who held it having vacated the appointment for other

duties. Veterinary Surgeon Adams was temporarily employed in connection with the outbreak of cattle disease in the Wynaad and Coorg. Efforts are being made in Europe to procure the services of a qualified Veterinarian for the vacant post.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and charges of the Department for the year:— **Finances.**

Receipts.				Charges.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Provincial grant ...	20,000	0	0	General supervision ...	19,685	15	3
Receipts from the Surplus Pound Fund during 1876-77.	71,707	9	6	Sydapet Experimental Farm and Workshops.	14,464	2	6
				Agricultural College, &c.	6,951	1	10
Sydapet Experimental Farm and Workshops.	5,099	2	7	Permanent estate improvements on the Sydapet Farm.	6,373	12	10
				Other charges being transfers made in the Accountant-General's Office.	2,344	11	1
Total ...	96,806	12	1	Total ...	49,819	11	6

The receipts from the *Ootacamund Botanical Gardens* during the official year 1876-77, including the opening balance of Rupees 802 and a Government grant during the year of Rupees 10,862, amounted to Rupees 13,881, and the expenditure to Rupees 12,509. The gardens were kept well stocked with ornamental trees and shrubs, but owing to the continued prevalence of drought there was no demand for them. Several new varieties of potatoes were planted and a small quantity of the seed was distributed to private individuals for cultivation. A pamphlet on the cultivation of potatoes, prepared by the Superintendent, has been translated into Tamil, printed, and distributed gratis to Native cultivators together with a small quantity of seed. The cultivation of medicinal plants, such as the rhubarb, jalap, &c., was carried on vigorously. A plot of land measuring about 5 acres was enclosed for the purpose. During the year 65 lbs. of Berberis cartex, 12 lbs. of Digitalis folio, and some jalap tubers were supplied to the Medical Department. The cultivation of ipecacuanha has been attended with great success. The stock now numbers **Botanical and other Gardens.**

2,698 plants. Among the rare and useful plants introduced during the year were prickly comfrey (Symphytum asperrimum), Santung cabbage, and the mahogany tree. A new green-house is under construction for the gardens. The fruit trees in the *Burliar Gardens* were leased to a contractor. During the year two plants of the true Liberian coffee were put out and fresh seeds were planted. One thousand and thirteen plants of various kinds of fruit trees were issued from these gardens. The *Kulhutty Garden* suffered much from the drought which prevailed during the year. Among improvements effected in *Sim's Park, Coonoor*, were the formation of a miniature lake two acres in extent and the construction of nearly half a mile of new road, whilst four acres of scrub were cleared and laid under hariali grass and a shola or wood was cleared of its undergrowth and formed into a pleasant pic-nic resort. In a few years this garden promises to be the most beautiful on the Hills, as it has the advantage of some fine natural woods which the other gardens on the plateau do not possess. The Government grant for the gardens was Rupees 3,000, all of which was expended. Rupees 1,200 were expended upon improvements to *Stone-house Park*. Several hundred ornamental trees were planted. The laying out of the grounds which surround the Government Offices, and which occupy an imposing eminence in the valley of Ootacamund, will ultimately add greatly to the appearance of this portion of the town.

Weather, Crops, Wages, Prices.

In the preceding remarks on the administration of the land, the condition of the agriculture of the Presidency during the fasli year, which embraces the first three months only of the year under review, has been referred to. The prospects at its close, the 30th June, were gloomy, and in the nine following months they grew daily darker and darker. Thus the seasons of 1876-77 were unprecedentedly disastrous. The Presidency depends for the cultivation of its food grains on the sufficiency of the rains of the south-west and north-east

monsoons, and a failure of either must necessarily be accompanied by a considerable amount of distress. But during the year under review both the monsoons almost utterly failed in many parts of the country. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, North Arcot, Salem, and the West Coast Districts, the ryots depend for the greater part of the cultivation on the south-west monsoon. Bellary and Cuddapah had less than half, and Kurnool less than one-third of the ordinary rainfall of this monsoon. The deficiency in regard to other districts was not quite as great, but was still sufficiently serious to affect injuriously the condition of the crops. The failure of the north-east monsoon was almost complete throughout the districts named, as well as in Nellore, Kistna, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Not only was the rainfall deficient in quantity but it was also generally unseasonable and unequally distributed. Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which had the usual supply of rain, suffered on the other hand from floods. Nearly 1,300 houses were washed away in Chicacole in the Ganjam District, and the whole town was for three days under water. Other parts of the country also suffered, but only partially. The effects of this calamitous season on cultivation were very great. The acreage of wet cultivation diminished from a little over 3 millions to about 2½ millions, and the area of unirrigated lands from 13½ millions to 10½ millions. In particular districts the proportion of decrease was much greater. In Bellary alone the decrease was above half the total area cultivated, or considerably more than a million of acres. Of the lands cultivated in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool only a small portion yielded even a trifling crop. The failure of crop was also extensive in Chingleput, North Arcot, Nellore, Coimbatore, Madura and Salem; but Ganjam, Vizagapatam, South Canara, Malabar and the river-irrigated portions of Godavery, Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly had a fair crop. Cotton and indigo cultivation decreased by nearly 48 and 54 per cent. respectively, and little or no crop was obtained. Thus the year on the whole was one of extreme misery and

suffering to the poor and of great anxiety to all classes of the population.

Prices and Wages and Markets.

Owing to the indifferent harvest of 1875-76, prices began to rise at the beginning of the year under review. The failure of the south-west monsoon in that year accelerated the rise, which proceeded with such rapidity that in the month of October prices had risen so high as to render it impossible for the poorer classes to purchase their necessary supplies of food. When the north-east monsoon also completely failed, prices rose still higher and continued, with some slight fluctuations, at famine rates until the close of the year and subsequently. In the month of April 1877 prices were nearly three hundred per cent. above the usual rates. The principal markets were, however, generally sufficiently supplied with food grains, private trade having been stimulated to extraordinary activity by the high prices ruling. The facility of communication between different parts of the country by sea as well as by railways and roads has had the effect of equalizing the prices throughout the Presidency to a remarkable extent, and thus it has come to pass that distress has been felt even in districts which had tolerable harvests. Wages were almost stationary, but as in several districts no employment was to be had except such as was provided by Government for the preservation of life, the rates afford no indication of the condition of the laboring classes. The native population whose livelihood depends on manufacturing industries and the weavers in particular suffered severely.

The Land Improvement Act.

The exceptional action taken by Government under this Act belongs rather to the history of the famine than to the ordinary administration of the year, and will not therefore be noticed at length here. Early in the year, and before the pressure of famine became severe, the Government, in consequence of financial difficulties, were unable to sanction large advances under the Act, no budget provision having been made for the purpose. But later, or in January 1877, in order to facilitate the making of advances for digging wells, the Board of Revenue were authorized to instruct Collectors of districts to which

they might think it desirable to extend the concession, to make advances to landlords, not exceeding in any one case Rupees 300, on their executing agreements in a simple form acknowledging receipt of the money, agreeing to repay it by instalments within a limited time, and mortgaging to Government as collateral security the lands to be improved by the wells. Mortgages were to be registered when the advances exceeded Rupees 100. The minimum limit of grants was meanwhile reduced from Rupees 100 to Rupees 50. Ultimately certain Tahsildars received the powers of a Collector under the Act to sanction advances, and by this arrangement much unnecessary delay and hardship was avoided. A revision of the rules with a view to greater simplicity was under consideration at the close of the year. The ordinary advances amounted to Rupees 4,435; while those debited to the famine account were Rupees 44,538: Rupees 31,158 of this amount appertaining to Nellore, and Rupees 10,800 to Chingleput.

Forests.

In consequence of the failure of the rains and the general distress among the people, the operations of the department have been considerably curtailed and the revenue prejudicially affected, the receipts having fallen from Rupees 4,26,359 to Rupees 4,15,312. The value of the timber, &c., felled was Rupees 1,61,084, which is Rupees 51,454 in excess of the returns of the previous year; but the value of timber sold was Rupees 1,93,863, or Rupees 12,841 less than in 1875-76. The Public Works Department took less teak than was indented for. In the Annamallay forest a large quantity of curved teak was prepared for the British Admiralty, and now awaits despatch. There is also a diminution under sandalwood, which is attributed by the Conservator to the fact that mature trees are growing scarce. The area of fuel reserves shows little change, being 132,767 acres, the outlay on which was Rupees 14,738 and the receipts therefrom Rupees 12,979. There was a slight increase in the area of plantations. The area planted was 8,259 acres and that unplanted 7,225 acres, the cost having been Rupees

39,311 against receipts amounting to Rupees 26,815. The plantations, especially those of casuarina in North Arcot, however, have suffered much through the drought and also from the consequent scarcity of labor. A large proportion of the timber, &c., felled is on the license system. This system is not compatible with strict conservancy and forest management, but its continuance is almost unavoidable in unreserved forests. Considerable relief was afforded to the agricultural population in some districts by throwing open the reserves and forests for the grazing of cattle during the famine months when the grass of the open country was burnt up by the excessive heat and drought. The cultivation of the carob tree and giant bamboo has been receiving attention; but the year was unfavorable for experimental arboriculture. The health of the Forest establishments was bad. Fever, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera were very prevalent during the year.

—Forest Bill, &c. The Government from pressure of work and other causes have been unable to proceed with the Forest Bill; but a forest law is admittedly much needed to protect the woods and forests for climatic and agricultural as well as financial considerations. The inquiries into forest rights in South Canara were continued during the year; and the result will probably not diminish the area of Government forests so greatly as was at first expected. The Conservator prepared and submitted a list of all forest acquisitions from the first formation of the department. Some progress has been made with forest surveys, especially in Wynaad. The position of jungle conservancy operations entrusted to the Revenue authorities in connection with the Jungle Conservancy Fund has also been under consideration during the year. The number of prosecutions and convictions for forest offences in the Tinnevelly range is very much greater than in the other divisions.

—Financial results. The total revenue from departmental working was Rupees 1,84,824, and the working expenses Rupees 1,07,861. It is difficult to state how much of the expenditure for roads and bridges, buildings and offices, and

purchase of stock, which are nearly all extraordinary outlay, should be debited to departmental working; and the Conservator has omitted these items in calculating the working expenses. Although the total receipts compared with total charges under "Conservancy and Works" and "Establishment and Contingencies" leave only a small surplus, yet, taking the total valuation of stock in favor of the department into consideration, the net result is satisfactory. The value of stock at the commencement of the year under review was Rupees 3,26,648, and the balance at the close of the year Rupees 3,49,695. The increase is attributable to more felling of timber required to meet the indent of the Public Works Department above referred to. The system of valuing stock was the same as in former years.

Railways—Special arrangements for Famine traffic.

During the year under review the railways in this Presidency performed an important part in the relief of the famine in Southern India, and fully justified their cost to the State. The work performed by the Madras Railway severely taxed the resources of all departments. Owing to the drought, great difficulty was experienced in providing a sufficient supply of water for locomotives, and considerable anxiety was felt on this point. Additional wells were sunk where possible, and, as a last resort, temporary watering apparatus were erected at all the large rivers. A large addition to the stock of locomotives was found necessary, and the railways in Northern India were drawn upon. Ten additional goods engines were also ordered from England. The drivers were for some time overworked. All spare men from other lines were accordingly engaged, and a considerable number were obtained from England on short engagements. In the month of January 1877, a block of traffic took place at Raichore owing to the inability of the Madras Railway to work off the daily receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula line. This arose from the high prices ruling at Bellary and Adoni; and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having the greater command of engine power and rolling stock, was able to throw

into Raichore a quantity of grain which the weaker line was unable to carry forward in the absence of any special arrangements. An increase of power on the northern section of the Madras Railway was arranged for; but, owing to a general decline in prices, the deliveries soon fell to quantities which could be easily dealt with. For greater convenience in working this traffic to Adoni and Bellary, additional crossing-places were made so as to divide the long distances between certain stations. At Madras the railway was unable to cope with the large demands for carriage that were made, and a system of registering the holders of grain and allotting them wagons in turn was adopted. In order to avoid a block in the station-yard, those persons registered were furnished with forwarding notes which had to be presented before the grain was admitted. Though numerous complaints were made regarding the allotment of wagons, and a trade in forwarding notes resulted from non-holders of grain managing to get themselves registered, the results were on the whole satisfactory. The system of registering was also adopted at Beypore. In December 1876 fifty-nine thousand tons of grain were carried by the Madras Railway, of which a little more than one-half was from Madras, the other principal sources of supply being Beypore and the Great Indian Peninsula and South Indian Railways. The bulk of the grain was absorbed by the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot, and the province of Mysore. On the South Indian Railway the grain traffic was worked chiefly from the ports of Negapatam and Tuticorin, where it was found necessary to adopt the system of registration, and from the Tanjore District. In February 1877, the through rate for grain from Negapatam to Bangalore was equalised with that from Madras to Bangalore, it being considered advisable to supplement, as far as possible, the supply which the Madras Railway was able to pour into the Mysore territory. It was also anticipated that imports at Beypore would be small during the south-west monsoon. The first result of this measure was a diversion of traffic from the Madura

District and a block at Trichinopoly, where transhipment takes place; and it was found necessary to make temporary arrangements on a large scale for dealing with the altered flow of traffic. Prices, however, soon fell at Bangalore, and after the first rush, the amount of grain which took this route from Negapatam was inconsiderable.

Open mileage. —Madras Railway.

In consequence of the heavy grain traffic, it was decided to double the line of the Madras Railway as far as Arconum (42½ miles from Madras). The second line had been previously sanctioned from Perambore to the Ambatoor quarries, 10 miles from Madras, but no portion of this was opened for traffic during the official year 1876-77. The total length of the Madras Railway system remains at 858 miles.

South Indian Railway.

On the South Indian Railway 172 additional miles were opened for traffic during the year, viz., from Madras to Tindevanum, a distance of 76 miles, on the 1st September 1876; from Tindevanum to Cuddalore, a distance of 52 miles, on the 1st January 1877; and from Tanjore to Mayaveram, a distance of 44 miles, on the 15th February 1877, making the total length open on 31st March 1877, 570 miles. The cost per mile of these sections has exceeded that of the southern extension, and the average cost of the open line stands at £6,300 per mile, including the old broad-gauge sections, which cost £8,500 per mile. Some of the large bridges between Madras and Cuddalore are unfinished, and the traffic has been worked across the beds of the rivers on temporary road-ways. Owing to the exceptionally dry season no inconvenience resulted from this arrangement. All the bridges, except that over the Palar, will be completed by 31st December 1877. At the end of the official year the break in through communication between Madras and Tanjore was 46 miles, and it is not probable that the line will be open throughout until the beginning of 1879. At Madras an extension was made from the Egmore temporary terminus to the beach for the con-

veyance of material for the south pier of the Madras Harbour.

Accidents. An unusually large number of serious accidents occurred during the year. On 25th December 1876, the mail train from Beypore came into collision with a special goods train near Amboor Station, when ten persons were killed and fifteen injured. The collision was caused primarily by the driver failing to stop at Amboor, which was a meeting station; but his forgetfulness was not checked, as it should have been, by the station officials. This accident drew attention to the want of means of communication between guards and drivers of trains in motion, as laid down in the rules and regulations, but which has hitherto not been carried out on the lines in this Presidency. Instructions were given for the adoption of the "cord system," but certain difficulties were met with in applying it to mixed trains, and the efficiency of this method is more than doubtful. Further experiments with Mr. Winter's apparatus, which is referred to in last year's report, confirm the high opinion originally formed regarding it.

On 6th November 1876, six wagons in a goods train were wrecked by a log of wood from the tender falling on the rails. On 2nd November 1876 a following collision occurred near Vaniembady Station between two goods trains; and on 13th December 1876, twelve derelict wagons came into collision with an approaching train near Jollarpett Station. Several attempts to throw trains off the line by obstructions placed on the rails are recorded. On the South Indian Railway no accident occurred to passengers from causes beyond their own control. There were three slight collisions, four cases of uncoupling of trains in motion, and eight cases of obstructions placed on the line.

Electric Telegraph. Agreements were drawn up during the year for transferring the maintenance of the railway telegraphs to the Government, the companies paying a mileage rate for this service. This measure is tentative only, the agree-

ment lasting for two years; and the actual transfer has not yet taken place. The Government have long wished to adopt this arrangement, which was opposed by the companies on the ground that the work could be more efficiently performed by their own agency. In other Presidencies the arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily, and there is reason to believe that the same result will follow here. On the extension of the South Indian Railway the telegraph was erected by Government. In consequence of the large number of messages required in working the heavy traffic on the Madras Railway, it was decided, towards the close of the official year, to discontinue the transmission of private messages. Sanction was at the same time given for the erection of a station-to-station wire for working the "block system" between Raichore and Adoni, and its extension over the whole of the line is contemplated.

Rates and Fares.

On 1st July 1876 the first-class passenger fare on the Madras Railway was raised from 15 pies to 18 pies per mile; and the second-class fare was altered from 8 pies by night and 5 pies by day to 7 pies per mile by all trains. First and second-class return-tickets were made available for one month, irrespective of distance, on payment of a fare and a half. These changes have resulted in increased receipts from these two classes with diminished numbers. During the year various alterations in the goods classification and reductions in rates were introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Commission. On the South Indian Railway no alteration was made in the passenger fares; but from 1st September 1876 local goods, which had up to that date been conveyed at the first-class rate of 12 pies per ton per mile, were carried at a reduced rate of 8 pies, foreign traffic being charged as before. The third-class fare of 2 pies per mile, which has been in operation since 1st July 1872, has produced a great development of numbers. This line has always had a better traffic in passengers than the Madras Railway, and during the past official year, with less than

half the open mileage, it booked more passengers than the latter line; but owing to the lower fares, and to the smaller average length of journey, the receipts were not much more than one-half. The filling of the South Indian carriages is very good, and the average number in a *whole* passenger train was higher than on any line in India.

Train service. No interruption to traffic occurred during the year. On the Madras Railway the train service remained as before until 1st July 1876, when a goods train in each direction between Arconum and Cuddapah was converted into a mixed train, with a view to the greater convenience of third and cooly-class passengers. It has long been thought that something might be done to enable passengers of the latter class to make longer journeys without halting, and under the altered arrangements of last year, they can perform a through journey in one day between any two of the following places—Madras, Cuddapah, and Jollarpett. From 4th February 1877, the local passenger trains, between Madras and Vellore and between Arconum and Tirupetty, were discontinued, and the engine power thus set free was utilised in the transport of grain. On the South Indian Railway two passenger trains were run in each direction between Negapatam and Erode until the month of November 1876, when one of these trains between Trichinopoly and Erode was, owing to failure of broad-gauge engine power, reserved entirely for goods. On the new lines the service was limited to one passenger train each way daily until 1st November 1876, when a second train was put on between Madras and Palaveram.

Financial transactions. The net profits of the Madras Railway for the official year were Rupees 33,05,877, giving a dividend at the rate of 3·10 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The working expenses formed 59 per cent. of the gross earnings. The guaranteed interest from the commencement of the company up to 31st December 1876 amounted to £7,646,676, and the net profits for the same period

to £3,346,946, leaving a balance of £4,299,730 as a charge against the State in addition to the expenditure on land and control. On the South Indian Railway the net profits of the official year were Rupees 10,27,289, giving a dividend at the rate of 2·6 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The working expenses formed 53·6 per cent. of the gross earnings. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1876 amounted to £1,625,076, and the net profits for the same period came to a total of £521,958, leaving a balance against the State of £1,103,118. The cost of land for the Madras Railway is estimated at 18 lakhs, and for the South Indian Railway at 20 lakhs of Rupees. The expenditure on control of the two lines has been about 13½ lakhs.

Salt.

The Commission which was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the system of salt manufacture and administration prevailing in this Presidency, especially with the view of introducing the excise system, brought their work to a close during the year and submitted their report to the Supreme Government. The report deals exhaustively with the question in all its branches, and subjects the facts to a most careful scrutiny, beginning with a resumé of the history of the administration of the salt revenue of Madras from the institution of the monopoly in 1805, when the revenue amounted to Rupees 19,94,439 only, to the close of the year 1874-75, when it had reached the sum of Rupees 1,36,57,787. During this period the monopoly selling price had risen from 9⅓ Annas per maund of 82⅔ lbs. to Rupees 2, the West Coast and Ganjam excepted, where special rates ruled. Meanwhile the quantity sold was not twice as great in the latter year as it was at the beginning of the century, though the value has increased sevenfold. It is not necessary here to review the report further; suffice it to say that the Commission favor the excise system, and recommend its gradual adoption, though they regard the change as fraught with many difficulties and demanding great care and caution in its execution. The excise system

seems to promise possible improvement in the quality and also cheapening of the article to the consumer. These results have been attained in Bombay, and may be wholly attributable to the excise system in force there, which introduces a wholesome rivalry between private manufacturers and traders. To work out the suggestions of the Commission and to secure efficient control and a uniform system of administration, the creation of a separate salt department, under a superior officer, is recommended, with a suitable establishment and staff of subordinates. The present system, under which Collectors are responsible for the salt administration of their districts, is not suitable for effective control and general efficiency of administration. Moreover the salt establishments are now insufficient, and the remuneration of the subordinate officers too low to ensure always hearty and honest service. The Commissioners' report was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Fish-curing industry.

This experiment, which consists of the establishment of yards at certain localities in salt-manufacturing districts, where fish might be cured with salt supplied at cost price, was in progress during the year, and on the whole showed a fair promise of success, especially when it is remembered that the objects in view relate to sanitation and prevention rather than to revenue. In Ganjam the number of applications increased and the fishermen generally are said to appreciate the benefits offered. In Malabar and Madura also the results were fairly satisfactory, but in South Arcot, Chingleput, and South Canara the experiments were regarded as failures.

Minerals.

A license was granted to a Mr. Lavelle to prospect for minerals within a space of ten miles in the neighbourhood of Cuddapah. The result is not yet known. Experimental workings of gold quartz reefs in Wynaad continue. The prospects are sufficiently good to induce speculators to venture capital in the hope of ultimate success. The Government have deemed it expedient in

the interests of the State to prohibit the sale of lands known to possess quartz reefs or alluvium containing gold.

Trade.

The long-continued drought and consequent famine have variously affected the trade of the Presidency. Both the exports and imports of foreign trade suffered greatly owing to the diminution in the production of the principal articles of export in the country and the decrease in the purchasing power of the poorer classes, resulting in diminished demand for foreign articles. The trade with other Presidencies and the interportal trade within the Presidency on the other hand were stimulated to extraordinary activity in furnishing food for the famine-stricken populations. The value of exports and imports to and from foreign countries fell by Rupees 46,00,000 and Rupees 57,00,000 respectively, while the imports from other Presidencies rose by Rupees 3,97,00,000. There was a slight increase of Rupees 29,00,000 in the exports to other Presidencies.

Public Works assignments and outlay.

The Imperial assignment for Public Works from funds, the proceeds of loans raised by the Government of India, amounted to Rupees 3,66,282, of which Rupees 2,85,887 were expended exclusively on works of irrigation. The assignment from ordinary revenue was for Imperial works Rupees 35,84,917, against which an expenditure of Rupees 33,93,514 was incurred ; and for Provincial works Rupees 16,60,420, the outlay being Rupees 19,84,543. Detailed still further, the ordinary grant for Imperial works appears divided into Rupees 28,63,750 for Irrigation, Rupees 6,53,000 for Military, and Rupees 68,167 for other services, the outlay against the grants being severally Rupees 26,47,662, Rupees 7,24,778, and Rupees 21,074. Sub-divided in a similar manner, the Provincial grant was to the credit of Civil Buildings Rupees 5,54,948, grant-in-aid of Local Funds Rupees 2,43,390, Communications Rupees 3,06,598, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Rupees 35,506, the outlay booked at the end of the year under these several heads being Rupees 6,57,446, Rupees 2,43,390, Rupees 3,32,035 and Rupees 47,522.

—Chief works. The more important works in execution during the year 1876-77 are detailed in Part II of the report. The most important of the Military works in progress were a large hospital at Poonamallee and barracks at Bellary and Wellington; and of the Provincial buildings, the senate house and the new departmental stores and workshops at Madras.

—Communications, &c. The most noteworthy works falling more or less under the head of Communications, were the harbour works at Madras, the East Coast and Junction Canals, which latter were taken up to relieve the famished people of the Ceded Districts of Nellore and of the Presidency, and the tracing and partial opening out of an excellent ghát-road from the plains of Madura to the Upper and Lower Pulneys.

Irrigation Works. The dryness of the season of 1876-77 was rather favorable than otherwise to the extension and repairs of irrigation works, and consequently the funds allotted for this purpose have been fairly utilized. Of the eight systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, three only had works going on during the year from loan funds, *viz.*, the Godavery Delta system, Kistna Delta system, Strivaikuntum Anicut system. The utilization in full of the grants made for these works was prevented by the delay in obtaining sanction for the following estimates for the Kistna Delta System :—

Western Delta.

	RS.
Main Canal	5,83,700
Nizampatam Canal	29,300
Bank do.	4,83,800
Commamur do.	11,99,100
Ramparu Drainage	2,35,080

Eastern Delta.

Eastern Delta Project	27,21,270

—Expenditure on Delta Systems. On the Godavery Delta System, which includes the irrigation of the entire delta of the Godavery river, a

sum of Rupees 2,71,255 was expended during the season, making a total of Rupees 76,35,698 expended since the commencement of the works.* The area irrigated under the Godavery Anicut was 519,705 acres in 1875-76, yielding a revenue of Rupees 22,51,992, divided into Water-tax Rupees 15,29,909, and Land assessment Rupees 7,22,083. Of 495 miles of canal throughout the delta that will ultimately be navigable, 431 miles have been completed. The total expenditure on the Kistna Delta System has been Rupees 47,29,729, and of this Rupees 93,831 were laid out during the past season. This system is intended to irrigate 4,070,000 acres. Of this 226,226 acres were irrigated in 1874-75, yielding a revenue of Rupees 8,90,598. And out of 320 miles of canal proposed for navigation in this delta 286 have been opened, though the navigation is not yet good throughout. The Cauvery Delta, which is the largest system of irrigation in the Madras Presidency, irrigates an area of 835,208 acres, yielding a revenue of Rupees 35,30,336. This system has had a sum of Rupees 13,39,641 expended on it by the British Government, which it is estimated has yielded a return of 85·81 per cent. The principal rivers of this delta have been provided with efficient regulators; and a great deal of good work has been done in training and embanking the rivers. The principal works still required in this delta are

(1.) The construction of regulation sluices on the Cauvery at the grand anicut, to prevent excessive floods entering the delta, with the provision of a new head to the Vennaur.

(2.) The completion to a safe level of the several river flood-embankments.

(3.) The improvement of distribution arrangements.

(4.) The drainage of the south-eastern point of the delta.

—Pennair Anicut System.

The grant from the loan funds for the Pennair Anicut system was withdrawn by the Government of India,

*These figures are the most recent, and are taken from the returns printed with G.O., P.W.D., No. 514-I, of 22nd November 1877.

pending the submission and sanction of the revised estimates, as the sanctioned estimate, amounting to Rupees 4,20,060, had been exceeded. All work on this project was therefore stopped.

—Expenditure on Tanks and Madras Water-works.

Of the irrigation works carried out from ordinary revenue, considerable progress was made on the Nandial Tank, on which a sum of Rupees 13,890 was expended during the year. Also on the works connected with the Cumbum Tank and its channels. The work at the Madras water-works was confined to what was essential to security. The total grant for irrigation works carried out under the head Ordinary Agricultural (new works and repairs included) was Rupees 14,08,959, and this sum was fully utilized.

—Postponement of works owing to Famine.

In addition to the execution of budget works, Public Works Officers in the famine districts were extensively employed in estimating for laying out, and to a greater or less extent supervising works on which famine labor was employed under civil agency. The extra labor thus imposed on the members of the department necessitated the postponement of the grouping of irrigation works, a matter of much importance to the effective and systematic treatment of the works. Many other questions of importance relating to statistics, practical data, &c., had for the same reason to be postponed.

Guaranteed works.

The Guaranteed Madras Irrigation and Canal Company up to 1876-77 had been unable to obtain sufficient revenue from their canal to cover working expenses. The impetus given to irrigation by the failure of monsoon rains led in this year to so considerable an extension of irrigation, that it raised the revenue receipts to Rupees 1,72,183.

—Receipts and working expenses.

The following figures show the revenue receipts and working expenses for each year from the commencement of operations by the Company up to the end of December 1876.

Year.	Revenue Receipts.	Charges.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1863	.....	1,168 3 11
1864	73 6 3	2,540 3 8
1865	851 15 9	2,495 6 6
1866	4,056 10 9	1,928 13 0
1867	11,091 8 11	2,986 0 9
1868	11,522 3 9	2,004 9 11
1869	12,284 7 9	6,732 2 2
1870	25,460 4 7	24,571 1 8
1871	553 10 10	41,046 11 5
1872	35,027 6 4	89,215 0 1
1873	61,259 3 9	1,41,850 2 4
1874	69,889 6 6	1,82,457 9 6
1875	56,916 8 5	1,95,548 2 10
1876	2,10,475 0 11	1,55,053 1 2
Total ...	4,99,461 14 6	8,49,597 4 11

—Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay has amounted to Rupees 1,61,00,896 up to the same date.

—Cause of financial failure.

The causes of the continued financial failure of the scheme are stated to be the unprofitable outlay, amounting to about 37 lakhs of Rupees, on works of navigation which, owing to the want of capital on the part of the Company, are not utilized; the scarcity of labor in the district, and the high rates necessary in order to attract it from a distance for the construction of the canal, whereby the capital outlay was increased; and finally the want of communications, by which the surplus produce from cultivation under the canal can be removed to a market. The provision of funds for opening the canal for navigation was under consideration, and has, since the close of the year, been sanctioned.

SECTION V.

REVENUE, FINANCIAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

Audit and Account.

Government relation with Presidency Bank.

During the year under review an important change was made in the relations of Government with the Presidency Bank. The shares which Government had held in the Madras Bank, amounting to Rupees 6,18,750, were sold, and with them the Government surrendered the power which they had to appoint and remove certain of the Directors. A revised agreement was made for the conduct of Government business at the Presidency

Bank and some of the mofussil Treasuries; but the conditions of this agreement did not materially differ from those of the previous one.

Marine Store Accounts. During the same year the Marine Store Accounts were placed under the audit of the Accountant-General, while he was relieved of taking stock of the Government Press and plant.

Embezzlement. The only embezzlement of importance reported during the year was a misappropriation of Rupees 309-3-5 in the School of Arts. The Head Clerk, who made away with the sale proceeds of the work turned out in that school, was convicted and punished, and steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such losses.

Revenue and Finance.—General. The finances of this Presidency for the year under review were considerably affected by the unusual failure of rain. The total gross revenue of the year was Rs. 8,70,38,303. In the different items constituting the revenue there were, compared with the estimate, increases amounting to Rupees 10,06,365 and decreases amounting to Rupees 1,45,90,471, causing a net decrease of Rupees 1,35,84,106. The total gross expenditure was Rupees 9,83,55,573. In the different items constituting the expenditure there were increases over the estimate amounting to Rupees 2,12,48,087, and decreases under the estimate amounting to Rupees 17,85,159. There was consequently a net increase of Rupees 1,94,62,928 in expenditure over the estimate. Omitting Provincial Services, Local and Special Funds, the total Imperial revenue stood at Rupees 7,00,68,425. In this again, compared with the estimate, the increases in some of the items amounted to Rupees 7,46,156, while the decreases in others amounted to Rupees 1,39,51,991, giving thereby a net decrease of Rupees 1,32,05,835 on the whole. The total Imperial expenditure in the same way stood, including the approximate outlay of one crore on famine relief works, at Rupees 7,91,47,136. The different items constituting this total show on the estimate increases amounting to Rupees 1,99,24,544, and decreases amounting to Rupees 11,56,788, giving a net increase of Rupees 1,87,67,756.

The collections of land revenue were for the year returned at Rupees 3,29,65,750, showing a decrease of Rupees 1,24,84,378 below those of the previous year. Large remissions of ryotwar revenue were rendered necessary on account of decrease of cultivation and failure of crops. The ryots were further very slow in paying their dues, and coercive measures were not resorted to as usual owing to the general distress of the country. In some cases, notably the Ramnad estate, the payment of the peishcush of permanently settled estates was postponed in consideration of heavy losses sustained and of expenditure by certain proprietors for providing famine relief. Great difficulty has been experienced in realising from Zemindars and Inamdars the Government dues, as owing to the adverse season they had not been able to realise the rents of their tenants. Out of the 21 districts of this Presidency, the land revenue for 1876-77 fell in four districts much below half, in four others below one-third, and in three more below one-fourth of the collections of the previous year. **Land Revenue.**

Of the abkari revenue only 44¼ lakhs inclusive of arrears were collected in the provinces out of a fixed rent of 52¾ lakhs. This was due to the falling off in the yield of cocoa-nut toddy in consequence of the failure of the usual rains; and also to the impoverished condition of the people. The renters were therefore allowed time to pay their dues. At the Presidency, however, there was no great decrease in revenue. The total revenue from this source was Rupees 55,83,686, or about 7½ lakhs less than in the previous year. **Abkari.**

The Sea Customs revenue, exclusive of the duty on salt imported, which is credited to the salt revenue, amounted to Rupees 22,84,052 or about 5 lakhs less than in the previous year. There was a decrease of somewhat more than ¾ lakh under imports, and of nearly 4¼ lakhs under exports. The decrease under exports is partly the result of the new tariff, which abolished the export duties on several articles from August 1875, but is chiefly the effect of the diminished production of food-grains and **Sea Customs.**

the diversion of trade from foreign ports to ports within the Presidency or British India. The import revenue has suffered from the absence of demand for cotton twist, cotton goods and other articles, owing to the impoverishment of the people and depression of the weaving industry.

Land Customs. The Land Customs revenue decreased from Rupees 2,85,762 to Rupees 1,83,346, owing to the operations of the same causes as those which influenced the Sea Customs revenue.

Salt. The salt revenue showed a decrease of nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, being Rupees 1,29,19,528 against Rupees 1,35,37,890 in 1875-76. The decrease is mainly due to the expansion of private trade in salt in Malabar and South Canara, the duty for which is for the most part paid at Bombay. It is also ascribed to the increase of smuggling on the west coast owing to inadequate preventive establishments, and the manufacture of earth salt, the weather having proved unusually favorable for the purpose. It is partly also the result of the prevailing distress, carts which used to take salt from the coast being engaged in the transport of food grains. The Salt Commission, which was appointed to consider and report on the advisability of substituting a system of excise to the present Government monopoly, came to a close, and their report is now under the consideration of Government. The immediate application of the excise system to the districts of Malabar and South Canara, and the discontinuance of sales on account of Government were resolved upon, and the system has been in operation from the commencement of the revenue year beginning with 1st July 1877.

Stamps. The stamp collections amounted to Rupees 49,93,366 against Rupees 50,19,708 in 1875-76. Of late years this revenue has been steadily increasing, and the decrease of a quarter of a lakh in the year under review can only be attributed to the effect of the prevailing distress.

Forests. The revenue from forests decreased from Rupees 4,27,723 to Rupees 4,14,763 in consequence of the adverse nature

of the season. The expenditure was little short of the revenue.

The postal revenue shows an advance—more than three-quarters of a lakh of rupees, due mainly to the increased correspondence necessitated by the famine. **Post.**

The land revenue collections per head of the population amounted to Rupees 1-0-10; of excise of spirits and drugs Rupees 0-2-9; of customs Rupees 0-1-3; of salt Rupees 0-6-7, and of stamps Rupees 0-2-7. The total average incidence was Rupees 1-14-0 per head. These rates are below those shown in the report for the previous year, the revenue having fallen in consequence of famine. **Incidence of taxation.**

The approximate expenditure on account of famine up to 31st March 1877 is ascertained to be nearly 183 lakhs. It consists of about one and one and a half lakhs of Rupees on account of *batta* to Imperial and Provincial Establishments respectively, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh on account of special officers and establishments, $67\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on purchase and carriage of grain, 11 lakhs on gratuitous relief, $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh on miscellaneous purposes, besides about one crore on Public Works. **Famine Relief.**

The amount written off on account of the difference of exchange in the Secretary of State's bills exceeded that of 1875-76 by more than four lakhs, the amount drawn from this Presidency having been larger and the average rate of exchange less than in the preceding year. **Loss by Exchange.**

The year 1876-77 commenced with a cash balance of Rupees 2,82,22,000 against Rupees 2,81,34,000 of the previous year. At the beginning of October 1876 when the pressure of famine was first felt, the cash balance was Rupees 1,39,58,000 against Rupees 2,22,50,000 on the same date in the previous year. This fall of nearly 83 lakhs was however almost entirely the result of an increase in the sum of remittances sent to other Presidencies and in the Secretary of State's bills paid as compared with the figures of the corresponding period in the previous year. But from October 1876 the effects of the famine on the finances of the Presidency became very apparent. The **Monetary arrangements.**

surplus revenue over expenditure from October 1875 to March 1876 was Rupees 1,99,41,000, while for the corresponding period of 1876-77 the expenditure exceeded the income by Rupees 77,10,000, so that the latter half of 1876-77 was, in a financial point of view, Rupees 2,76,51,000 worse off than the corresponding period of the previous year. It was further necessary to increase the cash balance (to meet the extraordinary expenditure which was being incurred), and it therefore rose from Rupees 1,39,58,000 on the 30th September 1876 to Rupees 2,55,73,000 on the 31st March 1877, thus showing an increase of Rupees 1,16,15,000. This with the excess expenditure of Rupees 77,10,000 above adverted to had to be met by remittances from other Presidencies.

—Coins. This increase of the cash balance included large quantities of small silver and copper coins required for famine payments; but notwithstanding the orders that were issued to ensure their exchange at Government Treasuries, in some cases the issues were so rapid and large, that even small silver became temporarily depreciated, and was brought back for exchange to the Madras Currency Office from the mofussil. The total amount of small silver and copper coin supplied to Treasuries during the year amounted to Rupees 38,02,100, (small silver coins Rupees 25,74,000, copper Rupees 12,28,100) against a supply of only Rupees 4,71,100 in the previous year.

—Currency Notes. Currency Notes to the value of Rupees 60,00,000 were supplied during the year, and this abnormally large increase in the demands of mofussil Treasuries was due to the grain traffic and to the employment by the merchants of Currency Notes as a medium of remittance. Where possible, facilities were afforded to the public for the movement of money by supply bills, which at once strengthened the balances of Government Treasuries, where money was required, and afforded great help to trade. Moreover at Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, and Salem, bills on Madras were sold to a very considerable extent.

But notwithstanding these arrangements it is believed a very considerable portion of the money movements connected with the grain trade was conducted by remittances of Currency Notes, which were generally available at Taluq Treasuries not empowered to draw bills, and which perhaps could be procured even from an Hoozoor Treasury with less delay than supply bills.

Paper Currency.

The average circulation of notes during the year was larger than the circulation during any of the past eight years. The highest circulation in the year, Rupees 2,07,17,315, was on the last day of April, and the lowest Rupees 1,53,45,510 in October. In Madras there was a considerable increase in the circulation in 1876-77, the average being Rs. 1,31,95,178, or Rupees 23,68,065 greater than the circulation in 1875-76. During the last six months of 1876-77 there were marked fluctuations in the circulation under the influence of the prevailing distress. The circulation in the Calicut Circle was lower than in 1875-76, the average being Rupees 25,66,071 against Rupees 29,52,223 of 1875-76. There was also a falling off in the Cocanada Circle, the average having been Rupees 2,63,244 below the average of 1875-76.

—Exchange Department.

The operations of the Exchange Department show an increase under all heads as compared with 1875-76. The aggregate transactions amounted in 1876-77 to Rupees 19,27,53,835 against Rupees 14,10,59,140 in the preceding year.

—Coin reserve.

The coin reserve at the beginning of the year 1876-77 was Rupees 1,12,35,264, and fell at the close of the year to Rupees 83,69,285. The Government securities held by the three circles on the last day of the year amounted to Rupees 70,00,000.

—Government profit.

The profit to Government upon Madras Currency Notes after defraying all expenses during the year was Rupees 2,66,874 against Rupees 2,68,032 in 1875-76.

Money Order Department.

The number of Money Order Offices at work during the past was the same as at the close of the preceding year, viz., 72. Some extension was however made in the work-

ing of the department by arranging for the issue of orders on the United Kingdom and interchange with Ceylon Government with a view to afford facilities of remittance to British seamen and the planters and Indian laborers in Ceylon. The number and amount of inland Money Orders were exceptionally large during the year under review owing to increased grain traffic consequent on famine. Both the issues and payments within the Presidency increased nearly by half, while the issues on Bengal rose from Rupees 83,839 to Rupees 3,10,940. The drawings on Pooree and Balasore, two important rice ports in Bengal, had towards the close of the year to be stopped owing to the demand on their treasuries having proved embarrassing. The net earnings of the department amounted to Rupees 10,772-3-4.

Provincial Services. The receipts, including Imperial allotments amounting to Rupees 81,13,735 were Rupees 92,69,466, or Rupees 85,401 less than the transactions of the previous year. The expenditure on the other hand was Rupees 99,77,175, or Rupees 5,16,877 in excess of that of 1875-76. There was a decrease in the allotments from Imperial funds of Rupees 2,41,966, due chiefly to withdrawal of the grants for salt guards, which has become an Imperial charge. There was a large increase in departmental receipts, aggregating Rupees 1,56,565, in consequence of the increasing revenue from Jail manufactures, Registration and Marine Police, and refunds by the Public Works Department. But this increase was more than counterbalanced by enhanced expenditure, chiefly in consequence of the famine, which under Jails and Police alone amounted to Rupees 7,30,428. Delay in adjustments of expenditure in 1875-76 also swelled the accounts of the year under review.

Local Funds. The aggregate income of Local Funds constituted under Act IV of 1871, exclusive of a balance of Rupees 17,60,315 brought over from the accounts of the previous year, amounted to Rupees 45,94,194. Of this amount Rupees 6,56,535 formed the State contribution, Rupees 31,92,180 were derived from taxation, and Rupees

2,48,547 were the income of endowed institutions designed for special purposes. The remainder was made up of fees in schools, &c., contributions of Municipalities to Local Fund Boards towards common objects, and other miscellaneous items. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 57,38,416, or nearly 11 lakhs in excess of current receipts. Public Works absorbed 40 lakhs, or more than 71 per cent. of the entire expenditure. Education cost a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Sanitation $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Special Funds.

The aggregate receipts of Special Funds amounted to Rupees 33,42,237 and the aggregate charges to Rupees 36,12,294. The deficit was made good from the previous year's balance, which was reduced from Rupees 17,86,385 to Rupees 15,16,328.

SECTION VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Population.

The population which comes under the operation of the rules for the registration of vital statistics is 29,157,056, or nearly two and a half millions less than the population of the Presidency according to the returns of the Census of 1871. In India, where a vast proportion of the population live by culture of the soil, and where the food supply has hitherto been in most provinces so little in excess of the requirements of the people, seasonal disturbances must seriously affect the numbers both of births and of deaths, but at present there are no trustworthy data on which to calculate the ratios of increment of population.

Births and Deaths.

The number of births registered in 1876 was 632,113, or 21·6 per mille, whilst the number of deaths was 693,654 or 23·7 per mille against 18·1 per mille, the average of the five years preceding. These figures are higher than any recorded since the introduction of registration in 1866. The normal excess in the number of deaths over the number of births recorded points to the fact that the registration of births is still defective.

At present it is not difficult to conceal births, and the registering officers are not as yet alive to the responsibilities of their office, nor supported in the rural tracts by adequate police provisions. In municipal towns, where such provisions are in a measure in operation, registration is more satisfactorily performed. This is indicated by the fact that the ratio of births to one thousand of the people is nearer the figure which is assumed to be the true birth-rate, being 27·6 against 29·9 in 1874. This decrease accords with what might be expected in a year of scarcity. The registration of deaths, though more satisfactory than that of births, is still very unequally performed in the several districts, being in Vizagapatam only 13·9, and in Coimbatore 14·8 per mille.

The remarkable effect of scarcity of food on the health of some of the districts in 1876 is indicated by the fact that in Madras the death-rate rose from 34·8 to 38·9 per mille, and in Kurnool from 23·4 to 41·3 per mille. The total of deaths registered rose rapidly from 45,053 in October to 88,027 in the December following. Cholera, which had broken out in Tanjore in April 1875, continued its fatal course, numbering 148,322 victims against 94,657 in the preceding year. This epidemic was probably greatly aggravated by the congregation of people at relief works and famine camps, where also a severe and fatal form of diarrhœa prevailed.

Public Health generally. To alleviate distress consequent on the famine, medical agents with supplies of medicines were sent out to organise hospitals for the sick. Towards the close of the year 1876 the suffering of the poorer and working classes became very severe. There was also at one time in some districts a great scarcity of potable water, and what was procurable was often of very bad quality. In short, what with starvation and disease, the sufferings of the people were, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Government, almost without a parallel in the history of the country.

Cholera. The history of this epidemic exhibits widespread prevalence of the disease, with severe local invasions, recurrent

outbreaks, and, generally speaking, a high rate of mortality. Famine being so widely prevalent prepared victims for the pestilence. Reckoning the population of the Presidency at 32 millions, and allowing for the inaccuracy of the death returns, and calculating the mortality at 50 per cent. of attacked, it appears that about 1 in every 107 of the entire population was attacked. The districts showing the largest mortality from cholera in 1876-77 are Bellary 16,129, Cuddapah 11,759, North Arcot 14,975, and Salem 14,759.

Small-pox.

This disease was epidemic throughout 1876 and added considerably to the aggregate mortality of the year. It was most prevalent and fatal in the Bellary, Ganjam, Cuddapah, and Madura Districts, and the total deaths throughout this Presidency from this cause amounted to 23,478.

Fevers.

Speaking generally, malarial fevers do not appear to have prevailed to the usual extent—a result owing probably to the absence of rain and to prolonged drought. The greatest mortality from fevers occurred in the Cuddapah, Godavery, Kurnool, and Salem Districts, and the total deaths in the entire Presidency in 1876 amounted to 230,181.

Sanitation, Municipal and Local Fund.

The effect of sanitary operations on the health of the towns is satisfactory, though in many cases the work performed and the money available are inadequate to the requirements of the case. It appears that in the towns where sanitary expenditure is high the death-rate is low, and *vice versâ*. In twelve towns which expended 35·7 per cent. of their income on sanitation the death-rate was 28·7, whilst in twelve other towns, whose average expenditure for this object was only 15·7 per cent. of their income, the death-rate was 37·7 per mille. This result remains good, though in a less degree, when deaths from cholera are excluded from the calculation. Little improvement has been effected in the sanitary condition of towns and villages which are not under municipal government. A scheme for the organization of a simple sanitary reporting establishment was submitted

to Government by the Sanitary Commissioner, but was not approved, except as regards medical subordinates attached to the establishments of Collectors and other revenue officers, who are now required to submit short sanitary reports on the places visited by them when on tour.

Health of the Town of Madras.

The health of the town was in a very unsatisfactory state, more especially during the latter months of the year. At this time thousands of starving poor from the surrounding districts crowded into the city, and from their reduced condition became ready victims of epidemic disease. Successful efforts were made to house them in relief camps, but their numbers were so great and fresh arrivals so constant that it was very difficult to separate the strangers from the permanent population and bring them immediately under control. Cholera and small-pox raged with such severity towards the end of the year that it was found necessary to engage a Special Health Officer as a temporary measure. This official was assisted by a number of students of the Medical College, who, with supplies of medicines, were engaged in house-to-house visitation. The total deaths from small-pox in the town during the year 1876 amounted to 421, and those from cholera numbered 2,105.

Jails.

The health of the prisoners during the year under review has already been the subject of remark. Towards the close of the year the jails were generally overcrowded, and temporary accommodation had to be provided to meet the influx, many of the prisoners being also ill-nourished and emaciated persons. Hence it followed that the mortality amongst under-trial prisoners was four times as great as amongst those convicted. The causes of the increased mortality were chiefly (1) cholera, (2) bowel-complaints, (3) diseases of innutrition. Cholera prevailed very slightly in the central jails, no cases at all having occurred at Vellore, Rajahmundry and Cannanore. In Coimbatore there were nine cases. The results in district jails were naturally not so satisfactory as under-trial prisoners were comprised therein; they were

also more crowded than central jails, and not so well protected against epidemic disease. The mortality in the latter was only 29·0 per mille against 54·4 per mille in the former. The remarkable exemption of the central jails from attacks of cholera seems due to the isolation of jail sites and the non-reception of criminals from affected localities.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

*Since the passing of the Towns' Improvement and Local Fund Acts of 1871 the cost of maintaining these institutions has, with a few exceptions, devolved on Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. At the close of 1875-76 there were 134 charitable hospitals and dispensaries in operation, and during 1876-77 twenty-two new institutions were opened, making a total of 156. A larger number of new hospitals would have been established but for the want of suitable medical agents. The education of a class of subordinates for civil duties only and the proposed extension of medical schools will, however, in course of time permit of the more rapid development of the medical relief system. A good many subordinates were during the year employed on cholera duty, so that the portion of the staff allowed for emergent work, as well as others who could be spared from ordinary duties, were fully engaged. The total of *in* and *out* patients for 1875-76 was 754,348, and for the year under review 767,451. There was thus an increase of 13,103 patients, which affords satisfactory evidence of the growing value of these institutions and of the estimation in which they are held by the public. Of the above increase 8,867 were in-patients and 4,236 out-patients. The daily average of sick in hospital was 2,170, and the death-rate amongst these was 12·96 per cent. Of out-patients the daily average was 5,104, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 0·57.

Treatment of Leprosy.

The experiments referred to last year in the treatment of leprosy with gurjun balsam were continued, and the

* The statistics above given relate to the calendar year; those in the following paragraph to the official year 1876-77.

additional experience gained only further confirms the opinion that this remedy has no specific influence on the disease. Its use, however, is associated with various hygienic requirements, which render the treatment more effective as a palliative measure than any remedial course hitherto known to the profession.

Vaccination. Owing to various causes, among which the presence of epidemic small-pox is perhaps the most important, the number of vaccinations was greater than any on record, being 483,192 against 381,412 in the preceding year and 279,893 in 1871-72. The responsibility of rural vaccine operations being thrown on the Local Boards without provision for systematic inspection and general supervision it was found necessary, for the effective working of the department, that a new code of rules should be provided, the code defining distinctly the relative position and functions of the officers and employés of the department as regards the Local Boards, the Inspector of Vaccination, and the Sanitary Commissioner, to whom the Inspector is now subordinate. These rules further regulate the tests and qualifications of vaccinators and their duties generally. There is good reason for thinking that this improved organisation will affect beneficially the working of this important branch of public health operations. The popular prejudices against the operation are growing weaker, and consequently some officers consider that the time has come for making vaccination compulsory by law in any locality in which a District or Municipal Board may consider it desirable. The expenditure of the year was Rupees 1,34,945, and the average cost per case Annas 4-11.

Lunatic Asylums. The total number of insanes under treatment in the three Asylums during 1876-77 was 516, or 7 more than in the previous year. The total admissions during the year numbered 172, of whom 126 were males and 46 females. As remarked last year, the small number of female admissions is due mainly to social customs, which prevent Eastern women of certain castes from being sent to public hospitals. The results of

treatment were not so favorable as in 1875-76, as the percentage of recoveries to admissions fell from 51·97 to 32·55, while the percentage of deaths to daily average strength increased from 11·27 to 19·90. These unsatisfactory results were all the more noticeable, owing to the exceptionally favorable nature of the returns of 1875-76. With regard to the ages of those admitted in the year under review, 68·60 per cent. were between 20 and 40, a result quite in accordance with the Asylum experience of other parts of the world. The percentage of recoveries was largest in cases of acute mania, melancholia, and acute dementia, and smallest in chronic mania and dementia, the chances of recovery lessening in the direct ratio of the chronic character of the disease. Only 30 per cent. of the entire Asylum population came under treatment in hospital for bodily ailments. Taking credit for all recoveries, the gross cost of the three Asylums in 1876-77 was Rupees 91,902-12-4, or Rupees 10,169-3-9 more than in 1875-76. The increase was principally due to additions made to the establishment of the Madras Lunatic Asylum, to increased expenditure on diets, to increased outlay on clothing, and to the increased cost of bazaar medicines. The average cost per annum of each patient in the three Asylums was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras	168	4	7
Vizagapatam	128	12	10
Calicut	82	5	9

Criminal insanes.

During past years there has been a steady increase in this class of insanes, the numbers having risen from 71 in 1872-73 to 125 in 1876-77. During the same five years the number remaining under treatment at the end of each year rose from 52 to 92. This continuous increase may in time necessitate the provision of a distinct institution for criminal lunatics. In 1876-77 the number of this class under treatment aggregated 125, and was therefore 7 in excess of the total in 1875-76. The discharges of criminal lunatics were in the ratio of 40·90

per cent. on the admissions, and the deaths at the rate of 12 per cent. to total treated.

Lock Hospital and Contagious Diseases Act.

The Lock Hospital in the Town of Madras is the only civil institution of the kind in this Presidency, and is worked under the Contagious Diseases Act No. XIV of 1868. A Special Health Officer has charge of the hospital, and is also entrusted with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act. The great area and the large and scattered population of Madras render it very difficult to carry out preventive measures, and there are also difficulties connected with the registration and detection of prostitutes. Owing to lax notions of morality and the toleration of prostitution in connection with religious institutions, venereal disease is very widely diffused amongst the native population. During the year under review there were 826 admissions into the Lock Hospital, and of these 37·89 per cent. were cases of primary syphilis. The disease was generally of a mild type amongst registered women. The total number of registered prostitutes in the city of Madras at the close of 1877 was 763, and of this number 56 were Europeans and East Indians and 707 Natives.

Military Lock Hospitals.

There were nine of these in operation during 1876-77, in which 1,605 women came under treatment. The number of registered women is from various causes decreasing. Defective registration and clandestine prostitution are still the chief obstacles to the good results likely to ensue from these hospitals. Syphilis, both primary and secondary, is, however, diminishing amongst the European troops, as well as amongst the registered women.

Health of the British Troops.

The health of the British troops in the Madras Command during the year was satisfactory, though cases of cholera, enteric fever, and sunstroke were more numerous than in the previous year, but cholera did not assume an epidemic form. This is very satisfactory considering how rife this disease was in the populations of some of the native towns where the troops are stationed. Although the strength of the army was slightly above

that of the preceding year, the average number of daily sick per mille was nearly the same, showing an increase of 0·23 only. The increase in the ratio of deaths per mille of strength was 2·50 compared with the figures of the preceding year.

Health of the Native Army.

The health of the Native troops was less favorable in 1876-77 than in 1875-76, the ratio of deaths to strength having increased from 1·11 in the latter to 1·23 in the former. On the whole, however, there is reason for congratulation, as, considering the sickly nature of the season, a total mortality of 340 out of an average strength of 27,572 men may be regarded as moderate. The administration circles which showed the largest percentages of sickness were the British Burmah Division, Southern Districts, Presidency Division, and Northern District.

Emigration.

Emigration to the British Colonies, regulated by Act VII of 1871, increased, but not to a very great extent. The emigration to Ceylon was considerably more than double that for the previous year, the increase being the result of distress in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts. The climate of Cayenne was found to be prejudicial to the health of Indian emigrants, and arrangements were accordingly made under the orders of the Government of India for stopping emigration to that colony. With a view to increase emigration to Natal, which cannot get a sufficient supply of labor from Calcutta, an agency has been established at Madras. Two Acts were passed for regulating emigration to Burmah and the Straits Settlements, and an agency has been established at Negapatam for facilitating emigration to the latter colony.

SECTION VII. INSTRUCTION. Madras University.

The number of candidates who came up in 1876-77 for the Matriculation Examination was 2,469 against 2,120 in the previous year, and of this number 1,250 passed against 662 last year, while the number of first-class men rose from 68 to 185. The standard of the examination seems, however, to have been unusually low. In the First Examination in Arts only 131 out of 418 candidates passed against 187 out of 396 last year, but 36 were placed in the first class against 27 last year. The examination was severer than usual, and there was a large increase of failures in English, History, and the optional subject. The number of candidates who appeared for the B.A. degree rose from 105 to 129, but the number of passed men was only 70 against 67 last year, only one candidate being placed in the first class. Of the candidates who passed, ten brought up Sanscrit and two Latin as their optional language. Five candidates appeared for the degree of Master of Arts, all in the fourth branch, viz., History and Moral Science. Three passed, two in the second class and one in the third. Last year one out of two candidates passed. Seven out of sixteen candidates passed for the degree of Bachelor of Laws against eight out of thirteen last year. Of these three were placed in the second and four in the third class. There was no candidate for the degree of Master of Laws. Three out of four candidates passed for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering against three out of five last year. One was placed in the second and two in the third class. In the Faculty of Medicine two candidates appeared for the Preliminary Scientific Examination and both passed. Two also appeared for the first M.B. and C.M. Examination, but only one passed. The question of making the University more self-supporting has been under consideration, and certain changes have been made which will effect a saving of about Rupees 6,680 per annum. With this view the length of the Matriculation Examination has been curtailed and the *vivâ voce* portion of the B.A. Examination has been abolished. Hitherto there has been a general meeting of examiners for the Matri-

culation and also for the First Arts and B.A. Examinations, and the examiners have possessed the power of altering by a general vote the questions proposed to be set in any subject or the value assigned to any question. This arrangement has not worked well, and in future each examiner will be required to submit his questions and the marks which he proposes to assign to each question to his colleagues in the same subject and not to the general body of examiners, and it will be left to his own discretion to adopt any suggestions which he may receive from them. The only other change which has to be noticed is one relating to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. A candidate for this degree must attend certain courses of lectures for two consecutive years, and he must also be a graduate in Arts. It was, however, contended that he might study simultaneously for both degrees, but this was never intended, and bye-law 95 has been altered in such a way as to render this construction of it impossible. The net cost of the University was Rupees 11,535-1-9 against Rupees 12,684-6-4 last year.

Arts Colleges.

The attendance in the Presidency College showed a slight falling off, the number on the rolls being 154 against 165 in the previous year, but this institution never distinguished itself so much in the University Examinations as it did this year. Seven of the graduates who passed took up Physical Science as their optional subject. The law class was attended by 55 students in the second course of 1876 and 71 students in the first course of 1877, and all the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws came from this class. This department is now more than self-supporting. The attendance in the Provincial College of Combaconum has risen from 165 to 200, but the B.A. classes are still small compared with the F.A. classes. As usual the institution greatly distinguished itself in the two lower University Examinations, while in the B.A. Examination only one candidate failed, and not one was placed in the third class. During the year the question

of raising the Provincial School of Rajahmundry to the status of a College has been under the consideration of Government. When the Provincial schools were first established it was intended that they should grow into Colleges, but as yet the Provincial School of Combaconum is the only one which has attained that status. The portion of the Presidency in which a College is at present most required is the Northern Circars. This province, with a population twice as great as that of Scotland, and an area one-fourth greater, has as yet derived no benefit from the introduction of railways into this Presidency, and although the establishment of coasting steamers has rendered the northern districts less inaccessible than they used to be to Europeans, the prejudices of the Hindus against sea voyages have not been overcome, and very few students come down to Madras to prosecute their studies. In twenty years scarcely half a dozen young men have graduated from the Northern Circars. Under these circumstances sanction has been given for the opening of a preparatory B.A. class in the Provincial School of Rajahmundry, and the strength of the College Department has already risen from 18 to 51. This school was very successful in the Matriculation Examination, but did not do so well in the F.A. Examination. Some important changes have been made in the constitution of the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland. The Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society have agreed to give pecuniary help to the institution, and the funds available are expected to secure as a minimum staff for the Collegiate Department five Professors, with two Assistant Professors and such Pundits as may from time to time be required. The College is to be regarded as representing more or less directly all the Churches of the Reformation, and will henceforth be known as the "Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College." The attendance in the College has risen from 179 to 245, and the results in all the University Examinations were good. In the B.A. Examination, although the Christian College still stands

far below the Presidency College, it had the honor of passing the only man who took a first class. In the Doveton Protestant College the attendance has fallen from 26 to 20, and the results of the University Examinations were far from satisfactory. The Seminary at Sullivan's Gardens is a small theological institution in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from which two or three young men generally matriculate every year and occasionally appear for the higher examinations. It contains at present 17 students preparing for the B.A., F.A., and Matriculation Examinations, and may be regarded as a small College. Four pupils matriculated and one passed the F.A. Examination this year. The strength of the College Department of this Society's High School has risen from 42 to 68, of whom 12 are preparing for the B.A. degree. This institution took a high position in the Matriculation Examination, but passed only five men for the First Examination in Arts and none for the B.A. degree.

Collegiate Schools.

There are eight Collegiate schools, or schools educating up to the First Examination in Arts, the place of the Provincial School of Rajahmundry having been taken by the Samasthanam High School of Vizianagram. The Provincial Schools of Bellary, Calicut and Mangalore, the Propagation of the Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly, the Noble High School, Masulipatam, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, were not very successful in the First Examination in Arts, the number passed being 19 against 34 last year, and ranging between 5 and 2 in each school. The High Schools at Coimbatore and Vizianagram have not yet sent up any candidates for this examination. In the Matriculation Examination the numbers passed ranged from 51 in the S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, to 10 in the High School, Vizianagram; and taking all the schools together, amounted to 199 against 132 last year. With one exception all these schools are in good order. The strength of the College Departments in the eight schools has risen from 161 to 229.

Higher-class Schools.

The number of Higher-class schools last year was 49. Of these Sullivan's Gardens Seminary now ranks as a College, and the Maharajah's High School, Vizianagram, as a Collegiate school; while the Subscription School, Tuticorin, and the Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund, have become Middle-class schools, and the Mission school at Salem has given up its grant and withdrawn from inspection. On the other hand, the American Mission School, Guntoor, and the Hindu School, Palamcottah, have become Aided schools, and the Church Mission and Hindu schools of Bezwadah, the Balura Patasala, Triplicane, and the S. P. G. High School, Poreyur, which ranked as Middle-class schools last year are now returned as Higher-class schools. There are thus fifty Higher-class schools, but six of these, viz., the Hindu School, Bezwadah, the Church Mission School, Bezwadah, the Balura Patasala, Triplicane, the Town School, Combaconum, the Hindu School, Caroor, and the Anglo-Vernacular School, Shevagunga, have no class higher than a Preparatory Matriculation Class. Owing to the low standard of the Matriculation Examination this year, the number of passed candidates was in every division larger than usual, but the increase was most marked in the Tamil districts and least so in the Telugu districts, especially in the Northern Circars. During the year a revised curriculum has been issued for the guidance of the Headmasters of Government schools, the work to be done in every class has been defined, and arrangements have been made for enforcing more attention than has been hitherto paid to copy-writing, dictation, exercises and translation, all of which have been very much neglected. Some steps have also been taken with a view to encouraging the introduction of physical training into Government and Aided schools. A few grants have been given for the purchase of gymnastic apparatus, a gymnastic teacher has been entertained in the Zillah School of Madura, and a small grant has been given for a gymnastic teacher at Chedumbrum. The question of establishing a gymnasium open to all the Madras schools is under the consideration of a Committee.

Middle-class Schools.

A more rigid classification of Middle-class schools than had previously existed was carried into effect last year, but Results schools which passed six pupils in Arithmetic and four other heads of the fourth standard were still treated as Middle-class schools. This year all Results schools have been transferred to the list of Lower-class schools, and the returns accordingly show 193 Middle-class boys' schools against 281 last year. All the Government Middle-class schools, except the Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, and a few schools in the Sixth Division, have been remodelled during the year. These schools are now divided into three classes, in which the curriculum, so far as it goes, exactly corresponds with that of a Zillah school, the purely vernacular class which formerly existed in most of these schools having been abolished. The first grade comprises eight Anglo-Vernacular schools, in which the highest class is the upper fourth; the second contains ten Taluq schools, in which the highest class is the lower fourth; and the third contains thirty-one Taluq schools, in which the highest class is the third. One of these has however failed to reach the prescribed standard, and has therefore been transferred to the list of elementary schools. Under the new scheme the masters have salaries which rise by progressive increments, and men with higher attainments are now coming forward for employment in the schools. Not only are First Arts men more common than they were, but even a few graduates have been appointed to some of these schools. On the other hand the fees, which were too high, have been lowered in all but a few favorably situated schools. On the whole it may be said that the general condition of Middle-class schools is improving except in the Kurnool District, in which there is only one Middle-class school. The only school of which any special mention need be made is the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The staff of this school has been strengthened by the appointment of an additional teacher, and better reading books have been introduced. Attention continues to be paid to industrial training.

A Survey class has been established during the year, and altogether there are 125 boys attending various industrial classes. The drought has affected the success of the farm. The results, however, so far have been satisfactory. Thirty acres have been added to the area under cultivation. The sickness and mortality have been above the average, owing to an exceedingly dry season and defective drainage.

Lower-class Schools.

The number of Lower-class schools, including Mixed schools, was 9,502 with an attendance of 239,613 pupils, against 9,528 with an attendance of 231,535 pupils. The number of Local Fund schools has risen from 654 with an attendance of 19,755 pupils to 851 with an attendance of 24,573 pupils. The number of Municipal schools has risen from 41 with 2,699 pupils to 69 with 3,919 pupils. In October Government reviewed the new rules for results grants and directed them to be re-submitted with some modifications. The revised rules were submitted in January, and were passed with some further alterations soon after the close of the official year. The main objects of the new rules are to improve the character of the instruction imparted in Results schools, and to make the limited sum available go as far as possible. The scale of grants has been reduced to two-thirds. Vernacular poetry, history, the laws of health, and agriculture have been added to the old curriculum. No further action has been taken with reference to the scheme for the extension of elementary education noticed in the last report in consequence of general distress.

Girls' Schools.

The number of girls' schools has risen from 304 to 328, and the total number of girls under instruction, including those who attend Normal schools and Mixed schools, has increased from 23,793 to 28,151. At the request of the Managers two girls' schools at Oossoor and Vellore have been taken over by Government. The number of Government Girls' schools has risen from nine to eleven, and of Municipal Girls' schools from five to seven. Some years ago it was remarked that seven-eighths of the female education given in this Presidency was in

the hands of missionary and religious organizations. The proportion is now much smaller, the number of girls in schools of this class being 15,619. Of the girls under instruction 16,448 are Hindus, 7,956 Native Christians, 1,781 East Indians, 978 Mahomedans, 730 Pariahs, 251 Europeans, and 7 are Parsees. The number under instruction is highest in Tinnevelly, viz., 6,957, and lowest in Kurnool, viz., 148; but every district except Bellary shows some advance. The Teachers' Certificate examination has, in the absence of any other middle-class examination, become a sort of general test of the work done in the more advanced schools. The total number of teachers and pupils who passed these examinations was 190 against 144 last year.

Medical College.

At the final examination of the Medical College held in June 1876 nine students of the Second Department passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and 23 Military and 3 Mysore Pupils of the Junior Department passed for the grade of Hospital Assistants. Three pupils failed and were removed from the College. One student passed the first M.B. Examination. Two others passed successfully the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Madras University. The attendance was 143 distributed as follows:—The numbers in 1874-75 and 1875-76 were 88 and 116 respectively. Senior Department 24, Second Department including female students 37, Junior Department 82.

Medical Education.

The 16 Civil Hospital Apprentices and 34 Civil Medical Pupils in College received instruction in accordance with the course prescribed for the second and junior departments in the College respectively. In consequence of the urgent necessity for the services of medical men in the districts of Madras, eleven students of the Civil Apprentice class and three Civil Medical Pupils have been specially detailed for house-to-house visitation duty. The female students under the orders of Government have had their course of study extended over another year and assimilated with that of the Second Department.

—Operations of the year.

Of the 24 students who form the Senior Department, 4 are Government and 20 are Private students; 10 are studying for the M.B. and C.M. Degree, and 14 are studying for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery. Of the 37 of the Second Department, 9 are Military, 15 Civil, and 8 Colonial apprentices. In the Junior Department there are 82 lads, of whom 26 are Military, 34 Civil, and 22 Medical Pupils from Mysore.

Civil Engineering College.

The Civil Engineering College began its session with 191 students. Four men in the first department passed for the grade of Assistant Engineer, and three of them also passed for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. In the Second Department two men obtained certificates as Supervisors and 21 as Taluq Overseers. In the Special Department 15 men obtained certificates as Surveyors, and 13 as Draughtsmen and Estimators.

Normal Schools.

Eleven students of the Madras Normal School were examined for certificates in December and all passed, two in the first class and nine in the second. Of these three were graduates, three were First Arts men, and five were Matriculates. Arrangements have been made for the Normal students attending the lectures on agriculture at Sydapet, but the session of the Normal School commences in February or March, when the results of the University examinations are known, while the session of the School of Agriculture does not begin until some months later. These arrangements have not as yet worked well, and the question of revising them is under consideration. The Government Normal Schools in the mofussil sent in 21 candidates for examination in method only, and of this number fifteen passed. Thirty-three students were sent in from these schools for the fourth grade and sixteen passed, and 117 for the fifth grade, of whom 57 passed. The aided Normal Schools passed 14 pupils for the Matriculation examination, ten out of 19 for the fourth grade, and 49 out of 64 for the fifth grade. Thirteen students of the Government Female Normal School appeared for the Teachers' Certificate examination and two passed for the first grade, four

for the second, and three for the third. Four pupils of the Practising School also came up and two passed, one for the second and one for the third grade. A teacher also passed for the first grade. Fifteen out of eighteen candidates passed for the third grade from the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution. The usual examination for teachers' certificates was held at 34 stations. Out of 350 male candidates 171 obtained certificates, 34 for the fourth grade, 118 for the fifth grade, and 19 in method. Of 380 female candidates 14 passed for the first, 22 for the second, and 154 for the third grade.

Art Education.

There is little to record in regard to the progress of art education. The erection, however, of several buildings pretending to a high order of architectural art, and especially designed to revive, under the guidance of a professional European artist, many of the nobler and purer forms of South Indian art, as well as the restoration of some buildings, notably the palace at Madura, of acknowledged architectural beauty, have undoubtedly exercised a beneficial influence on many of the native skilled workers in wood and stone, by resuscitating an interest in the architecture of this country, and by giving them a field in which to exercise and educate their skill and taste. These buildings are under the supervision of the Government Architect, who has since the close of the year been also temporarily appointed to the charge of the School of Arts. This institution continued to work on the lines which had been marked out for it, in which the industrial studies were carefully distinguished from the artistic. The results achieved, however, were not so satisfactory as might have been reasonably looked for, more especially from the fact that the students of the artizan class benefited but slightly from the artistic teaching, as the natural consequence of the marked division of artistic and industrial, and also from the fact that an undue preference was given to Western forms of arts. The reforms, however, which have been inaugurated, belong to the subsequent year.

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Architecture. The position of architecture in the South of India may be said to have advanced during the past year. Although the only two new works of any importance finished are the new Library and Lecture Hall of the Central Museum and the new Laboratory and Lecture Hall for the Physical Science branch of the Presidency College, yet both of these (and more especially the former) are marked by a higher finish than has been hitherto attempted, without at the same time entailing additional cost beyond the actual increase due to the enhanced value of labor and materials. In the Senate House now drawing to completion the arts of glass painting and sgraffito have been brought to a certain degree of excellence, and both arts will, it is hoped, shortly compete successfully with European importations. A more liberal expenditure on public buildings, in which respect much has been done in the other Presidencies, would probably do much to introduce the useful arts and so improve both the wealth and prosperity of South India.

Registration of Books. The number of works registered under Act XXV. of 1867 was 823 against 748 of the previous year, the decrease being due to the publication of fewer pamphlets and translations. There was a large increase, however, in the more important items of books and periodicals and in the number of original works, chiefly in the vernacular languages of the Presidency. Of the entire number of works 592 were published in the town of Madras, 54 in Cochin, and 47 in Mangalore, these latter showing a considerable increase over the numbers of last year. Hindustani publications, which had declined during the preceding two years, showed a slight advance. Of the total of registered works 386 or nearly half are of a religious character, 113 are works classed under languages, relating to grammars, dictionaries, vocabularies, and the like, 116 under miscellaneous, 96 under poetry, and 27 under fiction, while the entries under the other heads are comparatively small, indicating no material change. The number of applications for the registration of copyright, which is optional, rose from 57 to 81,

showing that more attention is paid to this important branch of registration by native publishers and authors.

Government Book Department.

The aggregate value of stock at the close of the year under review was Rupees 7,797 less than the value at the close of 1875-76. This decrease was caused mainly by the unavoidable clearance by auction sale, under arrangements sanctioned last year, of a large number of obsolete and unserviceable books and maps which were chiefly the accumulations of by-gone years. The number of books printed increased; the value also was greater. Pending the issue of the new series of English and Vernacular Readers, some of which are now passing through the press, caution had to be exercised in bringing out the reprints of the present reading books which are destined to be superseded. Of the twenty-four editions of books brought out during the year two were new poetical anthologies in Tamil and Telugu, compiled for the use of elementary and middle-class schools. A slight improvement took place in the demand for the new wall maps of Europe and Asia in Tamil, but their use is not sufficiently appreciated by the managers of Aided schools and Local Fund Boards. The total number of books and maps purchased both locally and in England also shows an increase, being 78,459 copies against 63,937 copies in 1875-76. The sales for the year were likewise larger than in the preceding year, being 322,951 copies against 302,184 copies. The department continues to be self-supporting, the ordinary earnings of the year under review (Rupees 64,917-9-10) having more than covered all the ordinary expenses (Rupees 62,210-14-2), including the salary charges.

General Statistics.

Owing to the famine the total number of colleges and schools fell from 10,236 to 10,121, but the number of pupils nevertheless increased from 284,480 to 287,948. Of these 1,082 were in the College Department, 3,847 in the Upper Department of colleges and schools, 12,844 in the Middle Department, and 268,208 were in the Lower Department. 649 were Normal students, 1,094 were

pupils in practising schools, and 224 were pupils in technical schools. The districts which show the largest increases are Tanjore, Malabar, Godavery, South Arcot, Ganjam, and Trichinopoly. There are large decreases in Coimbatore, Madura, Chingleput, Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, and smaller decreases in Nellore and Madras. About 25 per cent. of the pupils connected with the department are in Municipalities, and 75 per cent. in Local Fund Circles. These figures must be regarded as only very roughly representing the town and rural population respectively, as there are many tolerably important towns which have not been constituted Municipalities.

School Fees. The school fees collected in Government institutions fell from Rupees 1,22,552-6-9 to 1,22,421-7-9, and in private schools from Rupees 5,53,166 to Rupees 5,45,237-0-4. In schools under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities they increased from Rupees 30,000-13-8 to Rupees 36,431-2-7. In some of the Aided schools the school fees and the Government grant cover the whole of the expenditure and leave the managers with a surplus.

Expenditure. The gross expenditure on Education was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Government	12,76,368	7	2
By Local Fund Boards	3,97,037	13	1
By Municipalities	67,725	15	1
By Private agency	10,33,994	5	0
Total ...	27,75,126	8	4
Expended by Government from charitable funds	62,040	0	0
Grand Total ...	28,37,166	8	4

The percentage of expenditure under each head is shown below :—

Superintendence	9·61

General Instruction.

Superior instruction	6·05
Secondary do.	21·73
Primary do.	48·72
Miscellaneous	5·93

Special Instruction.

Superior instruction in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering	·48
Secondary instruction in Professional Colleges and Technical Schools	3·90
Normal Schools	2·91
Scholarships	·61

Astronomy.

In the Madras Observatory nothing occurred during the year unusual or of especial public interest. Steady progress was made in the reduction of the observations taken with the Meridian Circle since 1862, and they are now nearly all completed up to date, and will be published in due course. Researches upon the Variable Stars and ordinary observations were carried out on a reduced scale, and nearly six thousand star positions were determined with the large equatorial towards the completion of the Variable Star Atlas so long in hand.

Meteorology.

The record of meteorological observations was steadily carried on as usual throughout the Madras Presidency, and another year will suffice to yield a ten-year standard of comparison for several of the stations. The most remarkable features of the year were the general deficiency of the rainfall and the excessive amount of solar heat. At the close of the year there was no promise of early mitigation of either in the season following. The rainfall at Madras was only 21·6 inches, or 44 per cent. of the annual average; while the mean solar heat of the year was 9·5 degrees in excess of average mean.

Government Central Museum.

The interest taken by the public in the Museum, which is free to all classes, is on the increase, the number of visitors during the year having been 206,877, a total largely in excess of the attendance in any recent year, excepting that immediately preceding in which the admissions were,

abnormally high, owing to the crowds attracted to Madras by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Of the visitors 48,440, or 23 per cent. were able to sign their names in the door-keeper's books. It is satisfactory to note that 87,730 or 43 per cent. were women and girls. During the year 3,049 specimens were added to the collections, being 1,516 in excess of the acquisitions in 1875-76. A brisk exchange was established with Naturalists and Museums in various parts of the world. Works on the Flora Medica of India and Neilgherry Cinchonas were under preparation, and one catalogue was published, one sent to press, and others under compilation. The general work for the year was chiefly in the direction of naming, arranging, and labelling new and old specimens, upwards of 5,000 beetles alone having been arranged and labelled. Thirteen popular lectures on scientific subjects were delivered in the new Museum Theatre. They were well attended by both Europeans and educated Natives. The new Reading Room and Library were much appreciated, the average monthly attendance of persons coming to read having been 223. The total number of volumes of scientific and general literature is now 8,863.

SECTION VIII. Archæology.

The Collector of Tinnevelly in company with the well-known scientist Dr. Jagor of Berlin, made some interesting examinations of one of the ancient burial-places existing in that district. The discoveries consisted chiefly of very large earthen pots or urns of various shapes, in most cases the forms being more elegant and the manufacture better than the pottery now manufactured in the district. Upwards of fifty kinds of earthenware utensils, also iron weapons and implements and a great quantity of bones and skulls were found. The Reverend Dr. Caldwell, Missionary Bishop of Tinnevelly, also made explorations at Korkei and Kayal, places well known to ancient Greek

geographers. At Korkei no traces of the Greeks were found, but at Kayal specimens of China and Arabian ware were picked up, and two old copper coins, one of which was Singhalese. Some further explorations were proposed by the Collector at the burial-places, but the Government did not think the present time a fitting one to incur expenditure thereon. Meanwhile the Collector was instructed to see that the sites were not disturbed. The appointment of a qualified officer to conduct the archæological survey of the Presidency was under consideration, but owing chiefly to financial reasons nothing was settled.

SECTION IX. MISCELLANEOUS. Ecclesiastical.

The most important event connected with the Ecclesiastical administration was the consecration of two Missionary Bishops of the district of Tinnevelly under a royal license from Her Majesty the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Two clergymen of great missionary experience were selected, the one the Revd. Dr. Caldwell, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the other the Revd. Dr. Sargent with that of the Church Mission Society. The Bishops are for the control of the Native Church. They have no territorial dioceses, but exercise their episcopal functions under the control of the Lord Bishop of Madras. The number of the clergy was two hundred and twenty-two, of whom forty are Government Chaplains. The contributions, including school-fees, which were entrusted to the clergy by the several congregations of the Presidency were Rupees 1,34,373, or Rupees 11,152 in excess of the preceding year's returns.

Stationery.

Revised rules were introduced during the year for shipping and landing Government stores. Shipping bills, &c., are now furnished to the Master Attendant of the value and contents of each parcel received or despatched. This arrangement affords a better check. The establish-

ment charges are very light considering the large aggregate value of stationery dealt with, *viz.*, Rupees 8,24,125, being at three-eighths of a rupee per cent. of this amount. The value of stationery issued was Rupees 24,834 in excess of that of the preceding year, which was again Rupees 43,913 above that of 1874-75. There has been a steady increase in the quantity of stationery used. The consumption of paper manufactured in the country is increasing.

Government Press. The outturn of work at the Government Printing Department was considerably in excess of that of the preceding year, arising mainly from the large number of famine papers printed. There was a decrease of one anna and three pies on the page in the actual cost of printing. In all but the Book and Secret Departments the increase in the number of pages printed was great. There was a decrease of Rupees 1,058-5-11 in the value of the work done in the Binding Department. In the Stereotyping and Letter-casting Department material was manufactured to the value of Rupees 11,084 against Rupees 7,050 in the preceding year. The Penitentiary branch of the Press showed a profit of Rupees 18,275 in the Printing and of Rupees 7,227 in the Book-binding Department. Inclusive of the value of material, the profit in both departments was Rupees 23,370. The average number of convicts, men and boys, employed daily during the year was seventy-eight.

District Presses. The receipts on account of the District Presses diminished owing to the gratuitous supply of the village sheet published as a supplement to the District Gazettes to village officers, and the falling off in the number of subscribers in consequence of the recent rule requiring the payment of postage in addition to subscription. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the charges, owing to the purchase of a large amount of type and other press materials, and to the inclusion, for the first time, of cost of stationery in the District Press accounts.

The Lawrence Asylum Press. The value of the work performed was Rupees 78,914, or Rupees 23,226 in advance of that of the preceding

year. The nett profit of the Press amounted to Rupees 12,708. Of this sum Rupees 9,000 were contributed to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, exclusive of Rupees 5,000, the balance of the receipts of the preceding year. Twelve apprentices were under instruction at the Press. Seven left during the year, and their places were filled by drafts from the Asylum at Ootacamund.

Aided Orphanages.

The principal institutions of this description are the Civil Orphan Asylums and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums at Madras. Each contains male and female branches. They are generally efficiently managed, and render important service to the poor of the Eurasian community in South India. They receive an annual grant from Government on certain conditions; the former of Rupees 1,200, and the latter of Rupees 4,800. A short account of their working will be found in Part II, as also of the Orphanages in Ganjam, which care for the orphans left on the hands of Government after the Orissa famine of 1866.

Government Charities—Monegar Choultry.

This valuable institution has been of great service during the year in connection with the famine relief. At the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry 63,110 persons received relief at a cost of Rupees 4,847. At the Foundling Asylum nine children were maintained. At the Infirmary the average daily number of patients was 91, whilst 177 paupers were fed daily at the Choultry. The institution received several liberal bequests during the year, including the sum of Rupees 2,000 given by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE, &c.

Physical and Political Geography, History, &c.

An account of the physical features of the country within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, of its area, climate and staple products, of its history, of the characters of its land tenures, the system of survey and settlement, and of the census of 1871, will be found in the standing preface to this chapter in the Administration Report of the year 1872-73. Some further particulars regarding the Civil Divisions of the British territory and the administrative machinery of the Presidency are given in the Report for the year 1875-76.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES.

TRAVANCORE.

History, &c.

A sketch of the history, physical features, condition and administration of Travancore will be found in the Administration Reports for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76. It need not, therefore, be repeated here. The present review relates to the administrative history of this State for the Malayalum year ending the 15th August 1876.

General remarks. The Government have much reason to be satisfied with the progress of this State, whether political, social, or commercial, a condition to which the prudent and energetic administration of public affairs by the Dewan, Sashiah Sastri, who appears to have possessed the confidence and support of His Highness the Maharajah, greatly contributed. From the following summary it is however manifest that reforms are still needed, especially in the administration of criminal justice, and in the executive part of civil justice, whilst the working of the medical establishments in the provinces has not been satisfactory. The indisposition also of His Highness's Government to expend liberally the accumulated savings from the revenues of former years in developing the resources of his territories by means of efficient and well-devised public works, is regretted by the Acting Resident. The doubtful expediency of the course pursued by His Highness has formed the subject of correspondence with the Travancore Sircar, but no marked change in policy has as yet been adopted.

Legislation. The prohibition of unauthorised lotteries in British India, rendered the enacting of a similar statute in Travancore expedient, as it tended to increase this description of gambling there, and accordingly Regulation I of 1051 M.E. was passed. Two Royal Proclamations, having the force of law, were also issued. One constituted the Christian Judge of the Sadr Court, being a British subject, the authority by which appeals from decisions of the special Magistrates for the trial of European British subjects should be disposed of; and also defined the cases of contempt of court by European British subjects, which might be dealt with by the ordinary courts; the other enunciated the policy of the State in regard to the schism in the ancient Syrian Church. It also defined the relative positions of the executive Government and the Church, and declared all questions relating to ecclesiastical property and offices adjudicable by the ordinary courts of the land.

Civil Justice. The following table exhibits the work performed by the Sadr, the Zillah and the Moonsiffs' Courts respectively :—

——	Sadr Court.				Zillah Courts.				Moonsiffs' Courts.	
	Appeals.		Special Appeals.		Original.		Appeals.		Original.	
	1050	1051	1050	1051	1050	1051	1050	1051	1050	1051
Pending and filed ...	542	574	139	197	3,632	3,966	1,959	2.203	29,982	31,728
Disposed of.	466	448	126	170	2,095	2,513	1,453	1,848	26,096	27,800
Remaining...	76	126	13	27	1,537	1,453	506	355	3,886	3,928

The increase of work in all the courts may be regarded as an index of commercial activity and of the prosperity of the people.

The total value of the suits (38,671) filed and pending in all courts was £310,000, of which only 13 per cent. concerned immoveable property, whilst in the Moonsiffs' Courts, of suits filed valued at £98,800, only 7 per cent. related to real property. The rate at which the suits proceeded in all courts was satisfactory, 32,781 suits out of 38,671, or 82 per cent. having been disposed of, of which 11,885 or 36 per cent. were on merits. The average duration of suits, it is satisfactory to observe, fell from 4 months and 18 days, and 7 months and 21 days in the previous years, to 3 months and 12 days, whilst the average duration of a suit in the Moonsiffs' Courts was 2 months and 7 days, or 11 days less than in the foregoing year. With regard to these latter courts it is further noted that out of 10,729 appealable decisions only 1,601, or 14 per cent. were appealed against, resulting in a high percentage (40) of reversion. Although the work in the Zillah Courts increased yet the balance of suits still pending, both original and appellate, shows a marked decrease compared with the preceding year. The duration of suits in the Quilon and Alleppy Zillah Courts is still much too long, especially in the former.

The great number of unexecuted decrees in the several courts was the subject of especial enquiry during the year by the Sadr Court. There were 72,487 decrees for which no application had been made for execution at the close of the year against 84,602 in the previous year. In 37,212 suits the decree-holders had not moved for execution, and in 28,361 they had simply moved to prevent their being barred by limitation. The Sadr Court has issued orders to strike off barred suits and execute those not barred. But as pointed out by the Resident, this evil seems mainly due to the want of a special agency in the courts for executions, the duty now devolving on the Judge, whose time is fully occupied with his more legitimate duties. The appointment of a special officer in each court for the purpose has been suggested to His Highness's Government. The necessity of adopting measures to relieve the courts from the present pressure has been the subject of discussion. Among other changes it is suggested that Village Officers should have jurisdiction in suits below 10 Rupees, as is now the case with Village Moonsiffs in this Presidency. The scheme seems to be commendable, but its success will in great measure depend upon the educational condition of the present village officials. This measure, however, will hardly it is thought obviate the necessity of adding to the strength of the regular courts.

These improvements can be effected probably without any appreciable permanent burthen to the State, as already the judicial receipts nearly cover the expenses of the judicial administration, being Rupees 1,59,277 against Rupees 1,68,573, whilst the proposal to levy fees on all plaints, if carried into effect, would probably considerably raise the revenue, besides relieving the courts of some unprofitable work.

Criminal Justice.

The administration of Criminal cannot be spoken of so favorably as the administration of Civil justice. The delay in the disposal of criminal cases appeared to be on the increase, except at Alleppy and Alwaye.

The cases brought before the magistracy were as follows (the number of offenders 42,877, of whom 3,689 were females) :—

1050.	1051.
18,391	19,826

Deducting 2,540 cases struck off for the non-apprehension of the accused, &c., which appear to have concerned nearly 25,000 offenders, and 6,416 cases compromised and otherwise disposed of, involving 8,127 offenders, the offences against person and property stand compared with those of the two preceding years thus—

——	1049.	1050.	1051.
Person	12,398	8,147	8,334
Property	3,084	3,224	3,982

The vast proportion of cases which disappeared from the file before trial is not satisfactory, but may, perhaps, be partly explained by the great delay in the administration of criminal justice. The number of committed cases rose from 680 to 692, but of these only 437 were against person and property. This position is curious and may point to some defect in the classification of offences or peculiarity in jurisdiction. Against the decision of the Sub-Magistrates there were 1,738 appeals, resulting in 1,075 confirmations. Of the 1,635 offenders tried in the Zillah Courts more than 50 per cent.—a heavy proportion—were acquitted. The duration of trials in these courts, which in Trevandrum had risen from an average of 4 to an average of 34 days, is receiving attention. In the Sadr Court the average duration of referred cases rose by 100 per cent. The introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code, raising the powers of Lower Courts, and the establishment of regular monthly Sessions, are measures well calculated to remedy the existing evils.

Police.

The Police force, regarding the organization of which no information is given, cost Rupees 1,58,364, an increase of Rupees 11,124 on the charge of the preceding year.

Jails.

The average daily number of prisoners rose to 659, a slight increase on the average of 1,050. The total cost was Rupees 44,456, each convict costing Rupees 67½. No attempt seems to have been made to render the jails self-supporting. The death-rate rose by 2½ per cent. and stood at 6½ against 2⅔ per cent. in the years 1048 and 1049. The increase is due to the prevalence of cholera and dysentery.

Registration of Assurances.

The number of registrations, and the cost and income of the department were all in advance of the previous year's figures.

1050.		1051.	
Instruments.	Value.	Instruments.	Value.
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
51,131	1,81,00,000	57,831	1,98,00,000

Land Revenue.

Owing to the partial failure of the rains, the revenue from land fell from Rupees 16,97,766 in 1050 to Rupees 16,18,581. No lands for coffee cultivation were sold, but the survey of lots already sold was in active progress. The extent of land planted with coffee was approximately 23,000 acres, of which 14,000 were in bearing. Nor was the tax on coffee lands raised in consequence of the abolition of the export duty. The Resident notes that the general opinion of planters seems to favor the latter form of taxation. The question was engaging the attention of the Travancore Government.

Customs.

The customs revenue, which is mainly derived from the import duty on tobacco, was Rupees 12,79,610 against Rupees 12,86,393 in the previous year; but if the coffee duty is struck out of the calculation, there was an increase of Rupees 18,000. This is satisfactory, as several changes took place in the customs administration :—

(1) the tariff was assimilated to the tariff in British India;
(2) several articles were excluded from the export tariff and the export duty on coir matting was abolished;
(3) timber was re-valued for fiscal purposes.

The imports and exports contrasted with the figures of the previous year are as follows :—

Exports.		*Imports.*	
1050.	1051.	1050.	1051.
Rs. 75,51,000	Rs. 79,54,000	Rs. 45,88,000	Rs. 61,65,000

It is noteworthy that the increase under imports is relatively much greater than under exports.

Salt.

Notwithstanding the slight falling off in the quantity sold owing to enhanced prices, the revenue derived from sales shows an increase of Rupees 43,000 or Rupees 1,36,000 above the receipts in 1049. The nett revenue was Rupees 8,04,496. Many reforms have been effected, and consequently posts in the department once eagerly sought are said to be no longer coveted. The use of gunny bags for transport has been a great economy, reducing wastage from 10 to 2½ per cent.

Abkarri and Opium.

The revenue has increased slightly. As it appeared that opium was finding its way from Madras, where the drug is not manufactured, explanation was called for; but the history of this trade has not as yet been quite satisfactorily explained

Forest Produce.

There was a slight falling off in the revenue from timber, but that from cardamoms showed an increase of Rupees 83,000, though

the prices prevailing were unusually low. The crop yielded 274 candies or 164,400 lbs., realising Rupees 2,34,380. This source of revenue fluctuates greatly.

Miscellaneous. There was a falling off of Rupees 30,000 in miscellaneous revenue, which includes some items such as proceeds of land sales, grazing fees, &c., which might perhaps more properly have been shown under other heads of account already named.

Total Revenue. The revenue, Rupees 55,91,882 (exclusive of the balance, Rupees 43,37,439), exceeded the revenue of the previous year by Rupees 60,243, whilst the latter was 2½ lakhs above the average of the foregoing five years. The following are the items of increase and decrease :—

Increase.	RS.	*Decrease.*	RS.
Judicial fees	18,905	Land Revenue	79,185
Arrack and Opium ...	11,134	Miscellaneous	30,023
Tobacco	7,973	Customs	14,754
Salt	43,228	Timber	1,072
Cardamoms	83,193		
Interest	18,029		
Arrears	2,815		
	1,85,277		
Decrease ...	1,25,034		1,25,034
Nett Increase ...	60,243		

Expenditure. Public Works. The expenditure on Public Works, including Maramut and repairs, was Rupees 9,56,279, or Rupees 10,094 more than in the previous year. It was confined entirely to prosecuting works already begun, and to maintenance and repairs. The most important work still incomplete is the Warkallay Barrier Junction Canal. It has already cost Rupees 10,00,000 against an original estimate of Rupees 4,50,000. The estimate for its completion is Rupees 4,00,000. The execution of the work, which was stopped, is now being proceeded with slowly, the outlay on it during the year having been only Rupees 76,000. It is however satisfactory to find that His Highness, though delaying the progress of the work on economic grounds, has determined to perfect a project which, however costly, must prove a great boon to the water-borne traffic of the country, and which has every prospect, if a toll is levied, of being remunerative. As remarked by the Acting Resident, it will be expedient that the work should be pushed on with all expedition on the grounds of economy, for demanding, as it does, special appliances and supervision, slow progress implies enhanced cost. The two other important items of expenditure were the Cottayam-Trevandrum road (Rupees 53,000) and the suspension bridge on the Quilon-Shencottah road (Rupees 50,000). The construction of Napier Museum made much

progress. Glazed tiles, the manufacture of Travancore, were being used for the roof. The audit and control of expenditure in this department has been a subject of discussion. The result seems to show that reforms are necessary in this direction. Generally, however, the administration of the department by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Barton, has been energetic and skilful.

Census. The report of the census, which was carried out during the preceding year, was completed. The operations lasted about four months, beginning with a registration of houses in January 1875. The final census was taken upon the 18th May following. Twelve thousand enumerators were employed. The report contains minute information regarding the population, on most subjects of interest to the statistician, treated generally under the heads adopted for the Madras Census of 1871. The following is a brief summary of the results arrived at.

—Population. The total population was 2,311,379 against 1,262,647 according to the census of 1854. The latter, however, was probably very inaccurate. This population is distributed over 6,730 square miles of country divided into 32 taluqs, giving an average of 343·44 persons to a square mile. This average exceeds that of any district in the Madras Presidency, Tanjore excepted, which has 540 persons to the square mile. The population is densest near the seaboard taluqs, which have a population rising from 476 to 1,279 to the square mile. The population is dwelling in 507,425 houses. Accordingly the average household consists of between four and five persons. The houses are generally thatched, no less than 984·85 in every 1,000 being roofed in this way.

—Religions. The population is distributed as follows under religions :—

Hindus	1,702,805
Mohammadans	139,905
Christians	468,518
Others	151
Total ...	2,311,379

—Sexes. Exclusive of some Hill tribes, the population is distributed between the sexes thus :—

Males	1,148,689
Females	1,160,202
Total ...	2,308,891

The proportion of the sexes among children is noteworthy, there being 85·12 girls to every 100 boys. Among adults the proportion is reversed, there being 110·5 women to 100 men.

—Education. The following table exhibits the educational status of the people :—

—	Number of Population.	Percentage able to read and write.
Hindus	1,700,317	5·57
Mohammadans ...	139,905	4·72
Christians	468,518	6·69
Jews	151	13·90

As regards Hindus and Mohammadans the percentage is more favorable than in the British territory. The same is the case as regards female education, 46 women in every 10,000 being able to read and write against 16 in Madras.

—Occupation. Of the total male population 62·59 per cent. follow some occupation against 63·1 in British territory. Of this percentage 20·27 per cent. are cultivators, 17·79 per cent. laborers, and 5·38 per cent. traders. The percentage of cultivators in British territory is 31·10, but that of laborers and traders is much lower than in Travancore.

Boundary limits. The Travancore-Tinnevelly boundary work made satisfactory progress. The preliminaries of the Travancore-Cochin boundary and survey settlement have not yet been concluded.

Education. The progress of education has been satisfactory. The number of pupils at the High School and College, Trevandrum, rose from 960 to 1,026 : the College buildings cannot accommodate more pupils. The condition of the Preparatory School is spoken of as unsatisfactory, as far as the teaching is concerned, and generally also the higher schools as requiring more teaching power. The success of the schools at the University Examinations, contrasted with the preceding year, is marked.

Year.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	Total.
1050	29	17	6	52
1051	37	22	9	68

The number of pupils attending the Law Class, which was begun in the preceding year, fell from fifty to twenty. The latter number bears a fair proportion to the number of Graduates in Arts, for whom it is especially intended.

The younger Princes, whose education is entrusted to N. Runga Row, B.A., have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

The state of female education, which happily receives much encouragement and aid from His Highness the Maharajah, is promising; but the statistics are not complete, as the number of girls attending elementary vernacular aided schools is not shown. The number of English District Schools is 19, with an average attendance of 773 against 18, with an attendance of 744 in the preceding year. The cost was Rupees 17,886, of which Rupees 1,976 was recouped from fees. The progress of District and Village Vernacular Schools is also encouraging.

	1050.		1051.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
District Schools	28	2,024	29	2,321
Village Schools	185	8,128	198	8,398
Total ...	213	10,152	227	10,719

During the year rules for grants-in-aid to vernacular private schools came into operation. They are liberal and judicious, providing aid for *all* schools teaching up to a certain standard, and submitting to Government inspection. Two hundred and eighteen schools, with an attendance of 8,662 children, obtained grants, aggregating Rupees 752 monthly, the total salaries of teachers paid by the managers being Rupees 1,564. The total charge for the College and State schools of all grades was Rupees 1,07,602, of which Rupees 24,365, or 22·7 per cent., were recouped from fees.

Museum and Public Gardens.

Pending the completion of the Napier Museum, the collection was temporarily placed in a small building. The result was a large falling off in the number of visitors. Several improvements have been carried out in the Gardens. It is proposed to abandon the garden at Peermade, as the cost is largely in excess of the receipts, and it is now no longer required for the special object for which it was established, viz., the experimental cultivation of tea, cinchona, &c., on these hills. These industries may now safely be left to private enterprise.

Medical.

The working of the several institutions at the Capital, under the immediate supervision of the Durbar Physician, was admirable, but this was not the case with the institutions at other towns and stations which, though supplied adequately with apparatus and medicines, were still far from efficiently managed owing to the inferior professional acquirements of the medical employes. The establishment of a School of Medicine at Trevandrum is an obvious remedy. Until, however, the Durbar Physician is aided by a competent Assistant, action in this direction cannot be taken. The total cost of the department was Rupees 85,360 against Rupees 90,696 in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated is as follows:—

—	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Capital	2,720	17,285
Districts	4,750	55,704
Total ...	7,470	72,989

Eighty-one patients entered at the Maternity Hospital.

Marine Department. This department is reported by the Resident to be very efficiently administered. The Government dues increased from Rupees 5,955 in the preceding year to Rupees 6,094. There was, however, a slight falling off in the number and tonnage of steamers, which is not explained. The return for Alleppy and Colachel stands thus:—

—	1050.		1051.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	86	62,506	90	57,282
Square-rigged vessels	87	27,846	61	28,337
Small craft	140	7,555	207	11,989
Total ...	313	97,907	358	97,608

Revenue Survey. The survey of plantations made tolerable progress, 12,074 acres having been surveyed against 9,648 in the preceding year, at a cost of 14 Annas 3 Pies, or 5 Annas 2 Pies less than in that year.

Postal Department. The growth of trade and the advance of education are evidenced by the fact that the number of private letters rose to 256,937 from 231,675, and the revenue from Rupees 12,903 to Rupees 14,111.

Financial Abstract. The following abstract exhibits the main items of revenue and expenditure. As regards the latter, although extraordinary charges amounting to Rupees 3,00,000 in connection with the Maharajah's tour and the Moorajapum ceremony were incurred, besides large remissions of land revenue, the excess of expenditure over income was only 3,000 Rupees.

Dr. *Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements for the Travancore State for the year* $\frac{1051 \text{ M.E.}}{1875\text{-}76 \text{ A.D.}}$ *Cr.*

Receipts.	1051.		Disbursements.	1051.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance as per last year's account	...	43,37,439	1. The Devasom or Religious Institutions ...	5,83,698	
1. Land Revenue	16,18,581		2. Ootooperas or Charitable do. ...	3,17,935	
2. Miscellaneous Revenue	5,93,411		3. The Palace	5,37,841	
3. Judicial Fees, &c.	1,62,122		4. Huzzoor Cutcherry & other Civil establishments.	5,83,130	
4. Customs	3,96,050		5. Judicial establishment	1,78,497	
5. Arrack and Opium	1,69,112		6. Police establishment	1,55,199	
6. Tobacco	9,22,276		7. Nair Troops	1,50,050	
7. Salt	11,24,820		8. Elephant and Horse establishments	82,781	
8. Cardamoms and other goods	2,56,090		9. Education, Science, and Art	1,69,068	
9. Timber	1,00,779		10. Medical	85,360	
10. Interest on Government Securities	1,65,246		11. Pensions	1,46,674	
11. Arrears of Revenue collected this year ...	81,395		12. Public Works	8,94,065	
		55,91,882	13. Cost and charges of Goods sold, &c., &c. ...	3,82,535	
			14. Contingent charges	2,01,780	
		99,29,321	15. Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,652	
			16. Expenses of the Sexennial Moorajapum Ceremony.	1,82,009	
			17. Census	3,145	
			18. Expenditure on account of His Highness the Maharajah's trip to Calcutta	1,30,395	55,94,814
			Balance to be carried over to next year's account.	....	43,34,507
					99,29,321
			In Cash	7,24,030	
			Promissory Notes	29,40,386	
			Goods	3,91,229	
				40,55,645	
			Difference or Inefficient Balance	2,78,862	
				43,34,507	

COCHIN.

History, &c. A brief account of the history and features of this country will be found in the prefatory remarks to the article on this State in last year's Administration Report, as well as a notice of the results of the census taken in that year, 1050 M.E. The preface to the Dewan Peishcar's report for the year under review also contains an interesting historical summary, both political and administrative.

Civil Justice. In the Zillah and Moonsiffs' Courts the total number of suits filed and pending was 8,683 against 9,130 in the preceding year. The suits remaining however at the close of the year had risen from 1,377 to 1,523. This decreased outturn is not very creditable. There were 384 special and regular appeals to Appeal Courts against 573 in the preceding year, of which only 220 were decided, or 143 less than in 1050. This result is not satisfactory. The average value of the suits in the Zillah Courts was Rupees 658, in the Moonsiffs' Rupees 55. The institution fees and penalties amounted to Rupees 57,918 or Rupees 5,616 less than the previous year. This falling off in the number and value of suits filed, considering the general progress of the country, seems to indicate that the administration of justice is not as efficient as it should be.

Criminal Justice. Eighty-nine cases were sent to the Criminal Courts against 91 in the preceding year. Of the 237 persons involved, 161 or 68 per cent. were acquitted. No capital punishments took place during the year though eight murders were reported by the Police and one culpable homicide.

Jails. The number of prisoners was 446, or 89 less than the preceding year. The total cost was Rupees 12,926. Only 2 deaths occurred.

Police. The Police organization is not effective, the detection of crime being very indifferent, whilst the number of offences has considerably increased, 2,345 cases, implicating 4,479 persons, having been reported against 2,089 cases with 3,708 offenders in 1050. Of the 4,479 persons concerned, 3,535 were discharged, the convictions numbering 719 only; of those convicted only 70 suffered imprisonment or corporal punishment.

Land Revenue. There is nothing calling for special remark under this head. There was a small increase of Rupees 12,072 due to the more successful cultivation of the Trichoor Lake lands; this was probably the consequence of the scanty rainfall of the year. There were 15 coffee estates on the Nelliampathy hills, the extent 7,310 acres: the revenue derivable therefrom was Rupees 4,821.

Customs and Abkarri. There was a slight falling off in the former, to be set against a rise in the revenue from the latter.

Salt. The salt revenue continues to decline seriously. In the year under review the decrease was Rupees 30,102 against Rupees 8,307 in

the preceding year. A decade ago the sales within the territory were 200,000 maunds; now they have fallen to 70,000 maunds. The causes which are producing this decrease are not evident. The Dewan reiterates his opinion that it is traceable to the enhanced price rendered compulsory by the Interportal Convention. But this hypothesis rests on no substantial basis. By some it has been attributed to illicit manufacture, but this view is not supported by facts. The Salt Commission (1876) attributes it in great measure to the loss of a market in Malabar resulting from the equalisation of prices. This equalisation did not affect Travancore in so marked a manner, as the difference in price was not so great. Moreover, before the Convention the low-priced Cochin salt when sold in British territory must have given larger profits than the more costly article manufactured in Travancore, especially when the greater cost of transit is taken into account. The matter still demands investigation and this the Resident has been instructed to make.

Registration. This department, which was established in 1050, has made fair progress. The number of registrations was 12,959, or 3,942 above the figures of the preceding year. The value of the property concerned was Rupees 46,76,950. The department yielded a surplus revenue of Rupees 11,824.

Education. The Educational Department has been placed on a better footing by the appointment of Mr. Sealy as Director of Education in addition to his duties as Headmaster of the High School. The number of pupils at the High School has risen from 170 in 1049 and 250 in 1050 to 297 in the year under review. Sixteen pupils presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 11 passed, 3 being in the first class. No candidate appeared for the F.A. Examination, but the school now educates up to this grade. The children attending the District School numbered 205, and the attendance may naturally be expected to improve now that a directing officer has been appointed.

Public Works. The expenditure in the year was Rupees 2,31,481 against Rupees 1,87,151 in the preceding year. The administration of the department appears to have been satisfactory, and the outlay judiciously distributed on roads, canals, and public buildings.

Forests. The revenue from forests shows an increase on the receipts of the preceding year of Rupees 34,749 due to enhanced sales. A special European officer has been appointed to the charge of the Cardamom Plantations, and more attention is being paid to the Teak Plantations, which seem to promise well.

Medical. It is to be regretted that the number of patients at the Ernacolum Hospital has fallen off. There were only 194 in-patients against 294 in the preceding year, whilst the out-patients were less by 135. The vaccine operations on the other hand increased from 22,035 in the previous year to 24,413.

Ports. The vessels of all descriptions arriving at the ports of Mallipooram and Narrakel numbered 46. The aggregate tonnage rose

from 35,713 tons in 1050 to 40,511 tons in the year under review.

Postal. The following Postal returns show a satisfactory increase in both public and private correspondence :—

—	Public.	Private.
1049	40,572	19,882
1050	44,640	22,191
1051	47,248	23,640

Financial. The receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 12,72,751, the expenditure to Rupees 12,28,240. The cash balance at the opening of the year was Rs. 4,70,307, at its close Rs. 5,14,817. The funded capital is Rupees 22,00,600. The financial administration appears to be fairly satisfactory. The main defects apparent in the government of the country are connected with the judicial administration. In most other departments there are indications of increased efficiency and progress. The following are the principal budget items :—

Receipts.

—	1050.			1051.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	6,15,718	1	10	6,27,791	0	0
Customs collections	1,10,272	2	6	1,04,015	14	9
Abkarri	45,065	8	7	51,336	12	0
Opium	6,909	2	4	7,359	2	4
Salt	1,48,832	3	5	1,18,730	1	6
Timber	59,958	12	6	76,389	12	6
Judicial Receipts	64,827	0	1	58,170	9	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,99,937	5	8	2,28,958	0	8
Total ...	12,51,520	4	11	12,72,751	4	9
Balance amount at the commencement of each year.	5,94,379	7	8	4,70,307	1	8
Grand Total ...	18,45,899	12	7	17,43,058	6	5

Disbursements.

—	1050.			1051.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Palace expenses	1,92,960	0	0	1,99.818	5	4
Religious Institutions	78,495	9	11	80,025	11	0
Charitable do.	39,683	0	9	40.065	3	0
Administrative Establishment ...	1,72,354	10	7	1,79,773	15	3
Judicial do. ...	50,898	7	5	52,140	6	2
Education do. ...	16,475	0	0	20,352	5	4
Police do. ...	14,760	0	0	14,940	0	0
Military do. ...	22,310	8	4	23,918	5	3
Pensions	17,775	0	11	16,935	7	3
Public Works	1,87,151	12	8	2,31,481	8	3
Miscellaneous expenses	1,82,728	8	4	1,68,789	5	9
Subsidy to British Government ...	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Invested in Government Promissory Notes.	2,00,000	0	0	.....		
Total ...	13,75,592	10	11	12,28,240	8	7
Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year.	4,70,307	1	8	5,14,817	13	10
Grand Total ...	18,45,899	12	7	17,43,058	6	5

PUDUCOTTAH.

Description.

A brief account of this small State will be found in the Administration Report, 1874-75.

Cultivation and Revenue.

The country suffered in common with the rest of the Carnatic from the failure of the periodic rains. The area actually assessed to the public revenue fell from 118,348 to 117,451 acres, causing a decrease in the land-revenue of Rupees 13,698; the total land-revenue standing at Rupees 2,91,220 against Rupees 3,04,918 in 1875-76. In the preceding year there had been an advance of Rupees 15,494 in the revenue from this source. There was also a slight falling off in the revenue from other sources. The aggregate revenue was Rupees 3,44,943 against Rupees 3,61,325—a difference of Rupees 16,382. The expenditure of the year was Rupees 6,14,347, including a payment of Rupees 3,12,811 in liquidation of the Rajah's debts.

The cash balance, which was Rupees 4,46,443 at the beginning, fell to Rupees 2,14,113 at the close of the year. The balance of debt still unliquidated is Rupees 4,53,419. The lands devoted to religious purposes yielded a revenue not included in the revenue shown above of Rupees 1,61,477, against charges Rupees 1,20,707.

Public Works.

The small expenditure on Public Works, Rupees 15,913, against Rupees 18,881 in the preceding year, is unsatisfactory.

Measures are being taken to remedy the defects in this branch of the administration.

Justice. In the Civil Courts the work was satisfactory, 7,708 suits having been disposed of out of 8,055 filed. Of these 3,595 were decreed on merits, 1,755 were compromised, and 2,358 were dismissed. In the Rajah's Appeal Court 145 suits were disposed of out of 186 filed. There has been an improvement in the working of the Criminal Courts due mainly to the new Police organisation. Of 510 persons tried before magistracy 427 were convicted, and of 26 tried by the Session Court 18 were convicted, the cases numbering 16, and those in which convictions were obtained 10. During the year regular monthly sessions were held instead of disposing of cases, whenever ready for trial.

Police. The Force which had been established in 1875-76 was reorganized at the beginning of the year under review. There are now 4 Inspectors, 20 Head Constables, and 152 Constables. The population of the country belonging mainly to the Kullers or thief caste, the difficulties with which the Police have had to contend have been great. Sixteen stations have been established, each in charge of a Head Constable. The men wear a neat uniform. The force is supervised at present by the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. This arrangement is very desirable as the beats can be worked in concert with those in British territory. The Political Agent states that, all things considered, the Police force is doing good work. Better work will follow so soon as the rate of pay for Constables is raised, in order that a more respectable class of men may be secured.

Jails. The Agent has been directed to furnish information regarding the Jails. The report is silent on the subject.

Education. The Rajah's school shows an increased attendance, 163 against 113 in 1875-76. Three branch schools, one in each taluq, have been opened.

Hospital. This institution was not inspected during the year, but according to the returns the number of patients had risen from 6,945 to 7,664.

Concluding remarks. The general tenor of the above facts indicates an improvement in the administration of this State.

GANJAM AGENCY.

General. A short account of the history of this Agency and the present form of administration, with some facts regarding the hill tribes, will be found in the report for last year.

Operations of the year. The season was fairly good. The harvest of the dry crops was rather short, of the wet, good. The condition of the tribes

seems to be prosperous, and the fairs or periodic markets attract traders from the low country and from the neighbouring tracts of the Central Provinces. A brisk business is carried on, and at one such gathering cloths alone to the value of Rupees 3,000 were sold. Progress is being made slowly in the more important lines of communication and considerable improvement in their management has taken place since the Taluq Magistrates have been held responsible for the expenditure of the funds.

It is satisfactory to learn that the road and bridge work performed by the Khonds is very creditable to them. Rupees 22,743 were expended on public works, of which Rupees 20,613 were for roads and bridges and Rupees 2,030 for buildings. The hill schools are still doing good work notwithstanding some drawbacks. Out of an attendance of 591 in fourteen schools in the Special Assistant's Division, 153 were Khonds, the rest Ooriyahs. It speaks well for the popularity of these schools that in no less than three sons or nephews of headmen are employed as teachers. The third master of the most important school is the son of the headman of the mutah or division. Some progress is being made in vaccination, but the Khonds regard the operation with much repugnance. There has been a marked decrease in crime, as will appear from the following statement :—

Offences.	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Committed.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Committed.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave	40	15	25	40	22	18
Petty	308	197	111	241	161	80
Total ...	348	212	136	281	183	98

The boundary between Jeypore and the Ganjam Maliahs has, from various causes, not yet been agreed on ; but it is hoped the questions in issue will be settled during the current year. During the year the re-settlement of the Chokapad Mutah, so far as the ryotwari lands are concerned, was completed. An individual ryotwari settlement has been carried out in lieu of the arrangement by which a lump sum, Rupees 1,015-14-0, was paid for the whole mutah. The re-measurements showed a total cultivation of 2,616 acres against 1,500 according to the former account. The new settlement, with a total assessment of Rupees 1,655 on jerayati lands, was introduced on the 1st July 1876. The settlement of Inam lands is not yet made.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

History of the Agency.

A history of this Agency will be found in the Manual of the District, briefly summarised in the Administration Report for last year.

The year's operation.

The annual tour was made by Mr. Melville, the Government Agent. The operations of the Civil and Criminal Courts were much as usual. The officers of the Agency, who have civil powers, disposed of 141 suits out of 212 filed. Seventy-five prisoners were committed to the Agency Sessions, of whom 43 were convicted. Twenty-two were charged with murder, 14 with manslaughter, and 22 with dacoity. The reports of the several officers of the Agency demonstrate generally the progress and contentment of the people. Even the more distant Khonds "everywhere manifest the most friendly disposition." The Heads of Villages are spoken of by Captain Blaxland generally as bad. The question of the appointment of these officials, and the limitation of their powers is under the Agent's consideration. The Government have impressed on this officer the doctrine of Sir T. Munro, afterwards incorporated in Regulation IV, 1816, that "the person, who collects the revenue and under whose authority the village servants act, shall be considered the head of the village." During the year the forests were inspected by the Conservator, Colonel Beddome, for the first time. His report goes to show that the destruction of the forests by casual cultivators has been great, but that at present the revenue derivable therefrom would not suffice to pay for even the simplest conservancy measures. The forests are the Maharajah's property, and the only course at present open to Government is to impress upon him that his interests are concerned in their preservation. This has been done. During the year part of the country was gone over by an officer of the Geological Survey, but his report is not yet before Government.

BANGANAPALLI.

History, &c.

A short sketch of the history of this jaghire, situate in the Kurnool District, together with statistics of area, &c., will be found in the Administration Report for 1874-75.

Title of Nawab.

On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India the title of *Nawab* was conferred on the Jaghiredar, Fatte Alli Khan.

Administration.

The Nawab is aided in the administration of his estate by a Vakil on Rupees 100 a month, and under him a Tahsildar on Rupees 40 and a Sub-Magistrate on Rupees 25. There is also a civil court, in which the Nawab's uncle presides. The Nawab, who is the highest appellate authority, devotes himself energetically to public business. He reads and writes Hindustani and Persian.

In the administration of criminal justice the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes are taken as guides. The disposal of cases is reported as expeditious, a case seldom pending more than 14 days. **Justice.**

The Police Force consists of 4 duffadars, 46 constables, and 75 village watchers. This force appears to have been much reduced during the year owing to financial pressure. **Police.**

The country suffered greatly from famine during the year, and consequently the revenue, whether derived from land or other sources, fell off very seriously, as will appear from the following statement:— **Revenue.**

—	Demand.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	1,96,498	41,996
Other Items ...	37,601	20,914
Total ...	2,34,099	62,910

The collections are reported to have been Rupees 51,033 only. The land revenue is mostly farmed out, the farms being sold by public auction to the highest bidder. This system is pursued by the jaghiredar and his 17 sub-jaghiredars. The ryots are generally mere tenants at will. This system of farming is also pursued with the abkarri revenue, which realizes about Rupees 9,000 ordinarily. A moturpha-tax on merchants is also in force, realizing about Rupees 4,500 annually. The traders assess themselves, but there is no fixed schedule of rates. The salt revenue is small (Rupees 700) and is derived from fees for the manufacture of earth-salt. A revenue of about Rupees 2,500 is derived from stamps and Rupees 3,000 by a cess for the upkeep of roads, according to the practice in British territory, assessed at 3 pies in the rupee on the gross ryotwar demand. Inamdars are exempted.

The following is a statement of the charges:— **Expenditure.**

—	Expenditure.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	15,197	15,197
Civil	1,186	1,126
Magisterial	1,825	2,627
Police	545	105
Total ...	18,753	19,055

The increase under magisterial is due to the increase in crime owing to the famine.

Roads. There are no roads deserving notice maintained by the Rajah. The Rampur Pass Road was constructed and is maintained by the Kurnool Local Fund Board. The Rajah however gave the land.

Education. An anglo-vernacular school is maintained at Banganapalli. A cess for the purpose, at two pies in the rupee, is levied on all jarajati ryots.

Nawab's debts. In December 1876 the Government of India sanctioned, on the advice of the Madras Government, the grant of a loan of Rupees 3,00,000 to the Nawab to pay off the debts incurred by his father, which were bearing ruinous rates of interest. The loan bears interest at 6 per cent. It is to be repaid in thirty equal annual instalments. During the year the agent made much progress in compounding with the Nawab's creditors.

SUNDUR.

Description, &c. An account of this petty State will be found in the Administration Report for 1874-75. No report on its affairs has been received for the year under review.

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

History, &c. The nature of these stipends and the mode of their payment were explained in last year's report.

The year's operations. The payments to the stipendiaries, including Jaghiredars and Yeomiadars, amounted to Rupees 4,50,311. The number of pensioners on the 1st April 1877 was 1,458. The lapses by deaths, &c. (exclusive of commutation) in the year were 61, with pensions aggregating Rupees 9,553 per annum. Thirty-nine pensioners receiving stipends not exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem, amounting to Rupees 1,547 per annum, commuted their allowances for Rupees 14,062. Allowances from the stipends of their deceased husbands have been continued to 167 destitute widows of stipendiaries of 1855, to relieve their distress in the present famine. The sum of the allowances so granted was Rupees 612-5-6 per mensem.

H. H. The Prince of Arcot. His Highness the Prince of Arcot vacated his old residence in Triplicane and occupied the residence provided for him by Government in Royapettah. The payment by Government of

Rupees 1,000 as rent for the old residence, the Shadi Mahal, ceased accordingly. As compensation for loss of free quarters in this building, the Government granted to six branches of the family house-rent allowances aggregating Rupees 550. His Highness the Prince of Arcot was present at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, where the order of G.C.S.I. was conferred on him. The cost of his tour was defrayed by Government.

Tanjore Pensions.

The political pensions administered in the district are of three classes, viz. :—

1*st*.—The Madhiarjune pensions.
2*nd*.—The Tanjore Raj pensions.
3*rd*.—The Kandian pensions.

Madhiarjune Pensions.

The Madhiarjune pensioners are the descendants and dependants of Ry. Pritapsing Gee, son of the late Ameer Sing, Rajah of Tanjore, who was dethroned by the British Government in favor of His late Highness Sharfoji, Rajah of Tanjore, and whose seat of residence was transferred to Madhiarjune, seven miles from Combaconum. The chief of these is R. Yaikoji, the grandson of Ameer Sing, to whom no pension was assigned till the beginning of 1873, when, on the recommendation of the Madras Government, a monthly stipend of Rupees 1,000 was sanctioned for life only. The pensions to the other members of the Madhiarjune family were sanctioned by Government of India in 1849.

Tanjore Raj Pensions.

Subsequent to the death of the late Rajah of Tanjore in 1855 and the annexation of the Raj to the British Dominions, Mr. H. Forbes and after him the Hon. H. D. Phillips were appointed Commissioners to settle its affairs and assign pensions to the several members of the late Rajah's family and dependants. The pensions now drawn were sanctioned by Government in 1859.

Among these pensioners the principal personages now living are—

		Monthly Pension. RS.
1.	Her Highness M. Kamakshiamba Bayi Sahib ...	1,000
2.	Do. M. Aparupamba Bayi Sahib ...	800
3.	Do. M. Anasamba Bayi Sahib	800
4.	Do. M. Chinamba Bayi Sahib	800
5.	Do. M. Gauramba Bayi Sahib	800
6.	Do. M. Jayantamba Bayi Sahib ...	800
7.	Do. M. Jijayamba Bayi Sahib	800
8.	Do. M. Ramakumaramba Bayi Sahib ...	800
9.	Do. M. Sayamba Bayi Sahib	800
10.	Do. M. Dipamba Bayi Sahib	800
11.	Do. M. Wumamba Bayi Sahib	800
12.	Do. M. Yeswantamba Bayi Sahib ...	800
13.	Her Highness S. C. Vijaiamohana Mukta Bayi Amniani Rajah Sahib, Princess of Tanjore and the daughter of the late Rajah	3,000
14.	Sakwar Bayi Ammani Raje Sahib, eldest sister of the late Rajah	281
15.	Brahanayaghi Bayi, niece of the late Rajah ...	121

		Monthly Pension. Rs.
16.	V. Ry. Sakaram Row Hambiroyi Mahite Sahib, son-in-law of the late Rajah	683
17.	V. Ry. Pretapa Rudramanai Row Ingle, nephew of the late Rajah	260
18.	Sakawara Bayi, descendant of Tookoji, a former Rajah of Tanjore	236
19.	The late Rajah's Seraglio called Mangalavilas, which at present consists of thirty-four ladies drawing a pension of from ... ... 70 to	150
	Sharfoji Rajah's Seraglio called Kalianamahal, which at present consists of eight ladies, each	79
	Yaganatha Avarai, grandson of late Ladu Bayi, who was the chief of the Kalianamahal ladies.	445

There are besides a number of other relations of the Rajah and his servants and dependants in the several departments called "Daulah Pamloke," "Hazur Pamloke," "Lusker Padak," &c. Among these the highest pension drawn amounts to Rupees 150 and the lowest to Annas 12.

In the case of the first fifteen of those mentioned above and that of the *natural* sons and daughters of the late Rajah the pensions are inheritable for two generations. In the case of the rest their pensions will cease with their lives.

In the beginning there were 5,209 pensioners inclusive of the Madhiarjune pensioners, of whom 4,603 appeared and accepted their pensions, the aggregate of which amounted to Rupees 44,518-4-4 a-month. Of those last mentioned 3,208 have had their pensions commuted, 44 have got their stipends transferred to the Bombay Presidency and 4 to other districts of this Presidency, and 794 have since died. There are now only 553 pensioners, drawing in all a monthly allowance aggregating Rupees 26,172-15-4.

Kandian Pensioners.

These pensioners are the descendants of two families which successively occupied the throne of Ceylon. They were in the early part of this century transferred to the Madras Presidency as a measure of State policy and have since been maintained in this district at the expense of the Ceylon Government. There are at present 25 pensioners. The highest pension drawn by one of them, the third ex-Queen of Vikra Simmala Rajah, is Rupees 125, and the lowest is Rupees 2-8-0 a-month. Several of these pensioners reside also in the Fort, Vellore.

Other Pensioners.

Information regarding the following pensioners will be found in the Administration Report for 1875-76:—

Kurnool Pensioners.
Two-Lakh Fund Pensioners.
Mysore Pensioners.
Gumsur do.
Palcondah do.
Cuttack do.

They call for no further notice at present.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

General. INFORMATION regarding the Land Revenue systems prevailing in this Presidency, the Board of Revenue, and other matters appertaining to the Revenue administration of the country will be found in the Administration Reports for the years 1872-73 and 1875-76.

The following information relating to Government and Alienated lands is for the revenue year ending 30th June 1876 (Fasli 1285). Consequently so far as this branch of the administration is concerned, this year's report will contain little or no information regarding the calamities which have befallen the agricultural population in consequence of the failure of the rains of the south-west and north-east monsoons of the year 1876. The rains however of the year under review were scanty.

Territorial changes. There were no territorial changes in Districts and Taluqs, but in ryotwari villages there were a few variations, due to transfer of certain villages to the rental system and to the clubbing of others under the settlement operations.

—	Districts.	Taluqs.	Villages.
Fasli 1284	21	157	27,181
Do. 1285	21	157	26,973
Decrease ...	...	...	208

Number of Puttas. In the number of puttas under Ryotwar settlement there was an increase of 69,227 due chiefly to the sub-division of existing holdings, as well as the formation of fresh ones by lands newly taken up.

Fasli 1284	2,501,765
Do. 1285	2,570,992

During the year under report the introduction of revised settlements was carried out to a very limited extent, and hence the decrease as compared with the previous year in the number of fresh puttas, which includes old ones renewed, and a corresponding increase in the numbers under the two heads of puttas modified by additional entries and those unaltered, as shown in the table annexed :—

	Number of fresh Puttas.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
Fasli 1284	326,953	451,422	1,723,390	2,501,765
Do. 1285	254,714	498,247	1,818,031	2,570,992
	Decrease. 72,239	Increase. 46,825	Increase. 94,641	Increase. 69,227

Ryotwari Settlement.

The Ryotwari settlement is formed by adding to the assessment of the holdings—

(1). Charge for a second crop.
(2). Water-tax on Ryotwari lands.

And deducting therefrom—

(1). The assessment of waste remitted.
(2). Other remissions dependent upon the season.
(3). Fixed remissions.
(4). Deductions on account of village establishments and sundry other purposes. Items classed as "Miscellaneous Revenue" are afterwards added.

Land held and Assessment.

Each of the above items will be noticed in order.

In the area occupied by holdings, there was an increase of 63,372 acres on the whole, being the result of the relinquishment of 995,748 acres against 1,059,120 acres taken up as shown in the subjoined abstract, which does not include South Canara, where the areas are not known. Inclusive of South Canara, the entire assessment on holdings exhibits an increase of Rupees 1,60,951 :—

Land Revenue of South Canara.

	RS.
Fasli 1284	12,81,171
Do. 1285	12,82,882
Increase ...	1,711

	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1284	19,958,014	3,53,86,935
Do. 1285	20,021,386	3,55,47,886
Increase ...	63,372	1,60,951

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the Fasli 1285.	16,232,415	1,71,31,001	3,725,599	1,69,74,763	19,958,014	3,41,05,764
Deduct lands given up.	852,212	7,49,066	143,536	5,18,929	995,748	12,67,995
Remainder ...	15,380,203	1,63,81,935	3,582,063	1,64,55,834	18,962,266	3,28,37,769
Add lands taken up ...	898,452	8,60,531	160,668	5,66,704	1,059,120	14,27,235
Total ...	16,278,655	1,72,42,466	3,742,731	1,70,22,538	20,021,386	3,42,65,004

This increase is the result of a gross increase of Rupees 2,32,438 in thirteen and a gross decrease of Rupees 71,487 in seven districts as detailed below :—

Increase.			Decrease.		
	ACRES.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.
South Arcot ...	64,752	1,09,810	Bellary	44,907	20,924
Madura	23,463	27,452	Cuddapah ...	16,328	16,514
Tinnevelly ...	1,543	18,270	Chingleput ...	5,792	11,663
Nellore	30,417	18,070	Godavery ...	33,253	10,560
Kistna	13,584	16,742	Kurnool	1,570	6,183
Salem	10,751	10,972	North Arcot ...	6,548	5,539
Trichinopoly ...	8,023	7,194	Ganjam	...	104
Coimbatore ...	8,309	7,008	Vizagapatam ...	5,767	...
Tanjore	2,669	4,767			
Nilgiris	12,300	4,174			
Malabar	1,646	3,758			
Vizagapatam ...	...	2,510			
South Canara ...	...	1,711			
Ganjam	80	...			
Total ...	177,537	2,32,438	Total ...	114,165	71,487

The large increase in South Arcot is merely nominal, and is caused by the inclusion in recognized holdings of lands occupied without permission* in previous years, and which under the practice then in force were included under the head Miscellaneous. In Nellore and Tinnevelly the increase is due chiefly to the new settlement. In the district first mentioned the favorable rates of assessment introduced in the previous year gave such an impetus to applications for dry lands that it was found necessary subsequently to demarcate and classify large tracts previously excluded from assessment. The increase in Kistna is not explained by the Collector, but in this, as well as in the districts of Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem, it is due chiefly to extended cultivation under the stimulus afforded by a favorable commencement of the

	Assessment.	
	ACRES.	RS.
*	72,607	1,17,138

season. The increase in the Nilgiri District is due to survey excess charged.

The decrease in Godavery is only apparent, being the result mainly of the transfer of the areas of joint-rent villages to the head "Miscellaneous." In Bellary, Chingleput, and North Arcot there were large relinquishments of dry land on account of the unfavorable turn the season took late in the year. In Cuddapah and Kurnool the decrease is owing to less new land having been taken up; in the latter, a larger area was given up than in the preceding year, but owing to difference in the rates of assessment, the assessment of such area is Rupees 12,029 less, while the extent is 7,088 acres more. The variations in other districts call for no remark.

Lands brought under cultivation.

Of the entire occupied area (South Canara excepted) 87·2 per cent. was brought under the plough against 88·9 in the previous year as shown below :—

—		Total Holdings.	Actual Cultivation.	Per-centage.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	
Fasli 1284	Dry	16,232,415	14,236,072	87·7
	Wet	3,725,599	3,510,165	94·2
	Total ...	19,958,014	17,746,237	88·9
Fasli 1285	Dry	16,278,655	14,095,856	86·6
	Wet	3,742,731	3,366,255	89·9
	Total ...	20,021,386	17,462,111	87·2

There was a considerable falling off in Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North Arcot, and in the first-mentioned district the decrease was as much as 115,684 acres. In Madura and Tinnevelly the local rains were exceptionally favorable to dry cultivation in which the increase chiefly appears.

Second Crop Assessment.

The amount charged on account of second crop assessment in Fasli 1285 was Rupees 5,59,109 against Rupees 9,16,371 in the previous year. The net decrease, *i.e.*, Rupees 3,57,262, is distributed among the several districts as shown below. It is due entirely to deficient rainfall except in Tinnevelly, where it is also partly accounted for by the charge for a second crop having been compounded for :—

	RS.
Fasli 1284	9,16,371
Do. 1285	5,59,109
Decrease ...	3,57,262

Decrease.

	Rs.
South Arcot	76,605
Chingleput	74,806
Bellary	57,842
North Arcot	50,838
Cuddapah	50,437
Tinnevelly	33,651
Nellore	10,429
Kurnool	5,772
Trichinopoly	3,156
Kistna	633
Coimbatore	20
Total ...	3,64,189

Increase.

Tanjore	5,101
Godavery	1,607
Madura	219
Total ...	6,927

Water-tax on Government lands.

The greater portion of the amount of water-tax is levied in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas where land assessments are separately fixed and the irrigation from the anicuts charged for at a uniform rate. In the Revenue under this head there is a net decrease of Rupees 1,43,181, resulting from a falling off of nearly two lakhs of Rupees from failure of water-supply in the districts named below, and an increase of about Rupees 55,000 in Godavery and Kistna.

	Rs.
Fasli 1284	25,43,009
Do. 1285	23,99,828
Decrease ...	1,43,181

Decrease.

	Rs.
North Arcot	72,729
Chingleput	33,954
Bellary	32,018
Cuddapah	27,637
South Arcot	26,006
Nellore	4,865
Total ...	1,97,209

	Increase.	Rs.
Godavery		23,466
Kistna		31,368
	Total ...	54,834

The present water-tax rules have been in operation for the last two years. The year under report was so unfavorable that no correct opinion can as yet be formed of their working.

Total Assessment, Ryotwar.

The total assessment on Ryotwar holdings, including second crop assessment and water-tax, exhibits a decrease of Rupees 3,39,492 in the aggregate as shown below:—

	Rs.
Fasli 1284	3,88,46,315
Do. 1285	3,85,06,823
Decrease ...	3,39,492

Remissions.

The deductions which are made from the gross demand under Ryotwar Settlement will now be noticed.

Waste charged and Waste remitted.

The wide area affected by the failure of rains in varying degrees of severity accounts for an increase alike in waste charged and waste remitted as shown below. The remission rules do not allow of any concession in the case of dry lands in ordinarily bad seasons, but the nature of the past season in several instances necessitated special indulgence to a considerable extent. Thus, while the extent of dry waste remitted was only 20,468 acres in the previous year, in the year under report it came to as much as 89,060 acres. At the same time, cases which were not considered to merit exceptional treatment were likewise necessarily more numerous, and hence the comparatively large extent of dry waste charged, *i.e.*, 2,093,739 acres against 1,975,875 acres in the previous year.

In the case of wet lands there was a decrease of 22,855 acres in waste charged, the necessary consequence of the increase in waste remitted, which amounted to 240,496 acres against 56,599 in the previous year.

—	Dry.	Wet.
Waste Charged.	Acres.	Acres.
Fasli 1284	1,975,875	158,835
Do. 1285	2,093,739	135,980
Difference ...	+117,864	—22,855
Waste Remitted.		
Fasli 1284	20,468	56,599
Do. 1285	89,060	240,496
Difference ...	+68,592	+183,897

The aggregate loss from waste was divided between the Government and ryot, thus :—

—	Dry Assessment.	Wet Assessment.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Borne by Government—			
Waste remitted	1,00,876	10,52,015	11,52,891
Borne by Ryot—			
Waste charged	17,77,318	5,78,430	23,55,748
Total ...	18,78,194	16,30,445	35,08,639

The districts, on which the burden of loss in respect of waste charged has fallen, as likewise those which have shared largely in remissions granted, are shown below :—

—	Waste Remitted.	Waste Charged.	—	Waste Remitted.	Waste Charged.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Godavery ...	8,735	2,25,985	South Arcot ...	45,370	2,28,341
Kistna ...	24,558	2,91,453	Tinnevelly ...	1,42,681	2,18,641
Nellore ...	1,95,247	1,88,789	Coimbatore ..	28,365	2,15,503
Cuddapah ...	1,36,966	57,771	Salem ...	37,053	94,563
Bellary ...	91,226	97,579	Tanjore ...	20,193	2,02,723
Chingleput ...	2,78,413	16,545	Trichinopoly ...	115	1,33,404
North Arcot ...	1,08,181	1,64,264	Madura ...	22,942	1,18,876

Remissions dependent upon season and otherwise fluctuating.

The remissions under this head consist of the following items :—

—	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or withered crop	31,794	7,73,296	+7,41,502
2. Palanastum or short produce (inclusive of special remission on punjah holdings).	1,10,023	2,27,872	+1,17,849
3. Teerwa cummee (difference between wet and dry assessment)	62,824	1,13,384	+ 50,560
4. Fasal cummee or second crop not cultivated on registered double crop land ...	39,940	49,585	+ 9,645
5. Remission of water-rate and of second crop charge on land nominally classed as dry and single crop wet	3,390	25,468	+ 22,078
6. Pany boodthy, Payamali or cultivation injured by water	2,10,031	62,320	—1,47,711
7. "Occasional" remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement in the Districts of Nellore and Cuddapah under G. O., dated 16th October 1874, No. 1,333, and G. O., dated 24th July 1874, No. 919, respectively	2,22,742	1,69,199	— 53,543
8. Miscellaneous remissions	16,041	19,794	+ 3,753
Total ...	6,96,785	14,40,918	+7,44,133

The more or less general dryness of the season accounts for remissions under the first five heads, being larger by upwards of nine lakhs of Rupees than those allowed in the previous year.

The bulk of the remission above specified, or Rupees 7,73,296, was granted for shavi or withered crops, and of this only Rupees 24,717 for dry shavi; this last remission was restricted to the three districts named below as might have been expected in a year marked by scanty rainfall:—

	Rs.
Bellary	17,938
Chingleput	309
South Arcot	6,470
Total ...	24,717

The remission under the sixth head (cultivation injured by excess of water) was remarkably small, being only Rupees 62,320 against Rupees 2,10,031 in the previous year. It was restricted almost wholly to the two coast districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna.

The remissions under the seventh head are irrespective of the season. They result from the introduction by graduated increments of the new settlement rates in Nellore and Cuddapah, which was allowed in cases where, owing to inequalities in the former assessments, an unduly heavy sudden increase would otherwise have occurred. These remissions necessarily decrease in amount year by year, and the decrease in the year under report was Rupees 53,543.

The eighth head of remissions, *i.e.*, Miscellaneous, consists of sundry small items not calling for special notice.

Fixed Remissions.

The deductions from gross revenue which require to be next noticed are "Fixed Remissions." They are altogether independent of the vicissitudes of season and consist of the items hereunder specified.

—	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.
Fixed Remissions.		
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment or as class privileges	54,999	47,174
2. Remission granted on account of lifted irrigation.	20,425	18,944
3. Do. under tope rules	19,554	18,057
4. Do. on forest lands taken up for cultivation on the Nilgiris under G.O., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1,656	8,235	6,853
5. Remission on grass lands	20,779	19,724
6. Do. granted on account of labor involved in reclaiming lands	11,743	10,343
7. Remission granted for maintaining Irrigation Works	7,427	5,558
8. Cowle remissions	3,745	4,219
9. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara.	3,091	3,091
10. Other small items	916	422
Total ...	1,50,914	1,34,385

The last class of deductions from the gross revenue, generally designated beriz deductions, are made on account of remuneration to village servants, road-cess, &c. These deductions are made in satisfaction of established claims in accordance with the terms of the existing settlement, and amounted in the year under report to Rupees 11,63,247, being Rupees 10,586 less than the figures of the preceding fasli. **Beris Deductions.**

The total remissions and deductions in Fasli 1285, compared with those of Fasli 1284, show an increase of more than 7 lakhs of Rupees as noted below, and are above the average of the previous six faslis :— **Total Remissions.**

Faslis.	Rs.
1278	24,70,601
1279	17,28,899
1280	17,02,135
1281	20,61,237
1282	17,06,567
1283	26,13,245
Average ...	20,47,112
1284	20,21,532
1285	27,38,550

The result in the aggregate of the Ryotwari settlement, exclusive of Miscellaneous revenue, which will be noticed hereafter, is a decrease of nearly 19½ lakhs of Rupees as exhibited in the subjoined statement. In Fasli 1284 there had been a nett increase of Rupees 20,21,876. **Land Revenue, Ryotwar, and variations therein.**

Items.	Fasli 1284.		Fasli 1285.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Dry	16,232,415	1,71,31,001	16,278,655	1,72,42,466	46,240	1,11,465	...	...
Wet	3,725,599	1,69,74,763	3,742,731	1,70,22,538	17,132	47,775	...	...
Total ...	19,958,014	3,41,05,764	20,021,386	3,42,65,004	63,372	1,59,240	...	...
Second Crop Assessment.	...	9,16,371	...	5,59,109	...	...	...	3,57,262
Charge for water.	...	25,43,009	...	23,99,828	...	...	...	1,43,181
Revenue of South Canara.	...	12,81,171	...	12,82,882	...	1,711	...	...
Total ...	...	3,88,46,315	...	3,85,06,823	...	...	...	3,39,492
Deduct.								
Waste remissions.	...	2,70,003	...	11,56,059	...	8,86,056	...	...
Other remissions.	...	20,21,531	...	27,38,550	...	7,17,019	...	...
Total ...	...	22,91,534	...	38,94,609	...	16,03,075	...	...
Remainder ...	...	3,65,54,781	...	3,46,12,214	...	...	...	19,42,567

This decrease, the result of an adverse season, arises out of a gross increase of Rupees 1,11,504 in seven, and a gross decrease

of Rupees 20,54,071 in thirteen districts. The districts in which the increase or decrease was most marked are noted below :—

Increase.

	Rs.
Kistna	62,107
Godavery	20,120
Total ...	82,227

Decrease.

Chingleput	5,87,684
North Arcot	2,80,758
South Arcot	2,62,715
Cuddapah	2,29,184
Bellary	2,23,754
Tinnevelly	2,21,676
Total ...	18,05,771

The variations in the various component items which have contributed to this result have been already noticed in detail; they may be briefly summed up thus :—

Decrease.

	Rs.	Rs.
By a larger extent of waste remitted ...	8,86,056	
By increased remissions of failure of water	9,41,634	
By diminished cultivation of a second crop on wet land and of wet crops on land classed as dry	5,00,443	
		23,28,133

Increase.

By extension of holdings	1,59,240	
By reduced remissions for excess of water	1,47,711	
By diminished remissions for difference between the old and the new settlement rates	53,543	
By decrease in fixed remissions and beriz deductions and variations in other minor items	25,072	
		3,85,566
Net Decrease ...		19,42,567

Permanently settled Revenue, Jodi, and Miscellaneous.

In the foregoing paragraphs the constituents of the ryotwar settlement have been reviewed. The following is a comparative abstract of the variations in the other branches of land revenue, viz., Peishcush on permanently settled estates, Shrotriem Jodi, and Quit-rent and Miscellaneous.

—	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently settled estates	51,32,990	51,38,877	+ 5,887
2. Jodi and Quit-rent on Shrotriem and Inam Villages	6,20,788	6,20,814	+ 26
3. Miscellaneous	41,81,720	38,06,207	— 3,75,513
Total ...	99,35,498	95,65,898	— 3,69,600

Land Revenue, Permanently settled estates.

These estates, 687 in number, are distributed among fifteen districts, and more than three-fourths of them are small properties paying under 5,000 Rupees per annum; while the number paying above 1 lakh is only eight, of which only one is above 4 lakhs.

In the case of 151 estates, there have been variations in the peishcush payable to Government resulting in a net increase of Rupees 5,887.

Zemindaries.

No correct information is available in regard to the area occupied or cultivated in Zemindaries. The statistics furnished for the Census Return of 1871 are given below. Information as to the revenue realized by Zemindars not having been received from all the districts for Fasli 1285, the figures given for the previous year are repeated except as regards peishcush. The rental of the estates is approximately Rupees 1,40,60,000, and the peishcush Rupees 51,38,877.

Districts.	Name of the Zemindaries.	Area paying Revenue to Government.			Revenue realized by Zemindars as given in the Land-cess Statement.	Peishcush payable to Government.
		Cultivated and Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	Parlakimedy ...	255,040	68,640	323,680	4,66,000	87,825
Vizagapatam..	Vizianagram ...	217,328	94,784	312,112	17,00,000	4,96,581
	Bobbili	55,861	10,158	64,019	3,75,000	89,774
Godavery ...	Pittapore	174,080	32,640	206,720	3,28,000	2,50,053
	Nedadavole and Baharzalli.	120,320	17,920	138,240	2,82,000	1,19,456
Kistna ...	Wayyur	292,480	66,560	359,040	1,71,000	95,443
	Devarakota ...	79,360	35,200	114,560	1,89,000	81,397
Nellore ...	Venkataghorry ...	Particulars not known.		1,345,920	9,57,000	3,77,103
North Arcot...	Karvetnuggur ...	202,400	203,720	406,120	6,84,000	1,80,494
	Kalastry	130,560	254,720	385,280	4,53,000	1,76,790
	Do.	Particulars not known.		334,080		
Madura ...	Ramnad	Do.	do.	996,149	4,34,000	3,14,006
	Shivaganga ...	Do.	do.	461,952	7,70,000	2,88,317
Tinnevelly ...	Ettiapuram ...	301,730	36,020	337,750	2,94,000	88,376
	All other estates paying a Peishcush of less than Rupees 80,000..					
	Jeypore ...	Particulars not known.		3,346,240	Not known.	16,000
	Other Estates ...	4,397,680	2,194,640	6,592,320	61,57,000	24,77,262
	Total ...	6,224,832	3,015,002	9,239,841	140,60,000	51,38,877
		Particulars not known.		11,484,341		
	Total Area ...	...	...	20,724,182		

Quit-rent on Shrotriems and other Inam Villages.

The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 6,20,814, or Rupees 26 more than in the previous year.

	Rs.
Fasli 1284	6,20,788
Do. 1285	6,20,814
Increase ...	26

The number of villages which contributed the entire revenue under this head is 3,864, and their area 1,699,232 acres as shown below. The total amount of the rental of these properties on which the Land-cess under Act IV of 1871 was calculated for 1874-75 is Rupees 25,44,786.

—	Acres.	Quit-rent.
		Rs.
1. Usual Wet	270,276	2,31,204
2. Dry irrigated or lands irrigated subject to a charge for water	21,105	9,910
3. Unirrigated, including quit-rent on trees in Tinnevelly and the quit-rent in the Madras District	1,407,851	3,79,700
Total ...	1,699,232	6,20,814

Miscellaneous.

The revenue under this head is derived from numerous and differing sources: it was 3¾ lakhs less than in the previous year.

	Rs.
Fasli 1284	41,81,720
Do. 1285	38,06,207
Decrease ...	3,75,513

The above sum of Rupees 38,06,207 is exclusive of remissions and deductions amounting to Rupees 46,446.

Total Land Revenue demand.

The total Land Revenue demand including Miscellaneous was—

	Rs.
Fasli 1284	4,64,90,279
Do. 1285	4,41,78,112
Decrease ...	23,12,167

The proportion of this revenue derived from irrigated and unirrigated lands is probably as follows:—

—	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue derived from lands charged as irrigated...	2,17,12,581	1,93,63,632
Do. do. as unirrigated.	1,83,57,130	1,84,06,800
Revenue derived from lands, with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to irrigation and how much is not.	64,20,568	64,07,680
Total ...	4,64,90,279	4,41,78,112

The last item comprises permanently settled revenue and the revenue of South Canara distributed as follows :—

	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled revenue ...	51,32,990	51,38,877
Revenue of South Canara ...	12,87,578	12,68,803
Total ...	64,20,568	64,07,680

Special items —Lands held on cowle.

The extent of land held on cowle was acres 39,813, paying to Government under the conditions of cowles only Rupees 6,519 against Rupees 18,069, the full assessment on the lands.

Amani system.

The number of villages settled on the Amani system, *i.e.*, on the basis of a division of the produce between the ryot and Government, was six, besides portions of two other villages. The actual value at the current selling price of the Government share of the produce amounted to Rupees 4,414, which, added to money rents usually collected in that form, made up a total of Rupees 6,356 against Rupees 5,135 in the previous year.

Special items —Cultivation of special crops.

The subjoined table shows the extent of cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo :—

Districts.	Sugar-cane.		Cotton.		Indigo.	
	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	4,872	4,882	11,085	12,675	1,370	896
Vizagapatam ...	8,330	2,256	16,653	12,900	6,769	3,783
Godavery	6,889	9,332	17,026	14,265	3,183	2,225
Kistna	...	...	226,414	229,583	31,585	43,052
Nellore	9	7	20,594	22,303	45,823	59,852
Cuddapah	2,961	3,773	75,952	85,701	52,436	64,595
Bellary	9,414	8,801	337,550	385,596	6,681	10,358
Kurnool	780	963	202,613	244,130	36,984	40,636
Madras	45	40	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	58	41	5	3	7,083	5,944
North Arcot ...	4,274	4,870	210	263	9,954	13,728
South Arcot ...	2,395	2,573	18,669	16,442	58,765	65,967
Tanjore	404	300	4,391	4,060	1,027	472
Trichinopoly ...	2,075	2,015	49,540	43,186	679	798
Madura	342	298	97,412	95,429	35	72
Tinnevelly... ...	231	199	284,622	281,569	571	245
Coimbatore ...	2,746	3,053	193,464	184,520	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	1,457	1,798	20,999	12,630	1,457	2,087
South Canara ...	887	893	164	134	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,169	52,094	1,577,363	1,645,389	264,402	314,710
Government ...	26,884	27,946	1,008,869	10,45,406	198,450	239,149
Inam lands ...	7,212	6,946	357,145	399,095	50,063	60,533
Zemindaries ...	14,073	17,202	211,349	200,888	15,889	15,028

Rate of assessment.

The subjoined table exhibits the average rate of assessment charged per acre for dry and wet lands in each district :—

District.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	110,815	1,41,915	1 4 5	181,898	5,26,841	2 14 4
Vizagapatam...	52,996	59,780	1 2 1	24,330	1,27,653	5 3 11
Godavery ...	406,369	6,89,212	1 11 2	303,152	7,81,954	2 9 3
Kistna ...	1,624,921	24,35,760	1 7 11	187,222	4,23,575	2 4 2
Nellore ...	766,957	8,97,787	1 2 9	151,921	8,29,270	5 7 4
Cuddapah ...	1,162,647	9,02,836	0 12 5	90,387	6,14,058	6 12 8
Bellary ...	2,442,147	15,13,149	0 9 11	95,101	4,70,435	4 15 2
Kurnool ...	1,226,701	11,25,975	0 14 7	26,611	1,64,150	6 2 7
Chingleput ...	161,377	2,27,716	1 6 7	229,266	8,36,377	3 10 5
North Arcot ...	446,773	6,19,830	1 6 2	184,505	10,64,955	5 12 4
South Arcot ...	936,109	15,94,423	1 11 3	276,063	14,74,114	5 5 5
Tanjore ...	296,910	3,69,918	1 3 11	739,197	36,02,653	4 13 11
Trichinopoly...	818,979	7,67,026	0 14 11	135,972	5,67,441	4 2 9
Madura ...	754,029	9,65,599	1 4 6	150,685	6,28,880	4 2 9
Tinnevelly ...	1,155,948	9,08,550	0 12 7	165,254	15,68,954	9 7 10
Coimbatore ...	2,217,129	19,72,663	0 14 3	85,642	6,30,099	7 5 8
Nilgiris ...	79,902	46,020	0 9 4	40	90	2 4 0
Salem ...	1,128,613	12,74,955	1 2 1	87,461	4,93,386	5 10 3
South Canara..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	400,273	6,28,476	1 9 1	387,498	11,65,638	3 0 1
Total ...	16,189,595	1,71,41,590	1 0 11	3,502,235	1,59,70,523	4 8 11

NOTE.—Second-crop and Water-tax are not taken into account in the average. In the Kistna and Godavery Deltas the wet land is separately assessed and the water is charged for at a uniform rate. In the rest of the Presidency a consolidated wet assessment is charged.

Entire Current Demand, Collections, and Balance under Land Revenue.

The entire demand, collections, and balance under land revenue are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Items.	Current Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to October 1876.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled.	51,38,877	44,90,765	...	6,48,112	3,27,085	3,21,027
Jodi on Shrotriem, &c.	6,20,814	5,28,012	105	92,697	55,196	37,501
Ryotwar	3,46,12,214	3,17,09,251	...	29,02,963	21,80,897	7,22,066
Miscellaneous ...	38,06,207	31,70,247	...	6,35,960	3,68,349	2,67,611
Total ...	4,41,78,112	3,98,98,275	105	42,79,732	29,31,527	13,48,205

Current Balances —(1) Permanently Settled Revenue.

The balance of permanently settled revenue at the end of October 1876 amounted to Rupees 3,21,027 against Rupees 2,04,057 in the previous year. The largest balance is in Madura and was due by the Shivagunga Zemindarni. It has been since reduced to Rupees 75,342, and in consideration of the exceptionally adverse season which succeeded the year for which it is due, the Zemindarni has been granted time to liquidate the balance. Nearly the whole of the balance in North Arcot is due by the Zemindars of Kalastri and Carvetnuggur, who have also for the same reason been allowed time.

(2)—Shrotriem Jodi and Quit-rent.

This is spread over sixteen districts in small sums, and is in course of realization.

(3)—Ryotwar and Land Revenues, Miscellaneous.

The balance under ryotwar amounted to Rupees 7,22,066, or 2·1 per cent. of the demand against 2·2 per cent. in the previous year. Considering the adverse nature of the season in the greater part of the Presidency, the collections during the year under report cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory and creditable to the officers concerned.

Arrears—Demand, Collections, and Balance under Land Revenue.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the arrear demand, collections, and balance under land revenue up to October 1876.

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Remissions.	Balance.	Subsequent Collection and Remission.	Balance.			
						Recoverable and doubtful.	Amount already sanctioned but not yet written off.	Irrecoverable, now recommended to be written off.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled.	11,36,494	10,20,879	12,557	1,03,058	14,666	86,934	...	1,458	88,392
Shrotriem Jodi.	1,19,246	89,069	3,925	26,252	7,968	15,943	67	2,274	18,284
Ryotwar ...	33,45,231	25,38,551	1,23,871	6,82,809	1,66,609	3,26,037	49,923	1,40,240	5,16,200
Miscellaneous...	12,42,315	6,58,569	30,084	5,53,662	1,23,138	2,18,134	11,525	2,00,865	4,30,524
Total ...	58,43,286	43,07,068	1,70,437	13,65,781	3,12,381	6,47,018	61,515	3,44,837	10,53,400

Total Demand, Collections, and Balance for Land Revenue.

The following statement shows the total demand (arrears and current), remissions, and collections under land revenue :—

—	Land Revenue.		
	Demand.	Collection within the Fasli.	Remissions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Current	4,41,78,112	3,98,98,275	105
Arrears	58,43,286	43,07,068	1,70,437
Total ...	5,00,21,398	4,42,05,343	1,70,542

	Land Revenue.		
	Balance.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Current	42,79,732	29,31,527	13,48,205
Arrears	13,65,781	3,12,381	10,53,400
Total ...	56,45,513	32,43,908	24,01,605

Land revenue and charges compared.

The total charges of the year amounted to Rupees 33,24,025, and compared with those of the preceding year exhibit a net increase of Rupees 41,107. The total charges bear to the total receipts the ratio of 7·52 per cent. against 6·98 for the past year.

Coercive measures used.

The extent to which coercive processes were employed in the realization of arrears of revenue were as follows :—

The number of defaulters against whom processes were issued was	1,242,772
for attachment of property, real or personal...	138,276
for actual sale of property	37,098

The following shows the amount of arrears in respect of which the provisions of the law were resorted to—

	RS.	
Total amount in regard to which default was made.	83,32,364	(19·04 per cent. on total demand).
Amount for which property was attached.	19,46,999	(4·45 per cent. on total demand).
Amount for which property was actually sold.	6,50,645	(1·49 per cent. on total demand).

The amount actually realized by sale of property was—

	RS.
Landed property	2,65,830
Moveables	1,83,182
Total ...	4,49,012

Estates rented out.

against Rupees 5,59,978 in the previous year. In that year processes were issued against 336,226 ryots, the amount of arrears being Rupees 30,69,475, and the value of the property attached Rupees 16,70,086.

The Hoongeram and Palkonda Estates are rented out for Rupees 1,31,000. The renters' demand amounted to Rupees 1,58,568, of which Rupees 1,55,487 were collected within the year. The outlay by the renters on irrigation works was Rupees 7,535.

	RS.
Fasli 1284	1,58,666
Do. 1285	1,58,568

The state of the village and taluq accounts is reported to be generally fair, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. **Village and Taluq Accounts.**

In the Appendix to this Chapter will be found a statement of the Demand, Collection, and Balance for Land Revenue for Fasli 1285 in the several districts of the Presidency.

SURVEYS.

A history of the department and of the work performed by it hitherto will be found in the Administration Report for 1875-76. **General.**

The progress made by the Survey Department during 1876-77 was as follows:— **Operations during the year.**

The six survey parties were employed in thirteen districts, viz., Ganjam, Godavery, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Nilgiris, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and the work done consisted of 967 square miles of field demarcation, 1,637 square miles of field survey, 3,198 square miles of boundary demarcation, and 4,853 square miles of boundary survey, besides much miscellaneous work.

The total strength of the department consisted at the commencement of the year of— **Strength of the Department.**

1 Superintendent.	786 Measurers.
5 Deputy Supts.	6 Office Managers.
15 Assistant do.	171 Computors.
21 Sub-Asst. do.	358 Draughtsmen.
58 Head Surveyors.	34 Clerks.
201 Deputy and Detail Surveyors.	7 Hospital Assistants.
702 Amins.	747 Peons, Muchies, &c.

The total outlay was Rupees 7,00,157, or Rupees 11,157 in excess of the budget grant. **Expenditure.**

Combining the outturn and expenditure reported by each officer, and comparing the totals for 1876-77 and 1875-76, the following results are exhibited:— **Comparison of work done for past two years.**

Details of Work.	Outturn, 1875-76.	Outturn, 1876-77.	Difference in favor of 1875-76.	Difference in favor of 1876-77.
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.		
Boundary demarcated	2184·98	3198·07	...	1013·09
Fields do.	811·99	966·75	...	154·76
Boundary surveyed	4970·20	4853·32	116·88	...
Fields do.	1667·94	1636·71	31·23	...
Plotted	1586·43	1347·09	239·34	...
Details, 16 inch scale	2658·24	1291·15	1367·09	...
Do. 4, 2, and 1 inch scale ..	2478·98	2084·73	394·25	...
Maps, 16 inch scale, sent to Central Office.	4523·38	2521·08	2002·25	...

Details of Work.		Outturn, 1875-76.	Outturn, 1876-77.	Difference in favor of 1875-76.	Difference in favor of 1876-77.
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.		
Maps lithographed		4311·00	4714·17	...	403·17
Number of minor circuits traversed		19,290	12,167	7,123	....
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Outlay	Demarcation	1,11,941	80,725	...	31,216
	Survey, &c.	5,22,779	5,26,756	3,977	...
	Total outlay	7,18,433	7,00,157	...	18,276

Notwithstanding that there is an apparent falling off in progress during 1876-77 as compared with 1875-76, it cannot be concluded that the quantity of work done was as much less in the former year as is shown by the difference columns as the method of bringing work to account is not satisfactory.

Besides field work a great deal was done in office in preparing village and taluq maps; 4,714 square miles were mapped in villages on the scales of 16 inches and 4 inches to the mile at a cost of Rupees 2 per square mile; three district sheets on a scale of 2 miles to an inch and 8 taluq maps on a scale of 1 mile to an inch were printed; and much miscellaneous work was done for the Settlement and other departments. The cost of mapping was less by 6 Annas a mile than in former years.

The season was very unfavorable owing to the prevalence of famine; moreover, four Assistant Superintendents and 287 subordinates were employed on famine-relief duty. The Superintendent computes that there still remain 12,681 square miles of village survey and 31,473 square miles of topographical survey to complete those districts of the Presidency remaining to be surveyed.

Reorganization scheme.

A scheme for the reorganization of the department was submitted to Government in October 1876 and has since been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is directed towards the amalgamation of the subordinate establishment hitherto distinctively employed on demarcation and field survey, and the performance of these duties by the same men. A feature of the scheme is a revised scale of salaries for superior officers. It is confidently anticipated that under the arrangements proposed the general efficiency of the department will be increased.

Geographical work.

Little progress has been made in utilizing geographical material collected by the Revenue Survey for maps of the country. It has been admitted that the primary object of the department was to complete the revenue survey and thus help to secure the benefits of a settlement of land assessment on exact data; and further, that the compilation of maps on a large scale required an extra establishment. The state of the finances would not permit of an increase to the annual expenditure, and this scheme is therefore a compromise in which it is sought to produce better results by improved organization. Probably the increment to the Central Office will make it possible to establish a small but distinct topographical and geographical section, and thus to ensure steady progress in reduction and compilation.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Scene of operations.

The operations of the department extended to eleven districts, viz.:—

Kistna.	Cuddapah.	Coimbatore.	Ganjam.
Salem.	Nellore.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Kurnool.	North Arcot.	Chingleput.	

In Kistna and Salem the printing of the registers was completed. The settlement of these districts is now quite finished and the establishment dispensed with in the former; in the latter some work connected with the renewal of demarcation stones has still to be carried through.

Work done and cost in each district.

The following statement exhibits the various operations in each district during the year, and their total cost in each.

Items.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Nellore.	North Arcot.	Salem.
Village registers printed	243	51	265	91	...	...
Taluqs settled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in which settlement is in progress ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Estimates of financial results submitted to the Board	...	1	...	...	...	...
Classification in square miles	...	21	2	30	75	...
Revision of classification of square miles...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demarcation in square miles	...	24	1	38	242	...
Restoration of demarcation stones ...	...	372	6,466	586	...	115,886
Cost in Rupees ...	19,987	10,182	43,780	17,801	40,742	10,420

Items.	Coimbatore.	Madura.	Chingleput.	Ganjam.	Tinnevelly.	Total.
Village registers printed	...	...	204	...	252	1,106
Taluqs settled	...	...	2	...	2	4
Do. in which settlement is in progress ...	...	...	3	...	2	8
Estimates of financial results submitted to the Board	...	...	1	1	1	4
Classification in square miles	799	32	193	18	183	1,353
Revision of classification of square miles ...	...	...	...	318	...	318
Demarcation in square miles	...	...	...	2	...	307
Restoration of demarcation stones ...	...	...	...	...	73,766	197,076
Cost in Rupees ...	36,063	7,199	72,880	38,011	76,241	373,306

Both demarcation and classification were in progress in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly, and the latter only in Coimbatore, Madura, Chingleput, and Ganjam. During the year the classification of Coimbatore and the demarcation of North Arcot were finished. The Sydapet and Poneri Taluqs of Chingleput and the Ambasamudram and Nanguneri Taluqs of Tinnevelly were settled. Schemes for the settlement of the Chingleput and Conjeveram Taluqs in Chingleput, the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs in Kurnool, and the Chicacole Taluq in Ganjam were submitted to Government for sanction. The classification of the Berhampore Taluq in Ganjam was finished. The removal of many officers and their establishments for famine work in the Ceded and Carnatic Districts has hindered the progress of settlement considerably, especially in the Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chingleput, and Cuddapah Districts.

Survey maps and Settlement registers.

The following statement shows the number of lithographed survey maps and printed settlement registers despatched to Collectors :—

Districts.	Survey Maps.				Settlement Registers.			
	Mounted.		Unmounted.		Bound.		Unbound.	
	Number of Villages.	Maps.	Number of Villages.	Maps.	Number of Villages.	Register.	Number of Villages.	Register.
Kistna	1	4	1	24	414	1,409	678	16,272
Kurnool	120	1,197	30	119	185	695	98	2,352
Cuddapah	216	1,200	58	189	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	2	48	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	40	182	2	4	...	...	...	...
Salem	21	118	51	51	1,233	5,731	824	19,776
Coimbatore	207	1,595	12	24	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	463	1,647	149	298	77	77	182	4,368
Ganjam	62	255	50	50	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	15	88	15	44	223	1,115	297	7,128
Total ...	1,145	6,286	370	851	2,132	9,027	2,079	49,896

Aggregate outturn and cost.

The total expenditure was Rupees 3,73,306 against Rupees 3,60,375 in 1875-76, and was distributed under the following two great heads in the outturn of work :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.
Demarcation.		
Extent in square miles ...	262	307
Expenditure	36,237	49,750
Classification.		
Extent in square miles ...	1,695	1,353
Expenditure	3,24,138	3,23,556

INAM COMMISSION.

The particulars of Inam work done during 1876-77 are exhibited below:— **Work done in the year.**

Particulars.	Number of Title-deeds issued.	Total Extent.	Assessment.	Quit-rent.		New Quit-rent on Inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars whose Inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total Quit-rent payable to Government (Columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent reduced.	Cost of the Establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to Zemindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Davadayam ...	2,317	3	11,754	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Dharmadayam ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dasabandham ...	7	88	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,247
Police Inams enfranchised.	2	4	24	3	...	11	...	14	...	
Personal ...	53	770	1,084	28	351	174	...	202	...	
Village Service ...	77	267	365	7	...	215	...	222	...	
Total ...	2,457	1,134	1,13,503	38	351	402	...	440	...	4,247

There was a very large increase in the number of title-deeds issued as compared with the previous year, viz., 2,457 against 166, but the quit-rent charged shows a decrease of Rupees 1,536, as the title-deeds issued were mostly on account of land-revenue assigned in lieu of cash payments to Hindu religious institutions in South Canara for which no quit-rent is charged.

Enfranchisement of Inams.

In September 1875 the Government allowed such of the Inamdars as had refused or neglected to enfranchise their Inams an opportunity of doing so before the end of 1876, but on terms less favorable than those granted at the original settlement. Only 30 persons applied for enfranchisement on these terms. The limited number of applications was probably owing to the adverse nature of the season.

Particulars of work from commencement with cost of Commission.

The following statement shows the particulars of Inam settlement work from the commencement of operations, together with the cost of the commission :—

	Total Number of Inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old Jodi.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost of Commission.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866.	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	842,765	1,062,767	
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1875.	36,384	256,681	6,28,663	56,181	179,723	13,28,148
1875-76	166	6,825	9,464	510	1,938	
1876-77	2,457	1,134	1,13,503	38	402	
Total ...	406,434	6,241,945	98,42,511	899,494	1,244,830	13,28,148
Assessment of Inams fully assessed up to 1866 ...					1,13,962	
Do. do. do. since ...					Not known.	
Grand Total ...					13,58,792	

Of the amount of quit-rent newly charged, Rupees 3,45,908 represent the sum charged on Village Service Inams enfranchised.

COURT OF WARDS.

Estates under management.

There were thirty-two estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year ending the 30th June 1876. Of these one, Agraharam, in the Tanjore District, was made over to the proprietors at the end of the year. Three estates came under the Court's control.

Area of holdings and cultivation.

Excluding three estates in South Canara and Malabar and two in Vizagapatam, the particulars regarding which are not furnished, the holdings in the other estates numbered 802,001, the actual cultivation, ryotwari, 790,385 acres. These figures are only approximately correct, owing to the peculiar systems prevailing in certain estates, which render it impracticable to distinguish the number of holdings or the area of cultivation. The figures in the preceding year were holdings 751,457, area 739,954 acres.

Current Demand and Collections.

The following statement shows the demand and collections for the year compared with the previous year. It will be noted that the proportion of collections to the demand compares favorably with that of Fasli 1284, being 93 to 82.

Year.	Demand.	Collections in the Fasli.	Collections after Fasli.	Total.	Percentage of Total Collection to Demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1284 ...	21,23,995	14,95,666	2,63,347	17,59,013	82
1285 ...	21,81,902	15,35,582	4,95,186	20,30,768	93

The demand and collection under this head exhibit an increase, but the proportion of increase is in favor of the latter, thus:— Arrears.

—	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fasli 1284	9,56,080	4,37,734
Do. 1285	10,40,772	5,21,866

Of Rupees 3,82,976, arrears outstanding at the close of the year, Rupees 80,810 have been ordered to be written off the accounts as irrecoverable. Of this latter sum Rupees 54,426 in nearly equal proportions were so treated in the two estates of Ramnad and Ettiapuram because the claim was barred either by the Limitation Act or agreements between landlord and tenant had not been exchanged as required by law. Of Rupees 2,78,982, the balance of arrears considered recoverable, Rupees 97,556 appertain to Ramnad. These large arrears are mainly due to certain disputes now in litigation.

Taking arrears and current together, the following is an abstract account of the demand, collection, and balance compared with the preceding year:— Total current and arrears.

—	Demand.	Collections and Remissions.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fasli 1284	30,89,514	23,20,438	7,69,076
Do. 1285	32,22,673	27,11,747	5,10,926

Of the balance for Fasli 1285 Rupees 86,996 are considered irrecoverable, and Rupees 4,23,930 probably recoverable.

The expenditure under this head shows a satisfactory increase in regard to agricultural repairs, which, as noticed in last year's report, have been claiming greater attention of late. This was especially the case on the large and wealthy estates of Ettiapuram, Ramnad, and Parlakimedi. Works.

—	Agricultural.		Buildings.	Total.
	On Original Work.	Repairs.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fasli 1284	5,562	73,262	33,775	1,12,599
Do. 1285	7,541	1,11,392	11,945	2,17,550

The total expenditure for Fasli 1285 includes Rupees 86,672 expenditure on agricultural works in the Parlakimedi Estate in Ganjam. The exact proportion under each head not having been reported, the amount is not entered under agricultural.

Balances. The credit balance was Rupees 37,75,928 at the close, against Rupees 35,92,014 in the beginning of the year. Of the former sum Rupees 30,09,595 were in Government securities, Rupees 4,38,560 having been invested during the year.

Financial statement. The statement in the appendix shows the principal items of expenditure, and the receipts, &c., of each estate. The debts due to the estates amounted to Rupees 2,30,835, and by the estates to Rupees 16,00,902, of which Rupees 13,04,120 appertained to Ramnad.

Education. Such of the wards as are receiving regular instruction are reported generally to have made fair progress in their studies. No instruction is afforded to six of the female wards. The Ettiapuram and Bodinaikanur minors were brought to Madras with the view of removing them as far as possible from the corrupt surroundings of their homes, but owing to domestic difficulties relating to their wives, they were permitted to return to their estates. The scheme for establishing an institution at Madras for educating the wealthier minors had to be abandoned on the score of the great expense it would involve.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Standing information.

An account of the constitution of the Legislature of this Presidency, of the limits of its jurisdiction, and of the rules for the conduct of business will be found in the Administration Report for 1875-76.

Operations in the year.

The Honorable Mr. Cunningham, the Advocate-General, having proceeded to England on leave, the Honorable Mr. O'Sullivan was appointed to act for him and was nominated an Additional Member of Council on the 23rd January 1877. Mr. Cunningham (Advocate-General) had been appointed an Additional Member of the Council on the 20th May 1876. The Honorables V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., and G. N. Gajapathi Row were also so appointed on the 14th November of the same year, and the Honorable J. G. Coleman on the 23rd January 1877.

Acts.

No Acts were passed during the year.

Bills.

The Bills before the Council appear in Appendix A of this chapter. The Bill which especially occupied the attention of the Council was that for consolidating and amending the Madras Municipal Acts (IX of 1867 and V of 1871). It was introduced into Council in February 1876, and reported on by a Select Committee in November of that year. Several petitions from the inhabitants of Madras protesting against provisions of the Bill were presented to the Council.

POLICE.

Strength of the Force.

Eighteen years have elapsed since the reorganization of the Madras Police Force. The establishment originally consisted of a Chief Commissioner, 20 Divisional Superintendents, and 20 Assistant Superintendents. The strength of the Force on the

31st March 1876 was 23,404 officers and men, while on the 31st March 1877 it stood thus :—

Inspector-General and Supervising Staff (3 Deputy Inspectors-General and 1 Assistant Inspector-General)	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	3
Divisional Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Inspectors	399
Sub-Inspectors	59
Constabulary of all ranks	24,811
Office Establishments and other servants (not Police officers)	248
Total ...	25,565

Extra establishment on account of famine.

These figures include the extra establishment sanctioned for famine work, which was as follows :—

—	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Taliaries.	Total.
Madras {Town Police ...	...	34	167	...	201
Madras {Marine Police ...	...	17	181	6	204
11 Famine Districts	15	263	1,809	810	2,897
Total ...	15	314	2,157	816	3,302

Besides this extra force relief was given to the force by detailing to the Military Department the duty of guarding the Madras Penitentiary, the Kurnool, Bellary, and North Arcot Jails.

Period of report.

It is here to be noted that the information given which relates to finances is for the year ending 31st March 1877, whilst the rest is for the calendar year 1876.

Distribution and Cost.

The following statement exhibits the distribution and cost of the Police :—

—	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police ...	21,912	34,17,844
Madras Town Police	1,371	2,44,788
Total ...	23,283	36,62,632
State Services.		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishments	1,940	1,79,181
Land Customs	171	19,388
Jail Guards	1,290	1,51,152
Total ...	3,401	3,49,721
Grand Total ...	26,684	40,12,353

The principal heads of charge were as follows :— Charges.

	Rs.
Pay and Allowances	34,10,272
Clothing and Accoutrements	3,29,771
Miscellaneous	2,45,443
Village Police	26,867
Total ...	40,12,353

The above sum of Rupees 40,12,353, being Rupees 4,19,242 in excess of the charges for 1875-76, was distributed between Imperial, Provincial, and Famine, as follows :—

	Rs.
Ordinary Provincial Charges	35,39,511
Extra Famine Charges	2,22,965
Imperial Charges, Salt	1,79,181
Imperial Service of Processes	70,696
Total ...	40,12,353

Proportion of Police to area, &c.

The proportion of Police to population (exclusive of the Force employed for State services) was 1 to 1,355 against 1 to 1,527 in the preceding year. In towns the proportion was 1 to 523, in rural tracts 1 to 1,477. The proportion to area was 1 to 5 square miles. The average cost for each Policeman was Rupees 152, or 2 Annas per head of the population. Two hundred and forty-nine men were supplied to Banks, &c., and Rupees 33,333 were received for such services, against Rupees 23,161 in 1875-76.

Madras City Marine Police.

The cost of this establishment was Rupees 26,886 against receipts Rupees 42,122, or more than double the receipts of the previous year, caused by the increased boat traffic in the landing of grain for the famine districts. For many years there has been a deficit, averaging over Rupees 6,000 annually.

Punishments.

The decreased percentage of men dismissed or otherwise punished compared with the two previous years indicates the improved *morale* of the men. This improvement is the more remarkable as much hard work and privation fell to the lot of the men in the prevailing distress. It is probably in a measure due to "the black-mark system." Judged by percentage of punishments the disciplinary condition of the Police in Tinnevelly (9·8) was the most satisfactory, and in Nellore (63·3) the least satisfactory. Three hundred and sixty-one Police officers were rewarded by promotion, and 612 by gifts of money during the year, against 256 and 175, respectively, in the previous year.

1874 ...	32·4
1875 ...	28·7
1876 ...	25·3

This increase is mainly due to the grant of a month's pay to the Jeypore Police employed in restoring order at the rising in Bustar.

Enlistments and casualties.

Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine men enlisted. The casualties were 2,758. The following table gives their distribution as compared with the returns of the previous year :—

—	1875.	1876.
Pension	75	244
Gratuity	142	114
Resigned	526	507
Dismissed	479	459
Discharged	668	884
Deserted	76	88
Died	414	462
Total ...	2,380	2,758

The "discharged" men were temporary salt guards. The popularity of service in the force seems generally on the increase despite the fact that owing to exceptional circumstances desertions were slightly more numerous.

Health.

Four hundred and sixty-two men died against 414 in 1875. The increase is due to epidemic disease and exceptional exposure. The death-rate is high, being 19 per mille against 12 in 1874. Of the deaths 148 were from cholera. The percentage of admissions to hospital was 100 on the Nilgiris, and ranged between 74·6 and 65·6 in Malabar, Ganjam, Kurnool, and Coimbatore.

Police Officers convicted.

Two hundred and seventy-one Police officers were convicted by the Sessions and Magisterial Courts against 285 in the previous year, the average in the five years ending 1875 being 313. In each year the number decreased. The following are the principal offences in which they were concerned. Two constables convicted of dacoity were afterwards released by Government and restored to their posts :—

8 wrongful confinement.	3 receiving stolen property.
13 extortion.	27 causing hurt.
17 taking gratification.	16 assault.
6 false charge, &c.	31 negligent escape.
2 criminal misappropriation.	87 offences under the Police Act.
2 criminal breach of trust.	

Education.

The following tables exhibit the status of the force in regard to education ; but any comparison with the former year's statistics is vitiated by the temporary recruitments for famine purposes. Ninety-nine out of 424 Inspectors passed the General Test Examination, and 28 out of 64 Sub-Inspectors.

Details as to Education of the Total Strength on the 31st December 1876.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.	
			Previous Years.	1876.
1	2	3.	4	5
Inspectors	*424	...	97	2
Sub-Inspectors	64	...	28	...
Head Constables	2,830	118	38	...
Constables	11,851	9,355	2	1
Total ...	15,169	9,473	165	3

State of Education.

Ranges.	Total Force on the 31st Dec. 1876.	Can read and write.	Percentage.	Passed General Test.	
				Previous Years.	1876.
Madras Town	1,279	819	64	1	1
Northern Range ..	5,656	2,995	53	24	1
Central Range ...	8,806	4,553	51·7	70	...
Southern Range ...	8,901	6,802	76·4	70	1
Total ...	24,642	15,169	61·6	†165	3

The District Police Schools appear to have worked satisfactorily, though they were closed in famine districts when the pressure of duty became heavy, except in regard to recruits. Two thousand and twenty-eight Police officers passed the prescribed test of their rank against 1,279 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the hutting and building operations of the year. The amount expended was Rupees 58,035 against Rupees 86,629 in 1875-76. **Hutting and Building.**

* Includes 1 Superintendent, 27 Serjeants, and 1 Writer.
† Of these 9 passed Matriculation and 1 F. A.

Statement.

Hutting and Building during the Official Year 1876-77.

Ranges.	Huts.		Station Houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous Works.		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	605	605
Northern Range...	34	2,988	15	3,812	1	1,004	8	4,444	12,248
Central Range ...	48	3,284	21	10,259	2	690	11	7,252	21,485
Southern Range ...	41	8,616	22	11,158	..	...	7	3,923	23,697
Total ...	123	14,888	58	25,229	3	1,694	28	16,224	58,035

Service of processes.

The number of processes served in grave and petty cases increased considerably, as appears from the following tables :—

Processes served by the Police.

—	Years.	Total Warrants.		Total Summonses.	
		Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.
Grave	1873	36,258	36,582	439,843	439,745
	1874	36,291	36,635	424,176	424,218
	1875	37,387	37,841	414,224	414,393
	1876	41,024	41,560	441,540	441,678

Total Processes in Petty Cases.

—	Years.	No. of Processes.	No. of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
Petty	1873	345,909	335,931	93
	1874	333,411	326,376	96
	1875	316,539	311,109	100
	1876	334,655	328,827	95

In petty cases there has been a marked decrease of processes in Tinnevelly, viz., 15,932 against 20,528 in 1875. The number of process-serving constables has been reduced from 716 to 400, as so large an establishment was considered unnecessary, having regard to the proper application and sufficiency of the Court fees levied for the purpose.

The following table exhibits the state of the registers of known depredators and suspected persons during the last three years :— **Known Depredators and Suspected Persons.**

—	1874.	1875.	1876.
Known Depredators ...	21,245	16,923	16,107
Suspected Persons ...	8,074	7,758	7,437
Receivers	1,282	1,089	1,065
Wandering gangs ...	38,323	27,766	31,609

The elimination of unnecessary names has been proceeded with, and the lists are stated to be now very accurate. The increase in the number of wandering gangs has been chiefly in the Godavery, Kistna, and Nellore Districts, the distress in Mysore and Hyderabad having driven the gangs eastward. The registration of such gangs in the southern is not so carefully attended to as in the northern districts, though the number is much smaller in the former. It is an index that the system of surveillance is working satisfactorily, that, though the number of old offenders punished for various offences in the year was larger than in the former year, viz., 2,144 against 1,626 in 1875, yet the known depredators did not generally resort to organized crime, though they like their neighbours suffered in the common distress caused by the prevailing high prices. Dacoities were for the most part committed by famine-stricken people, not ordinarily criminal.

The following table shows the results of the operations of the force in the detection of crime under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :— **Detection of crime in cognizable cases.**

—	Abstract of all Offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras Town	2,095	1,365	65·2	2,151	1,712	79·6	40,468	12,410	30·7
Northern Range	9,331	4,305	46·1	13,607	8,170	60·	210,228	59,791	28·4
Central Range	20,193	7,590	37·6	29,540	14,830	50·2	728,145	96,893	13·3
Southern Range	15,850	7,231	45·6	25,369	13,719	54·1	586,468	117,973	20·1
Total ...	47,469	20,491	43·2	70,667	38,431	54·4	1,565,309	287,067	18·3
Special and Local Laws ...	18,679	17,095	91·5	25,189	22,918	91·	674	586	86·9
Nuisances under I. P. C. and Special and Local Laws.	16,568	14,101	85·1	23,724	21,336	89·9	...	...	...
Grand Total Offences against I. P. C. and Special and Local Laws.	82,716	51,687	62·5	119,580	82,685	69·1	1,565,983	287,653	18·4

Owing to the prevailing distress there has been a marked increase in cognizable cases under the Penal Code, viz., 47,469 offences against 39,362 in the preceding year. Despite this increase the

percentage of detections shows but a slight decrease, viz., 43·2 against 45 in 1875, whilst 54·4 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted, or 4 per cent. less than that year's results. Under special and local offences the percentage slightly improved, though the offences reported were 18,679, against 13,351 in 1875. The grave crimes in which the increase was most marked were in non-cognizable cases. The number of such cases inquired into by the Police was 2,189 against 1,716 in 1875. Four thousand two hundred and ninety-six persons were arrested, of whom 47·4 per cent. were convicted.

—In murder cases.

Against 295 murders in 1875, the year under review recorded 309. In 32 cases the murderers committed suicide, thus escaping conviction. Though the percentage of detections fell from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent. no explanation is given. The following exhibits the facts in the several ranges :—

Murders of 1876.

—	Cases.			Persons.			No. of cases in which murderers committed suicide.
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras Town	5	1	20	3	1	33·3	1
Northern Range	86	32	37·2	210	49	23·3	3
Central Range	117	32	27·4	306	72	23·5	12
Southern Range	101	47	46·5	173	67	38·7	16
Total ...	309	112	36·2	692	189	27·3	32

The percentage of detection in cases was lowest in Cuddapah (12·5) and highest in South Canara (72·7). Only three cases out of 24 were successfully prosecuted in the former district, whilst eight out of 11 were so prosecuted in the latter.

Dacoity.

Owing to the famine there was a vast increase in this species of crime, the number of cases having risen from 229 in 1875 to 980. With regard to the unexpected and rapid increase in this crime, the Inspector-General remarks that "the number of dacoities in the Bellary District *alone* in the famine year of 1866 was 355, and yet it fell again to 70 in 1867 and 48 in 1868. This gives ground for hope that the present smaller increase caused by a worse famine over a far larger area of country may also subside again as rapidly under the influence of returning plenty, and that the Police may then continue their repressive operations with gradual success as before. The outburst of dacoity was worst during the first panic of hunger when the north-east monsoon failed. This phase of crime naturally presented itself to a

starving people. They beset the village komaties for food, and when they could not get what they wanted they *looted* their houses at night. In Kurnool the greatest lawlessness prevailed at first, but here and in Bellary the employment of large numbers of persons in relief works had soon a marked effect in diminishing crime. In Kurnool in particular a state of comparative peace has continued to prevail." The following table exhibits the increase in the districts where the famine was felt in its greatest intensity :—

—	1875.	1876.
North Arcot ...	22	164
Bellary	15	159
Cuddapah	10	134
Kurnool	12	123
Nellore	1	62
Salem	9	60
Chingleput ...	5	24
Coimbatore ...	14	32

Considering the exceptional distress in Chingleput this district contrasts most favorably with the others. The people flocked to Madras, and thus avoided temptation. The detection of dacoity cases was low. This was due to various causes, over many of which the Police had no control. The property looted was chiefly grain and therefore incapable of identification. The crimes were committed by non-professionals, and thus many of the villagers were interested in keeping back evidence, and probably sometimes were glad to pay off old scores against village money-lenders. Personal identification was sometimes impossible as the inmates of the houses attacked ran away. The force was scanty, and the men overworked and harassed, and lastly the press of work on the Magistracy caused delays in the inquiries by the Courts, and therefore frequently complainants and witnesses sought to escape attendance at the Courts by keeping back information. The following extract from the Inspector-General's report graphically describes the state of things in Kurnool. He writes :—

"In September grain and cattle dacoities became frequent. The first outbreak occurred in Peapully, but afterwards Nundial became the most lawless taluq. The additional police sanctioned were not ready for duty till December, and meanwhile the police were sorely harassed. The time of the Magistracy was much taken up with famine duty, and Police cases were left for many days and even weeks uninvestigated. In Nundial there were at one time 250 prisoners; while at various other cusbah stations it was no uncommon thing to have 70 or 80 persons awaiting trial. Thus in the midst of crime the time and strength of the Police were much occupied in guarding prisoners. The Kurnool Police, a somewhat rugged but tough set of men, met the crisis with resolution and perseverance. On several occasions they used their fire-arms against dacoits with effect. The preventive patrols more than once came across dacoits either in the

act of plundering or making off with their spoil. Three or four leaders of gangs were shot, including a notorious Chenchoo. The main roads were carefully watched, and scarcely any crime occurred on them though the grain traffic was enormous. The Irrigation Company's officers were in great anxiety about the safety of their standing crops under the canal, but all were reaped without plunder. The Police were more successful with their dacoity cases before the Kurnool Sessions Court than at any previous period. By November relief works had been extensively organized. In December the additional Police Force came into the field. Matters quieted down, and there has been comparative peace in Kurnool ever since, save for some raids of Lumbadi gangs from Hydrabad which belong to 1877."

Dacoity statistics.

The following table exhibits the statistics of this crime distinguished under house, field, and highway dacoities :—

Classification of Dacoities.

—		Cases.			Persons.				Property.		
		Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
In Houses, &c. ...	1876...	554	214	38·6	17,699	5,086	1,904	37·4	1,51,760	11,155	7·4
	1875...	95	46	48·4	1,771	686	240	35·	66,502	2,009	3
In Fields, &c. ...	1876...	287	97	33·8	6,553	1,742	611	35·1	26,185	7,336	28
	1875...	72	23	31·9	809	369	90	24·4	7,561	697	9·2
On Highways, &c.	1876...	139	48	34·5	11,651	567	263	46·4	27,158	1,764	6·5
	1875...	62	22	35·5	670	207	88	42·5	14,193	400	2·8
Total 1876 ...		980	359	36·6	25,903	7,395	2,778	37·6	2,05,103	20,255	9·9
Compare 1875 ...		229	91	39·7	3,250	1,262	418	33·1	88,256	3,106	3·5

The increase is far greater in the house and field than in the high-road dacoities. This is as might be expected, because in times of famine grain and cattle constitute the plunder chiefly coveted. These can be obtained with little risk in villages and fields where the protecting force is scanty. Highways on the other hand can be protected. Of the 980 dacoities only 132 were committed by wandering criminal classes ; 353 by men of castes with "more or less criminal proclivities." Fire-arms were used in 60 cases ; 21 dacoits were killed in the act of plunder, against 19 persons killed by the dacoits. The value of the property lost by dacoity was Rupees 2,05,103 (Rs. 20,255 recovered) against Rupees 88,256 in 1875. Thus Rupees 99,698 may be scored to famine.

Robbery.

The abstract of the statistics of robbery is as follows :—

Classification of Robberies.

Robberies.	Cases.			Persons.				Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
In Houses, &c. ...	101	27	26·7	250	104	54	51·9	4,355	468	10·7
1875 ...	61	21	34·4	145	78	38	48·7	2,106	224	10·6
In Fields, &c. ...	505	179	35·4	1,268	622	322	51·8	10,189	1,926	18·9
1875 ...	283	113	39·9	753	432	192	44·4	7,415	1,031	13·9
On Highways, &c. ...	145	57	39·3	384	192	119	62	5,438	454	8·3
1875 ...	97	43	44·3	231	115	69	60	8,306	4,120	49·6
Total 1876 ...	751	263	35	1,902	918	495	53·9	19,982	2,848	14·3
Compare 1875 ...	441	177	40·1	1,129	625	299	47·8	17,827	5,375	30·2

Highway robberies were most frequent in North Arcot (28) and in Cuddapah (20). These statistics must be regarded as satisfactory considering the exceptional character of the year.

The following table gives the results of the year :— House-breaking.

—	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Admitted.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1875 ...	6,518	2,205	33·8	5,315	3,265	61·4	5,05,140	72,075	14·3
1876 ...	8,329	1,864	34·4	7,566	4,837	63·9	7,32,670	1,15,247	15·7

Out of the 8,329 cases no less than 7,120 were committed at night, of which 677 were in towns. Considering the vast increase in offences of this nature owing to the prevalent distress, the improvement in detection is very creditable to the Madras Police. Not only does the work of the department in regard to this offence compare favorably with other Provinces of the Empire, but even with the condition of detection in England. The Inspector-General remarks: "The English returns do not give the number of 'cases detected' nor even of 'persons' finally convicted, but only the total number of cases that occurred and of persons apprehended and 'committed for trial.' Out of these last it is always assumed in the English reports that 75 per cent. are convicted by the Courts. On the basis of this assumption we get the following figures :—

	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Convicted to every 100 Offences.
England and Wales, 1875...	3,144	729	23·1
Madras 1876	8,329	4,837	58

Thus while only 23 persons were convicted for every 100 offences in England and Wales, 58 were convicted in Madras. Further, even supposing that only one person was convicted in each case successfully prosecuted in England and Wales, it will be obvious that only 23 per cent. of cases were detected, while in Madras 34·4 per cent. were detected."

Detection in graver kinds of offences against property.

The following statement exhibits the state of detection of graver offences against property in the several ranges. The percentage in 1875 was 34·4.

Abstract of Results in Dacoity, Robbery, and House-breaking.

Ranges.	1876.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.
Madras Town	221	113	51·1
Northern Range ...	1,770	741	41·9
Central Range ...	5,079	1,652	32·5
Southern Range ...	2,990	980	32·8
Total ...	10,060	3,486	34·7

Riots.

Several grain riots occurred, and though consequent upon the prevailing high prices, it is remarkable that they did not occur in districts where the distress was very great, viz., in Godavery, Tinnevelly, and South Arcot. They were due to the closing by the grain merchants of their bazaars. The absence of such riotous assemblies in the famine tracts may be explained by the fact that the Police and Magistracy were on the look-out for such disturbances, whilst in more favored provinces they were more or less off their guard. Many offenders were convicted and punished.

Salt thefts.

The number of the salt thefts shows a slight increase over the returns of 1875, but the value of the salt stolen is less.

Thefts	344
Value of salt stolen	932
Arrests	572
Convictions	485

The average value of the salt in store was Rupees 1,85,46,378.

The offences against the Revenue and Salt Laws show an increase. **Revenue Laws.**

—	Cases.		Persons.	
	Reported.	Percentage Convicted.	Convicted.	Percentage Convicted.
1876	4,080	78·2	8,228	75·7
1875	3,414	81·3	7,624	77·7

Cases referred to and by the Police.

The power of referring cases to the Police for inquiry under Sections 110 and 146 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been very unequally used in the several districts. Out of a total of 6,374 cases no less than 1,188 were referred by the Magistracy of Malabar, against only 31 in Salem. Of the above total 3,886 were struck off as false. Out of 15,035 cases referred by the Police to the Magistrates under Sections 117 and 125 of the Code 14,558 were struck off as false, 1,911 being after trial.

Passing on destitute travellers.

Twelve such deaths occurred against 19 in 1875, of which 9 were in Nellore.

Violent deaths.

Only 10,989 deaths from violent causes were reported against 12,163 in 1875. Of these 1,621 were suicides, and 7,641 accidental. The above figures include only 106 deaths from want. The inaccuracy of this item is thus commented on by the Inspector-General:—

"It was found quite impossible to get statistics of starvation cases in the Police Department. Every case so reported by the Police was in some districts magisterially questioned and investigated, the result frequently arrived at being that the Police had been wrong in their report, and thus the monthly reports of deaths by starvation would show perhaps some half dozen cases in districts the inhabitants of which were dying by hundreds in the Madras city relief-camps (whither they had flocked) of diseases caused by inanition, while in every relief-camp all over the country there were numerous deaths from famine dropsy or famine diarrhœa, and many cases of that stage of emaciation from which recovery is impossible even though food be supplied. How many died from famine in villages and out-of-the-way places will never be known."

The accidental deaths stand thus compared with the returns of 1875 :—

—	Drowned.	Beasts.	Snakes.	Railway.	Other Causes.	Total.
1876 ...	4,917	207	941	31	1,545	7,641
1875 ...	5,808	316	1,154	13	1,611	8,902

The large and satisfactory decrease of deaths under the first three heads is not explained. Of the deaths by wild beasts 105 were by tigers in the northern division.

Village Police. Wherever the system of a salaried village Police has been introduced the working has been fairly satisfactory and promises to improve as the supervision and organization is perfected. In Jeypore the 190 watchers have been found very useful. This cannot be said of the village headmen. In Kurnool the salaried village Police are reported to have rendered valuable aid to the regular force in the prevention and detection of crime. Twenty-four were rewarded for the latter service. In Bellary and Nellore many village Policemen failing to receive their fees from the villagers went on the relief-works. The new ghaut taliari force, paid from the revenue derived from the enfranchised inams of the Pungi Kuttubadies, was organized and brought under the operation of the Police Act. Though some were implicated in the commission of offences, yet it is reported that much crime was prevented by the presence of these men. In Trichinopoly the salaried village Police did good service. In Tanjore it has not as yet been practicable to organize a village Police from want of funds.

Inspection. District and range inspection has been satisfactorily carried on, though in the Inspector-General's opinion, the low travelling rates press hardly on the officers. On the Khond hills and in Jeypore the inspection was not so satisfactory, nor was it so in the Godavery, but with the exception of the Khond hills the shortcoming is satisfactorily explained.

Madras Town Police. It is satisfactory to observe that although the influx of famishing people into the town was very great, there was no considerable increase of crime in the city. The peace of the town was not threatened. Upon Colonel Drever, the Commissioner, devolved, in addition to his regular duties, the conduct of all famine-relief operations in the town; whilst for the guarding of camps, &c., the force under his control was largely drawn upon. The Commissioner and his men proved themselves fully equal to the emergency.

Contagious Diseases' Act. Seven Head Constables and 13 Constables were added to the Force in connection with the working of this Act in Military Cantonments.

Head of the Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Hearn, the Inspector-General, was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Events and measures. The general attitude and conduct of the force during a year of unprecedented calamity in this Presidency is referred to in the introductory portion of this report, and need not be further noticed here.

REWARDS.

The total amount of rewards disbursed by Magistrates in 1875-76, excluding the value of the gold medal to Captain Eastall mentioned below, was Rupees 1,891-0-4 as against Rupees 1,673 in 1874-75. The Inspector-General of Jails disbursed Rupees 120, as compared with Rupees 160 in 1874-75; and the Inspector-General of Police disbursed Rupees 3,021 as against Rupees 2,612-8-0 in 1874-75. Thus, the total amount disbursed in 1875-76 in rewards to private individuals for aiding in the ends of justice, and to Policemen for meritorious conduct, was Rupees 5,032-0-4 as compared with Rupees 4,445-8-0 in 1874-75. **Amount.**

This aggregate expenditure includes a special reward of 1,000 Rupees disbursed to Inspector Paczensky and a party of Constables who successfully broke up a notorious band of dacoits in the District of Madura, known as the Meylur gang. It is noted that this Inspector, aided by certain members of the Police, had also earned a short time previously a reward of Rupees 260 for detecting a dacoity on the mail. In South Arcot also a special reward (Rupees 120) was made to Inspector Narraina Iyengar and a party of Police for detecting a mail robbery. All these special rewards were made under Government sanction. **Special rewards.**

Medals were granted in three instances, viz., in Ganjam, a gold medal (the value however not being stated in the return) to Captain Eastall, Assistant Superintendent of Police, for gallant conduct in saving several persons from drowning; in Coimbatore, a gold medal of 100 Rupees to the Zemindar of Poravipolliem for assisting the Police to apprehend dacoits; and in Kurnool, two medals of the aggregate value of 100 Rupees to two Daloyets in the Head Assistant's Office for helping to extinguish a fire. **Medals.**

SULPHUR LICENSES.

The total number of sulphur licenses issued or in force during 1876 under Act XXXI of 1860 was 125 as against 121 in 1875 and 106 in 1874. The balance of stock on 1st January 1876 was nearly 81 tons; the quantity for which licenses were obtained or were in force was a little over 358 tons; the quantity purchased or imported was about 182 tons; the quantity sold was a little over 180 tons; and the balance in the hands of the dealers at the end of the year was over 72 tons. **Number of licenses, &c.**

The purposes for which the sulphur was used were for manufacturing gunpowder and fireworks, for blasting, for sanitary and medical purposes, and to a small extent for bleaching ginger. **Purposes for which used.**

Inspection of dealers' books and premises.

The returns in respect to the inspection of dealers' books and premises are generally satisfactory, but the books and premises of dealers in South Arcot do not appear to have been examined, as no dates of inspections made are entered.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.

The number of Magistrates and Criminal Judges outside the local limits of the High Court were as follows:—

	No.
Village Magistrates (exercising functions) ...	31,723
Taluq and other local Magistrates	486
Cantonment Magistrates	7
Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates ...	108
District Magistrates	2
Sessions Courts	2
Total ...	32,36

Honorary Magistrates are not shown in the list as their number fluctuates.

Statistics of total offences cognizable and non-cognizable.

The following statement gives an abstract of all cognizable and non-cognizable offences committed during the year under the Penal Code, Special and Local Laws, as also particulars as to number of cases and persons and value of property compared with the statistics of 1875. It will be observed that the number of offences has increased by 19,563, offenders by 35,428, and the value of property by nearly Rupees 5,00,000.

Statement showing Total Offences, &c., under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

Under.	Cases.							Persons.							Property.		
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts, Convicted.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts, Not convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Went by default.	Total compelled to appear.	Released without trial, went by default, pending trial, &c.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of persons convicted to total compelled to appear, minus pending trial and went by default.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Penal Code.	(*a*)117,395	2,698	114,697	37,834	12,803	74·7	31,859	250,955	130,993	119,962	72,687	47,275	60·6	43·4	16,67,598	3,06,467	18·4
Special Laws.	(*b*) 75,768	764	75,004	57,276	5,438	91·3	10,792	109,380	18,093	91,287	79,154	12,133	86·7	84·8	2,171	1,675	77·2
Total ...	193,163	3,462	1,89,701	95,110	18,241	83·9	42,651	360,335	149,086	211,249	151,841	59,408	71·9	58·2	16,69,769	3,08,142	18·5
Compare 1875.																	
Penal Code ...	(*c*) 107,754	3,092	104,662	34,231	11,862	74·3	32,417	228,371	120,906	107,465	63,422	44,043	59	43	11,76,573	2,65,100	22·5
Special Laws.	(*d*) 65,846	906	64,940	51,610	4,415	92·1	7,565	98,536	14,750	83,786	72,639	11,147	86·7	84·9	8,068	10,131	...
Total ...	173,600	3,998	169,602	85,841	16,277	84·1	39,982	326,907	135,656	191,251	136,061	55,190	71·1	58·4	11,84,641	2,75,231	23·2

(*a*) Includes 1,617 cases of previous year.
(*b*) „ 167 „ „
(*c*) Includes 1,744 cases of previous year.
(*d*) „ 162 „ „

Of the increase in cases there fell under the Penal Code 9,641 and under Special and Local Laws 9,922 cases.

Offences under the Penal Code.

Of 117,395 offences under the Penal Code 2,698 were declared false after trial. Of the balance 50,637 cases were brought to trial. The percentage of convictions was 74·7. There were 31,859 cases which were either withdrawn or struck off for default. 60·6 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted and punished against 59 per cent. in 1875. Only 18·4 per cent. of the property lost was recovered against 22·5 per cent. in 1875. Of the above offences 72,406 were cognizable and 42,291 non-cognizable, the figures of the preceding year being 64,381 and 40,281 respectively. Of the former 80·7 per cent. were successfully prosecuted, and of the latter 64·6 per cent. The percentage of convictions in cognizable is larger, in non-cognizable smaller, than in 1875. The same remark applies to the persons concerned. Notices of the graver offences will be found under the head Police.

Special and Local Laws.

Of 75,768 cases under such Laws 764 were struck off as false and 10,792 went by default. Of the cases tried 91·3 were convicted. 109,380 persons were compelled to appear, of whom 18,093 were released without trial for default, &c., and 79,154 or 86·7 per cent. as in last year were convicted and punished. Of the property lost 77·2 per cent. was recovered. Of the above cases 58,402 were cognizable, 16,602 non-cognizable. 86·9 per cent. of the former were brought before the Courts, and convictions obtained in 92·5 per cent.; 87·4 of the persons arrested were put on trial. The percentage of convictions was 88·6 against 89·3 in 1875. 77·9 per cent. of the property lost was recovered. Of such non-cognizable cases 72·2 per cent. were brought to trial, the percentage of convictions was 86·3. The percentage of convictions under persons (79·8) is rather better than that of the preceding year (58·7). Of the value of the property concerned 77·5 per cent. was recovered.

Revenue Laws.

The following statement gives an abstract of the statistics of the year under these Laws :—

Offences against Revenue Laws (Cognizable and Non-Cognizable).

—	No. of Cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Total Persons compelled to appear.	Brought to Trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against Salt Laws, Regulation I of 1805, XVII of 1840, VIII of 1852, and VI of 1871.	1,358	13	1,345	4,013	1,263	93·9	3,867	96·4	1,171	87·1	3,431	85·5
Offences against Abkári Act XIX of 1852 (Madras Town).	1	...	1	3	1	100	3	100	...	...	...	...
Offences against Abkári Act III of 1864 ...	2,860	126	2,734	4,212	2,401	87·8	3,766	89·4	2,020	73·9	2,801	66·5
Offences against Stamp and Registration Acts XVIII of 1869 and VIII of 1871.	76	2	74	135	66	89·2	117	86·7	58	78·4	104	77
Offences against Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863.	5	1	4	22	4	100	22	100	4	100	15	68·2
Total ...	4,300	142	4,158	8,385	3,735	89·8	7,775	92·7	3,253	78·2	6,351	75·7
Compare 1875	3,577	106	3,471	7,752	3,159	91	7,245	93·5	2,818	81·2	6,008	77·5
Do. 1874	3,601	101	3,500	8,177	3,243	92·7	7,756	94·9	2,967	84·8	6,669	81·6

There is an increase of 723 cases, chiefly under the following Acts :—

—	1875.	1876.
Salt Laws	1,253	1,358
Abkári Act III of 1864.	2,267	2,860
Stamp and Registration Acts.	53	76

Offences against Sanitation.

The results of the year stand compared with those of the previous year, thus :—

—	Cases.		Persons.	
	Committed.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
1876	30,823	23,469	33,720	30,427
1875	25,866	22,782	32,540	29,787

Whilst 13,391 cases were convicted out of 15,698 in the districts, in the Town of Madras only 295 cases were convicted out of 4,582.

Miscellaneous Acts.

Under the Arms Act (XXXI of 1860) 24 offences were reported against 41 in 1875. 2,462 cases of cattle trespass (Act I of 1871) were brought before the magistracy against 2,419 in 1875. There were 552 convictions and 1,110 persons punished. Under the Contagious Diseases' Act the number of cases has decreased greatly.

1874	107
1875	67
1876	21

Seventeen persons were convicted. One hundred and sixty-seven cases of gambling (Madras Police Act, Section 32) were reported, of which 416 were convicted. The other Acts needing mention, and the cases disposed of under each of them compared with the numbers for 1875, are as follows :—

—	1875.	1876.
Military Cantonment Act ...	867	1,613
Railway Laws	623	946
Stamp Act	35	53
Contract Act	3,132	2,858

Heads of Villages.

The following table exhibits the cases dealt with by village officers. Considering that there are 32,209 such Magistrates who

actually exercised jurisdiction it is manifest that the cases disposed of by them are indifferently reported.

	Cases.	
	Reported.	Convicted.
Theft	7,963	7,083
Assault	10,261	7,122
	18,224	14,305
1875	18,607	14,298

The districts in which these Magistrates appear more generally to exercise their magisterial powers are Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, and North Arcot.

There has been a large increase in the number of offences under this Act. The proportion of cases detected and in which convictions were obtained has not declined. Madras Town Police Act, VIII of 1867.

	Reported.	
	1875.	1876.
Offences against property without violence ...	43	87
Breaches of the peace	2,009	2,870
Maintenance of wives	944	1,092
Miscellaneous	6,415	9,860
Total ...	9,411	13,909

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases and offenders thus tried during the last four years, whether under the Penal Code or Local and Special Laws. In 1873 the number of cases under the former was 42,493, and under the latter 37,861. The statistics for the year 1876 are as follows :— Summary trials.

Criminal Proceedings in Cases summarily determined.

Grades of Magistrates.	1876.				1875.				1874.				1873.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Penal Code.																
With 1st-class powers ...	9,321	16,395	10,074	61·4	9,493	14,525	8,710	60	9,030	15,283	9,772	63·9	8,744	15,090	9,383	62·2
With 2nd do. do. ...	29,738	72,136	45,037	62·4	26,174	63,069	38,285	60·7	18,190	42,656	24,193	56·7	16,392	39,872	21,698	54·4
With 3rd do. do. ...	9,744	25,045	13,906	55·5	10,032	26,653	14,633	54·9	14,668	39,510	21,411	54·2	17,357	48,517	24,201	49·9
Total Penal Code ...	48,803	113,576	69,017	60·8	44,699	104,247	61,628	59·1	41,888	97,449	55,376	56·8	42,493	103,479	55,282	53·4
Special and Local Laws.																
With 1st-class powers ...	16,322	21,214	19,622	92·5	11,678	15,485	14,314	92·4	10,547	14,839	13,738	92·6	12,087	16,762	15,624	93·2
With 2nd do. do. ...	17,098	26,767	22,489	84	18,388	27,865	23,788	85·4	10,905	17,485	14,857	85	12,293	18,178	15,644	86·1
With 3rd do. do. ...	13,646	19,003	16,229	85·4	10,290	16,122	13,925	86·4	12,956	23,509	20,256	86·2	13,481	24,356	20,635	84·7
Total ...	47,066	66,984	58,340	87·1	40,356	59,472	52,027	87·5	34,408	55,833	48,851	87·5	37,861	59,296	51,903	87·5
Add—																
Heads of Villages ...	15,636	24,284	20,806	85·7	15,661	24,304	20,605	84·8	17,454	27,040	22,536	83·3	18,091	29,000	23,271	80·2
Grand Total Special and Local Laws	62,702	91,268	79,146	86·7	56,017	83,776	72,632	86·7	51,862	82,873	71,387	86·1	55,952	88,296	75,174	85·1

The following statement shows the operations of the Higher Courts :— Operations of Higher Courts.

Operations of the Higher Courts.

—	Subordinate Judges.				District Courts.				High Court.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.		
		Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.		Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.		Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.		Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Under Penal Code.	15	46	37	80·4	1,740	6,240	3,555	57	79	100	78	78	1,834	6,386	3,670	57·5
Do. Special and Local Laws.	1	1	1	100	11	18	7	38·9	...	...	...	...	12	19	8	42·1
Total ...	16	47	38	80·9	1,751	6,258	3,562	56·9	79	100	78	78	1,846	6,405	3,678	57·4
Compare 1875 ...	4	6	6	100	1,313	3,135	1,725	55	82	87	70	80·5	1,399	3,228	1,801	55·8
Do. 1874 ...	25	37	17	45·9	1,414	3,177	1,751	55·1	54	71	46	64·8	1,493	3,285	1,814	55·2
Do. 1873 ...	8	13	13	100	1,393	3,191	1,615	50·6	47	50	40	80	1,448	3,254	1,668	51·3

It thus appears that 1,846 cases were committed to the higher courts against 1,399 in 1875. The persons concerned numbered 6,405 against 3,228 in 1875. The percentage of convictions has improved by 1·6.

High Court, Appellate jurisdiction.

Nine hundred and thirty-seven appeals from persons convicted by Sessions Courts, as compared with 880 in 1875, were on the file of the High Court for disposal. Of this number 901 were disposed of with the following results :—

Rejected under Section 278		626
On perusal of records	Sentence confirmed ...	191
	„ enhanced ...	7
	„ modified ...	45
	„ reversed ...	31
Otherwise disposed of by death		1
Total ...		901

Ditto as a Court of Reference.

As a Court of reference and revision, the High Court disposed of

(1) References for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 104 persons with the following result :—

		No. of Persons.
Sentence	confirmed	80
	reversed	3
	commuted to transportation for life ...	19
Total ...		102

Subordinate Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, appeals were preferred by 8,051 persons. The numbers in 1875 and 1874 were 7,633 and 8,546 respectively.

Appeals from 8,547 persons were on the files for disposal. Of these, appeals from 8,084 were disposed of in the following manner :—

—	Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	1,224	15·25
On perusal of records { sentence confirmed	3,699	45·70
„ modified	710	8·77
„ reversed	2,194	27·10
Otherwise disposed of	257	3·18
Total ...	8,084	100·00

Comparison of the Criminal work of each District.

According to the High Court's return the number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in the Presidency is as follows :—

Number of persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy	94,845
Number of persons who appealed to the District or Divisional Magistrates	7,165

Number of persons convicted by the Divisional and District Magistrates	10,723
Number of persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts	886
Number of persons convicted by the Sessions Courts	3,182
Number of persons who appealed to the High Court	884

The proportion of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed has decreased, whilst that of sentences modified or reversed has increased.

Ratio of appeals to convictions in all classes of Courts.

The ratio of appeals to convictions in all classes of Courts during the last four years is shown in the following statement :—

	Percentage.			
	In 1873.	In 1874.	In 1875.	In 1876.
From Subordinate Magistrates to the Superior Magistrates.	10·00	9·35	7·66	7·66
From the Superior Magistrates to the Sessions Courts.	11·25	11·00	8·30	8·36
From the Sessions Courts to the High Court.	41·00	50·00	48·48	27·78

The decrease noted last year in the proportion of appeals to convictions in all classes of courts continues. The proportion of appeals to the High Court from convictions of Sessions Judges has diminished by nearly 21 per cent.

High Court's Original jurisdiction.

One hundred and eight persons were committed to the High Court for trial, of whom 63 were convicted after trial, 23 acquitted, and 22 discharged or convicted on the plea of guilty.

Use of Jurors and Assessors.

In the five districts in which this form of trial has been partially introduced, 793 persons were tried by Jury. Of these 327 were convicted, 425 were acquitted, and 41 were discharged without trial or convicted on a plea of guilty. In the case of 13 persons reference was made to the High Court under Section 263 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In trials before the Sessions Court with the aid of Assessors, the Judge agreed with the Assessors in the case of 3,567 persons and differed from them in the case of 719 persons. In the case of 222 persons the Judge agreed with one Assessor only, and 516 were discharged without trial or convicted on a plea of guilty.

Whipping Act.

The High Court consider that the working of this Act continues satisfactory.

General results of criminal trials and punishments inflicted.

Full information on these points will be found in the appendices to this Chapter, Nos. 2 and 3. The first of these shows that—

"367,461 persons were disposed of by Criminal Courts in 1876, showing an increase of 37,371 over the preceding year. Of these, 148,163 were convicted by Magistrates of all grades, 3,678 being found

guilty by the High and District Courts. Thus there were 15,780 convictions more than in the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted to tried has risen from 71·1 per cent. in 1875 to 71·9 per cent. in 1876. Of all persons tried, 28·1 per cent. were acquitted against 28·9 in the previous year."

Sexes.

The following table exhibits the sexes of the persons convicted:—

	Adults.	Juveniles.	Total.
Males	139,347	1,366	151,841
Females	10,950	178	

Castes of offenders.

Of 218 convicted of murder, 9 were Brahmins, 14 Shanars and Teers, 36 Pariahs, 109 Hindus, 8 Mussulmen, 5 Moplahs, 7 hill men, 4 Battens and Aucharies, and 3 Nairs and Bhunts. Of 1,951 convicted of dacoity, 519 were Pariahs, 260 were men of criminal classes, 163 Koravers and Yercalas, 158 Moplahs, 107 Maravers and Kullers, 92 Shanars and Teers, 74 Ooparas and Wudders, 49 hill tribes, 39 Mussulmen, and 414 were men of other Hindu castes. Of 4,834 convicted of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, 1,219 were Pariahs, 286 local criminal castes, 270 Mussulmen, 211 Koravers and Yercalas, 183 hill tribes, 155 Yanadies, 134 Maravers and Kullers, 100 Shanars and Teers, 96 Moplahs, 84 Ooparas and Wudders, 67 Oriyahs, 61 Comaties, 56 Brahmins, 42 Battens and Aucharies, 17 Christians, 29 Nairs and Bhunts. Of 482 robbers, 92 were Pariahs, 61 local criminal castes, 40 Koravers and Yercalas, 16 Maravers and Kullers, 29 wandering criminal castes (including Brinjaries, &c.), 15 Mussulmen, 15 Shanars and Teers, 167 were men of other Hindu castes. Of 3,777 cattle thieves, 981 were Pariahs, 372 local criminal castes, 324 Maravers and Kullers, 150 Mussulmen, 140 Shanars and Teers, 150 wandering criminal castes, such as Brinjaries, Sugalies, &c. Of 15 Europeans, 3 were convicted for serious offences against the person, 1 for serious offence against person and property, 5 for minor offences against the person, and 5 for minor offences against property. Of 54 East Indians convicted, 10 were for serious offences against the person, 1 for house-breaking, 5 for minor offences against the person, 35 for minor offences against property.

Local prevalence of crime.

From the Comparative Statement of offences against the Penal Code, it appears that murders were numerous in Vizagapatam (30), Bellary (28), North Arcot (28), Cuddapah (24), Ganjam (22), Malabar (21), Jeypore (17), Coimbatore (16), Kurnool (14), and Salem (16); dacoities were prevalent in North Arcot (163), Bellary (157), Cuddapah (133), and Kurnool (121); lurking house-trespass and house-breaking in North Arcot (755), Nellore (753), Cuddapah (538), Tinnevelly (521), and Chingleput (501); cattle thefts in Coimbatore (583), Salem (489), Madura (476), North Arcot (398), and Nellore (336).

Rules for superintendence and revision of proceedings of Sessions Courts and Magistrates of all grades.

On the 20th January 1876 the High Court modified the Rules framed by them on the 11th January of the previous year for the superintendence and revision of the proceedings of the Courts of Session and of the Courts of Magistrates of all grades. Under the rules framed on the 11th January 1875, Courts of Session and Magistrates of the 1st class were required to submit to the High Court calendars of trials accompanied by judgments and copies of orders in all other judicial matters, while 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates were directed to send through the Divisional and District Magistrates monthly statements of trials and judicial proceedings showing briefly the manner in which cases coming before their Courts had been disposed of. Under the rules framed on the 20th January 1876 the direction under which 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates were required to send monthly statements of the trials and proceedings of their Courts to the High Court was cancelled. A revised form of calendar of trials and a form of statement showing the mode of the disposal of appeals was prescribed for the use of the Courts of Session and of the Courts of the Magistrates of the 1st class. Copies of the judgments of the Courts were required to be submitted to the High Court only in the case of the graver classes of offences. These rules have secured the transmission to the High Court of ample materials for controlling and supervising the Courts of Session and the Courts of the superior Magistracy. The control and supervision of the Subordinate Magistracy is a duty devolving upon the District Magistrate, aided by his Divisional Magistrates. The High Court are not in a position to form any opinion as to whether this control is becoming more real and efficient than formerly.

District and Sessions Courts, Tanjore.

In March 1876 Government requested the opinion of the High Court as to whether the Civil and Criminal work of the District and Sessions Courts of North and South Tanjore would permit of the amalgamation of these Courts into one District and Sessions Court. In April 1876 the High Court replied stating that, in their opinion, the suggested amalgamation of the North and South Tanjore District Courts was quite practicable. Government sanctioned the proposed amalgamation as a tentative measure for a period of two years, power being reserved to re-establish the Court within that time if Government should find it necessary to do so. The notification required to give effect to these arrangements was published on the 30th June 1876.

PRISONS.

Number of Prisoners.

In the foregoing chapters on Police and Criminal Justice the increase of crime has been commented on. The effects of this increase are also observable in the jail returns as given in the following table which excludes subsidiary jails :—

——	1875.	1876.
Remained on 31st December 1875 ...	9,394	9,510
Admitted during the year	15,170	20,226
Discharged, &c., excluding transfers ...	15,054	16,997
Remained on 31st December 1876 ...	9,510	12,739

The average daily number of convicts was 10,378·51 against 9,489·44 in the preceding year. The particulars of the average daily number of prisoners are as follow:—

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

Classes of Prisoners.	1876.			1875.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	9,954·62	423·89	10,378·51	9,072·44	417·00	9,489·44
Civil	165·79	4·79	170·58	170·89	8·34	179·23
Under-trial	321·00	11·49	332·49	155·27	13·00	168·27
Security	24·74	1·22	25·96	37·12	·65	37·77
Insane	8·28	2·45	10·73	6·91	1·53	8·44
State	7·98	...	7·98	7·54	...	7·54
Total ...	10,482·41	443·84	10,926·25	9,450·17	440·52	9,890·69

Out of 41,704 prisoners of all classes passing through the jails against 31,749 in 1875, 9,961 were in prison at the beginning of the year; 31,743 were imprisoned during the year against 21,776 in the preceding year, and 27,462 were released or otherwise disposed of. The year closed with 14,242 prisoners on the jail rolls. Thus the jail population rose nearly 30 per cent. during the year, whilst the number of admissions advanced by about 32 per cent. This great increase took place during the second half of the year. It began after the failure of the south-west monsoon in the Ceded and of the north-east monsoon in the other famine-stricken districts, so that at the close of the year the jail inhabitants numbered 14,242. To provide accommodation for this influx of criminals, extra accommodation had to be provided. The Fort Jail at Pâlghât in Malabar was reoccupied, whilst jail camps were established at Vellore, Salem, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore. To reduce this pressure on the jails the Magistrates appear to have had increased recourse to the provisions of the Whipping Act, the number of offenders flogged having been 3,457 against 2,317 in 1875.

The number of convicts, which has been increasing steadily during the last 5 years, naturally rose greatly during the year, the proportion of females to males remaining much the

same, *i.e.*, about 1 to 19. The increase in the population until the check caused by the famine has probably been rapid, but the increase in the convict class has probably been even more rapid.

Convicts confined during			1872	... ...	21,975
Do.	do.	do.	1873	... ...	23,025
Do.	do.	do.	1874	... ...	25,748
Do.	do.	do.	1875	... ...	26,624
Do.	do.	do.	1876	... ...	33,119

The number of transportations increased from 212 in 1875 to 461 in 1876.

Religion, age and previous occupation.

As regards religion and caste, it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of Christian, Mahomedan, and Hindu criminals to the total number shows a marked improvement, especially in the case of Hindus and Christians; the increase is among the Pariah and other low castes :—

	1876.	1875.
Christians	2·78	3·13
Mahomedans	8·97	9·33
Hindus	70·34	71·65
Buddhists	·49	·18
Other classes	17·42	15·71

As regards the age of convicts there is nothing calling for special remark: 1·34 per cent. of the total number were under 16 years, and 1·99 were above 60 years of age. Nearly one-fifth of the latter are in the District Jail, Tinnevelly. The fact is not explained. The percentages in both cases compare favorably with those of 1875, which were 1·50 and 2·02 respectively. The increase is found in the criminals between 16 and 40 years of age, the percentage being 78·38 against 77·58. As regards previous occupation, the increase of criminals appears to be distributed among the several classes in the ordinary proportions.

Classes according to nature and length of sentence.

The percentage of convictions for periods not exceeding 6 months is larger than last year, whilst that for all the longer terms is less; showing that either the offences committed were less grave, or the extenuating circumstances more patent.

Previous convictions.

The percentage of old offenders, male and female, is less than in 1875, due apparently to the distress which drove many unoffending people to the commission of crime. The percentages are 15·66 per cent. males and 18·92 per cent. females against 19·16 per cent. males and 17·00 per cent. females in 1875. This feature in the crime of the country has already been referred to in the article on Police, and seems to show that the jail system has a certain deterrent effect. The following table illustrates this :—

Previous Convictions.	1875.	1876.
Once	2,616	2,818
Twice	1,108	992
Oftener	946	909

Juveniles. The number of juveniles imprisoned is slightly in excess of the figures of the preceding year :—

—	Boys.	Girls.
1875	313	55
1876	335	64

Of the children convicted in these years the numbers previously convicted were :—

—	Boys.	Girls.
1875	69	8
1876	106	13

To cut off from the criminal classes the annual accession of youthful offenders, the Government resolved to establish a Reformatory School for *male* juveniles in the vicinity of Madras. The experiment, remarks the Inspector-General, "being of a novel and interesting nature, it was considered desirable that the Reformatory should be under the immediate observation of Government. For this and other reasons it was decided to locate the juvenile inmates of the Reformatory on or near the Government Farm in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras. The farm will afford facilities for training the boys in agricultural labor, in gardening, and in the care of farm animals. A certain amount of carpenter's and smith's work is carried on at the farm; so that one difficulty, that of providing suitable industrial occupation, will be overcome. The boys will be initiated in real work and taught occupations which will be those of their future lives when they leave the Reformatory. The daily routine of work in the Reformatory will include three or four hours' schooling. The discipline maintained will resemble that of a school rather than of a prison. Strict discipline must be enforced without harshness: the punishment inflicted for idleness and ordinary misconduct resembling school corrections rather than jail punishments."

In Madras only was the number confined considerable. There were fifty-five boys in confinement in the Penitentiary during the year. Of this number, twenty were incarcerated for periods

not exceeding one month, fourteen for periods between one and three months, twelve for periods between three and six months, and nine for periods between six and nine months. There is good separate accommodation for this class of prisoners in the juvenile block. The boys were employed in book-binding, folding and in sewing papers, &c., in connection with the Printing Department. There is a paid schoolmaster, and the progress made by the boys was fair. Out of the total number of boys taught, five were able to read and write Tamil well and English a little and to work simple sums in arithmetic; seven were able to read and write Tamil fairly, and to read English a little; sixteen were taught the alphabet thoroughly, and twenty-seven were taught the alphabet partially.

Jail offences and punishments.

The number of offences against prison discipline in 1876 was 6,358 in the case of males and 245 in the case of females as compared with 5,136 and 293 respectively in 1875. The number of punishments in 1876 was 6,857 in the case of males and 260 in the case of females as compared with 5,401 and 342 respectively in 1875. The ratio of punishments per cent. to the daily average strength was 68·88 in the case of males and 61·33 in that of females. In 1875 the corresponding figures were 59·53 and 82·01 respectively.

Of the total number of offences committed during the year 1876, 2,994 were committed in the Central Jails, 1,449 in the Presidency Town Jail, and 2,160 in District Jails, being at the rates of 45·34, 21·94, and 32·71 per cent. respectively. The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 59·63 per cent. in the Central Jails, 295·45 per cent. in the Presidency Town Jail, and 44·37 per cent. in the District Jails. The rates taken with respect to the total population, or the number of convicts passing through these jails during the year, were 34·12 per cent. in the Central Jails, 46·68 in the Presidency Town Jail, and 10·16 per cent. in the District Jails. The number of floggings was 2,370, of which 794 were inflicted in the Central Jails, 468 in the Presidency Town Jail, and 1,108 in the District Jails. The percentage to the daily average strength was 14·29 in the Central Jails, 105·61 in the Presidency Town Jail, and 23·80 in the District Jails. Taken with regard to the number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year, it was 9·45 per cent in the Central Jails, 17·01 in the Presidency Town Jail, and 4·52 per cent. in the District Jails. The total number of punishments was 7,117, being in excess of the number of offences by 1,114. As explained in the reports of previous years, this increase is ascribed to the fact that when a convict earning remission commits an offence unless of a slight character, he loses either a certain number of marks, or is reduced, in addition to any other punishment that may have been awarded.

Education.

Of the convicts received into the jail during the year, 2,987 were able to read and write in varying degrees of efficiency, whilst the balance 17,239, or nearly 86 per cent., could neither read nor write. Little progress is reported in regard to education in the jails. An hour a day is still devoted to this purpose, Sundays excepted.

Foreign convicts.

At the close of the year there were 238 foreign convicts in this Presidency, of whom 191 were under sentence of transportation for life and 47 were term convicts. They were imprisoned in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and Coimbatore and in the Penitentiary, Madras. With a single exception in the Vellore Central Jail, their conduct appears to have been generally very satisfactory.

Lunatics.

One hundred and twenty insane prisoners were temporarily confined in jails during the year, of whom sixty-three were transferred to Lunatic Asylums, seventeen were sent for trial on recovery, twenty-eight were released, and two died. At the close of the year, seven males and three females remained under observation. Of these, three males and one female were criminal lunatics; the remaining four males and two females were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Remission system.

The question of the application of the remission rules to the cases of life convicts was under consideration. The rule at present in force in this Presidency provides that a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for life shall be awarded the same period of probation as a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, and shall be permitted to earn marks and gratuity, and to be eligible for promotion in the same manner as other convicts. A special report on the conduct of every such prisoner and of the circumstances of his case shall be submitted to Government when twenty years of his imprisonment have expired. An objection has been advanced that there should be no interference with a judicial sentence intended to separate the criminal from society for ever. On the other hand, it has been urged that to withdraw all hope from this class of prisoners is to render them desperate and to deprive the prison authorities of the services of a class of men who, under the operation of the remission rules, are found specially useful.

It was decided at the close of 1875 that the remission system should not, as hitherto, be limited in its application to convicts confined in Central Jails and at the Presidency Town Jail, but should be applied to all convicts, whether in Central or District Jails, whose sentences are of eighteen months and upwards.

There are many practical difficulties in carrying out the system efficiently in District Jails where prisoners are mostly employed on out-door labor. Like any other system of recording the conduct and industry of convicts, the mark system requires careful attention to the details to avoid abuse and to prevent it from degenerating into mere routine. In Central Jails the Superintendents are able from personal observation to decide upon the merits of the prisoners' industry, and care can be ensured in awarding and recording the marks gained or forfeited by convicts; but in District Jails there does not exist the means of exercising the same vigilance. The Superintendents have duties to perform in addition to the superintendence of convicts; the awarding and forfeiting of marks must therefore, to a great extent, be left with

subordinates officials. Moreover it is difficult to estimate individual labor in gangs: so long as the day's task is completed all have earned the same remission although some may have shirked their work. The lazy and idle can evade hard labor and gain remission by a merely passive compliance with prison rules. So long as the practice of placing one convict in authority over his fellows is recognized, and long sentenced convicts are for convenience detained in District Jails, it is not just that they should be deprived of the incentive to good conduct held out to long-sentenced prisoners by the remission rules, but the propriety and advantage of keeping such men in District Jails appear doubtful.

Segregation of prisoners at night.

The subject of the practicability of segregating prisoners at night and of introducing a system of separate cellular accommodation, has for some time past, engaged attention. It is generally admitted that it is desirable to separate adult male prisoners at night. The impediments to introducing this system have been purely financial. It is, however, thought that this separation may be effected without the excessive cost originally anticipated, and that so far as this Presidency is concerned, the difficulty of adapting the separate cellular system to its climate and races, is not insuperable. An experiment is being carried out in the Central Jail at Coimbatore and in the Penitentiary at Madras. Plans and estimates of three new District Jails have been returned to the Public Works Department for revision, to ascertain the cost of introducing into these new prisons the entire separation of prisoners at night.

Employment of convicts.

There was a daily average of 9802·97 male and 396·96 female convicts sentenced to labor. Of this number 8197·43 males and 328·80 females were fit for labor, the rest were ineffective either on account of sickness, old age, or some bodily infirmity. Of those prisoners fit for labor, 796 or 9·33 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 1,808 or 21·20 per cent. as prison servants, 1,007 on building and repairing prison buildings, 741 on jail gardens, 2,542 on manufactures, and 1,631 on extramural work. The jail gardens provide suitable occupation for the elderly, infirm, and convalescent convicts, and ensure a daily supply of fresh, wholesome vegetables for issue to the prisoners. The vegetables are charged for at the market rates; this apparently raises the cost for rationing the prisoners; but it is considered, financially, a sounder system than that of supplying the prison with vegetables from the jail garden without charge. The surplus produce is sold to the public, and at some stations to the Commissariat Department for issue to the European troops. Jail manufactures have been considerably extended during the last few years. Endeavours have been made to promote as great a variety in them as possible, with the object both of bringing to useful account the labor of the prisoners for the benefit of the State and so obtaining some set-off against their cost, and also with a view to suit the classes of prisoners and their origin, and

to afford them better opportunities to adopt some means of making an honest livelihood on release. There are some objections to the Government entering the market on a considerable scale as sellers of articles made by prison labor, but there can be no more suitable or more legitimate object to which prison labor can be devoted than to furnishing articles required by the public service. A large quantity of cotton cloth is manufactured annually for the Police, and the entire force is supplied with sandals, boots, and woollen blankets from the jails. Orders have been undertaken to supply other public departments with cotton carpets, horse-blankets, and carpenters' work. A good deal of printing and book-binding has been executed in the Penitentiary at Madras under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Government Press. Work of this nature can no doubt be done for the Government, but the capabilities of convict labor and the pecuniary saving to the State in devoting it to the supply of suitable articles for Government service do not appear as yet to be generally understood by other departments.

Employment of women.

The total number of women imprisoned during the year 1876 was 1,936, being an increase of 137 over the number imprisoned during 1875. The daily average number of female convicts during the year was 423·89, or slightly in excess of that during the year 1875 by 6·89. The occupations of the women were similar to those of previous years; they were employed in sweeping, pounding, grinding, and sifting grain, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and bowing wool, in preparing thread, spinning cotton, sewing jail clothing, knitting, and in other suitable intramural labor. An attempt has been made in the Central Jail at Rajahmundry to employ the women in weaving cotton goods. The experiment has been fairly successful.

Financial results.

The financial result of the employment of convicts is as follows:—The total credits during the year amounted to Rupees 5,64,786 and the total debits to Rupees 4,24,140, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,40,646 to the credit of manufactures, against Rupees 1,14,772 in 1875. The average profit per head of effectives remained the same—Rupees 17. The following is an abstract of the results:—

	RS.
Cash received for labor or articles sold during the year	1,02,549
Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes	2,54,765
Value of manufactured goods remaining in store at end of 1876	1,23,115
Value of raw materials in store at end of 1876	66,953
Value of plant and machinery at end of 1876	17,404
Total Credits ...	5,64,786

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January 1875	1,00,684	
Value of raw materials in store on 1st January 1875	60,470	
Value of plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1875 ...	15,504	
Cash expended on raw materials, &c., during the year 1876 ...	2,47,432	
Total Debits ...		4,24,140
Excess of Credits or Profit ...		1,40,646

Construction, &c., of jails and cost of prisoners.

Statement No. 10 exhibits the expenditure on the construction of new jails and on alterations, additions and repairs with the gross and nett cost of the prisoners. The additions to the Hill Jail at Russellcondah and to the District Jail, Bellary, were completed. Certain alterations were sanctioned to the Central Jail at Trichinopoly partly with a view of making it more secure. Proposals for the improvement of the jails at Parvathipore in the District of Vizagapatam were sanctioned. This jail is intended exclusively for the confinement of prisoners belonging to the Hill tribes. The construction of a new jail in the district of Tanjore was sanctioned in January 1876 at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,25,000. The plans and estimates for the two new District Jails at Kurnool and Palamcottah sanctioned last year were returned to the Department of Public Works for revision to ascertain the cost of introducing into these prisons the entire separation of prisoners at night. The foundations of the new jail at Palamcottah in the Tinnevelly District were laid, but the work was stopped for want of funds. From the gross cost of our prison population shown in column 7 of the statement as amounting to Rupees 11,64,012 is deducted the amount paid into the Treasury as cash receipts from manufactures, which amounted in 1876 to Rupees 1,02,549, leaving the nett cost at Rupees 10,61,463, or Rupees 97 per prisoner. It should be taken into consideration that the value of articles supplied for Government purposes to the Police, Military, and other public departments, which amounted in 1876 to Rupees 2,54,765, is omitted in striking the nett cost to Government. These amounts are settled by book adjustment and not paid in cash, consequently they are omitted from Statement No. 10. If this sum is deducted from the gross expenditure the nett cost per prisoner would be Rupees 74 or Rupees 8,06,698 in all.

Lighting in Prisons.

The better lighting of prison barracks has, for sometime past, engaged attention. All the Central Jails and very many of the District Jails are now lighted with mineral oil. The manner in which the lighting is performed is as follows:—In the partition wall of each ward an aperture is made at a height of about 7 feet from the floor, and in this a glass chimney with kerosine holder is placed. The aperture is closed by a pane of glass on each side, that on one side being furnished with a frame and hinges and secured with a small padlock to prevent the prisoners having

access to the light. Each lamp thus suffices for two wards. The kerosine light is sufficiently good for the Gaoler to see what every prisoner in the ward is doing, and will burn all night without the necessity of being re-trimmed. The present system has likewise the advantage of economy and safety.

Diet scales. The revised scale of twelve meals of dry grain and two of rice per week was in force in twenty-four jails. At Calicut and at Tellicherry the proportion of rice was somewhat larger. In two jails, *viz.*, that at Russellcondah and the Central Jail at Cannanore, four meals of rice and ten meals of dry grain were given. At the District Jails at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore dry grain alone was issued.

Health. The number of deaths during the year 1876 was 464. The health of the prisoners in general at the commencement of the year was satisfactory, but towards the end of 1876 the health returns were not so favorable owing to famine diseases and to cholera. The death-rate amongst all classes of prisoners in jails was 42·4 per mille of the daily average strength against 39·0 per mille in 1875. The increase of mortality was chiefly due to the number of deaths from cholera; out of 203 seizures there were 104 deaths, 21 of the fatal cases occurring in May and 43 in December. The death-rate is the highest since 1867-68, in which year it stood exactly at the same figure. The following table emphatically demonstrates the remarkable results of the sanitary reforms in the jail administration which were inaugurated by Lord Napier's Government in 1866-67. These results are especially satisfactory when the gravity of the cholera mortality of 1875-76 is taken into consideration.

Years.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners of all Classes.	Number of Deaths amongst all Classes of Prisoners.	Death-rate per thousand of all Classes of Prisoners.	Mean of each Triennial Period.
1858-59	5980	440	73·8	
1859-60	6098	506	82·9	74·7
1860-61	5338	360	67·4	
1861-62	6687	622	93·0	
1862-63	7557	676	89·4	97·4
1863-64	7492	824	109·9	
1864-65	7855	998	127·0	
1865*	8150	1,055	129·4	124·0
1866-67	9808·86	1,134	115·6	
1867-68	9668·43	410	42·4	
1868-69	10152·64	357	35·1	38·8
1869-70	9933·39	388	39·0	
1870	9621·47	264	27·4	
1871	9364·47	173	18·4	22·6
1872	9376·84	208	22·1	
1873	9314·81	264	28·3	
1874	9923·23	266	26·8	31·3
1875	9890·69	386	39·0	
1876	10926·25	464	42·4	...

* For the calendar year.

The lowest percentage of deaths to the jail strength is found at Russellcondah, ·88, and the highest (Cochin excepted) at Kurnool, 14·30. In fifteen jails the death-rate was less than in the preceding year, in seventeen it was greater, and in four it was the same. The percentage of deaths according to age is as follows :—

	Per Cent.
Under 16 years	1·94
From 16 to 40 years	3·56
From 40 to 60 years	5·54
About 60 years	12·02

The death-rate in Central Jails compares favorably with that in District Jails, with the exception of the year 1873.

	Difference in favor of	
	Central Jails.	District Jails.
1867-68	2·12	
1868-69	1·76	
1869-70	1·67	
1870	·99	
1871	·51	
1872	·34	
1873	...	·62
1874	·92	
1875	·81	
1876	2·43	

Subsidiary Jails.

Out of 4,453 prisoners remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1876 in the Subsidiary Jails of this Presidency, 4,312 were males and 141 were females, being an increase of 2,985 males and 35 females as compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1875. The daily average number during the year 1876 was 1910·38 males and 287·03 females, being an increase of 655·30 males and 46·22 females. The total accommodation in the 303 Subsidiary Jails was for 4,065 males and 1,985 females, being an increase of 604 males and 35 females over the number shown in the return for the year 1875. With rare exceptions suitable buildings are now provided for Subsidiary Jails. The new buildings are thoroughly ventilated and provide for the separation of the sexes. The health of the prisoners was not so good as in previous years owing to the prevalence of cholera and the reduced condition of many of the prisoners on entering the jails. Sixty out of the eighty-three deaths reported were from cholera. The death-rate per cent. was 3·77 against 2·60 in 1875. The average number of sick daily was 106·85 against 45·54 in the preceding year. The ratio of sick to daily strength was 1·82 per cent. in excess of that in the year 1875.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statistics. The usual tables and statistical returns will be found in the appendix.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction. In the High Court, Original Side, 457 suits were instituted, of which 449 were ordinary civil suits, 4 were testamentary and intestate suits, 1 was a civil and maritime suit, 1 was a matrimonial suit, and 2 were for orders under the Acts for the registration of assurances. There were also filed during the year 109 uncontested petitions for probate and letters of administration, 4 petitions regarding the custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics, 5 petitions under the Indian Joint Stock Companies' Act, 13 claims to attached property, and 140 petitions for the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

It was noticed in the report for 1875 that the number of suits instituted in that year (541) was less than it had been since 1866, when only 433 suits were instituted. The number in 1876 is lower than in 1875, but is still above 1866; and the falling off has occurred almost entirely in the class of suits entered in the tabular statements annexed to this report under the heading of "money due on contract—on written promise for sum certain." In several of the other classes of suits there has been an increase, notably in those relating to land.

The total number of suits for sums not exceeding Rupees 1,000 is 97, of which 48 are for sums not exceeding Rupees 500. Of the suits for more than Rupees 1,000, 135 were for sums not exceeding Rupees 2,500.

Of the 768 suits entered in the following statement as pending at the end of 1876, only 5 were ready for final disposal and not reached on that date:—

*Statement of the Ordinary Original Civil Suits pending on the files of the High Court.**

Filed in the Year.	Waiting Settlement of Issues.	Waiting final Disposal.	Waiting return of Commissions.	Under reference to a Judge in Chambers.	Total.
1864	3	...	...	...	3
1865	5	...	...	...	5
1866	7	...	...	...	7
1867	11	...	...	2	13
1868	14	...	...	4	18
1869	30	...	...	2	32
1870	54	...	9	9	72
1871	64	1	3	11	79
1872	52	3	2	7	64
1873	97	2	4	9	112
1874	87	1	2	8	98
1875	60	7	4	13	84
1876	133	28	4	16	181
Total ...	617	42	28	81	768

* Since the beginning of the year many of these old suits have been disposed of.

The whole of the 229 suits instituted previous to or in 1871, with the exception of 3 under reference to a Judge in Chambers, have probably been settled out of Court or abandoned. In 113 of them orders have been made for a second or subsequent summons, but the summons has not been taken out; in 54 the summons has not been returned or has not been served; in 2 cases under Act V of 1866 the summons appears to have been served, but the decree has not been applied for, and 4 other cases under the same Act appear to have been given up on the defendants' obtaining leave to defend; 5 cases were adjourned for amendment of the plaint and 1 for the purpose of adding a defendant; 10 appear to be waiting until an application be made to proceed with them, having been adjourned until after the decision of some other suits, or the disposal of applications for probate or the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and the like; 12 are waiting the return of commissions for the examination of witnesses; and in 22 orders have been made referring the case to a Judge in Chambers, but the parties have not proceeded with the reference. It is hardly correct therefore to include these suits in the number still pending, and the question whether steps cannot be taken to effect their removal from the file of the Court is now under consideration. Probably many of the suits instituted since 1871 are in the same position, and it may be found desirable to adopt some means by which suits in which nothing has been done for a year may be struck off the file. The power which seems to exist of evading the Limitation Act by merely filing a plaint, and taking no further steps, appears to be very objectionable. For the present, however, it has been thought sufficient to direct attention to such of these suits as are upwards of five years old.

The Government have observed on this point as follows :—

" Probably, much of the delay is owing to the Attorneys or Vakils of the parties not proceeding with the actions. But Section 41 of the existing Code of Procedure appears to require *the Court itself* to take action to bring the defendant into Court to answer a plaint preferred against him, upon which the parties must proceed under the Court's directions until judgment is given. The power of evading the operation of the Limitation Act by merely filing a plaint and taking no further steps afterwards, is obviously very objectionable, as observed in the report. Sections 64 and 68 of the new Code of Civil Procedure appear to correspond with the provisions of Section 41 of the existing Code, and the Government, while glad to learn that it is in contemplation to take steps for disposing of the suits that have been lying over for a long time, trust that the proper effect may be given hereafter to the sections quoted. This is the first occasion on which any explanation has been afforded of the nature of these numerous stale suits which swell the High Court files on its Original Side."

Subordinate Courts, Original Jurisdiction.

The following statement shows in detail in what proportion the aggregate litigation instituted during the year was distributed among the several classes of Courts in the Provinces :—

	Ordinary Suits.	Per-centage.	Small Cause Suits.	Per-centage.	Total.
Village Munsifs	53,600	43·66	...	...	53,600
Revenue Courts	6,272	5·10	...	...	6,272
District Munsifs	62,024	50·53	79,269	84·57	1,41,293
Subordinate Judges	446	·37	7,405	7·90	7,851
Small Cause Courts	126	·11	7,051	7·53	7,177
District Courts	291	·23	...	...	291
Total ...	122,759	100·00	93,725	100·00	216,484

This statement if compared with the returns for 1874 and 1875 shows an increase in the proportion of suits filed in the Courts of the Village Munsifs and the Revenue Courts.

The total number of suits instituted in 1876 was 216,484. That this is the largest number of suits that has been brought on the files of the Court of recent years will appear from the following figures:—

	No. of Suits instituted.
1870	182,486
1871	196,689
1872	199,217
1873	207,916
1874	215,537
1875	207,393
1876	216,484

Last year a falling off was noticed in the number of suits instituted; it was observed however that the number of suits instituted in 1875 and in 1873 agreed very closely.

The increased file of 1876 appears to warrant the inference that the distress prevailing in many parts of the Madras Presidency had not affected the litigation of the Courts during the twelve months under review. There is reason to believe however that the effects of the general scarcity will be very noticeable in the return for 1877.

It is to be noted that the increase has been more than proportionately in the Courts of the lowest grade. Thus in the percentage of aggregate litigation these Courts obtained of the suits filed in—

1874	22·88
1875	42·09
1876	43·66

This is a curious index of public confidence in the simple and cheap justice dispensed in these petty Courts. In the Revenue Courts the proportion has also risen, but in all the Superior Courts it has fallen: thus—

Courts.	1874.	1875.	1876.
District Munsifs ...	67·28	52·45	50·53
Sub-Judges	3·39	0·35	·37
Small Cause Courts ...	3·88	0·07	·11
District Courts ...	0·11	0·25	·23

The proportion of suits instituted, classified according to the nature of the subject-matter, is shown in the following table, and, as usual, varies but little from that of previous years :— Nature of suits.

	Number.	Percentage.	
On contract ... On written promise	80,986	37·46	74·85
On contract ... On unwritten promise	52,863	24·41	
On contract ... Other suits	28,115	12·98	
For rent	7,048	3·25	25·15
For recovery of personal property	5,800	2·67	
Relating to real property	29,384	13·57	
Revenue suits	7,812	3·60	
Other suits	4,476	2·06	
Total ...	216,484	100·00	100·00

The number of suits disposed of, classified according to the valuation of the subject-matter, is shown in the following analysis. The result corresponds very closely with those of previous years and calls for no special remark :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Below Rupees 100	184,963	83·14
Between Rupees 100 and Rupees 500 ...	30,750	13·84
Between Rupees 500 and Rupees 1,000.	3,370	1·49
Between Rupees 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 ...	2,172	·99
Above Rupees 10,000	105	·04
Not capable of valuation	1,105	·50
Total ...	222,465	100·00

The aggregate value of the property in litigation in the suits disposed of in 1876 was £2,126,000 as compared with £1,983,000 in 1875 and £2,195,000 in 1874.

The accompanying table shows the number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of in the several classes of Courts during the year :— Number of suits for disposal.

Statement.

	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of Suits disposed of to Suits for disposal.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.
Village Munsifs ...	63,923	...	53,895	...	84·30	...
Revenue Courts ...	10,365	...	6,480	...	61·55	...
District Munsifs ...	87,329	86,852	64,702	80,983	72·94	93·24
Subordinate Judges ...	1,183	8,255	786	7,516	66·44	91·04
Small Cause Courts ...	174	8,592	112	7,637	64·36	88·88
District Courts	957	...	354	...	36·99	...
					Average.	
Total ...	163,931	103,699	126,329	96,136	64·43	91·5

In last year's report the low proportion of disposal, *viz.*, 78·73 on the files of the Small Cause Courts was remarked upon, and the fact that the Small Cause Courts were temporarily closed during a portion of the year in anticipation of their abolition was assigned as the probable cause.

The total number of suits on the file for disposal was 267,630 as against 258,483 in 1875. Last year it was observed that the file of 1875 was the lowest since 1871. It will now be seen that the file of 1876 is with two exceptions, those of 1873 and 1874, the highest since 1870:—

1870	241,985
1871	260,244
1872	264,305
1873	268,403
1874	269,712
1875	258,483
1876	267,630

The total number of suits actually disposed of in 1876 was 222,465 as against 210,345 in 1875. The following statement shows that this is the highest number of suits as yet disposed of in one year:—

1870	181,342
1871	198,716
1872	207,189
1873	213,529
1874	220,519
1875	210,345
1876	222,465

The number of suits pending on the files at the close of the year (excluding suits in Village Munsifs' Courts and in the

Revenue Courts) was 28,691 as compared with 32,069 in 1875 and 33,006 in 1874; whilst in 1872 there were 4,104 suits pending upwards of a year, and 11,893, upwards of 4 months. At the close of 1876 the numbers were 712 and 6,584 respectively, showing a marked improvement in the working of the Courts.

The manner in which the suits were disposed of will appear from the following analysis:— **Mode of disposal.**

		Number.	Percentage.	
Uncontested ...	Dismissed for default or compromised.	94,713	61·74	68·95
	Decreed for plaintiff ...	53,196	34·68	
	Do. for defendant.	5,490	3·58	
	Total ...	153,399	100·00	
Contested ...	Decreed for plaintiff ...	51,430	74·46	31·05
	Do. for defendant ...	17,636	25·54	
	Total ...	69,066	100·00	100·00

The increased proportion in the rate of contested suits, (*viz.*, 32·39) noticed in last year's returns, has not been maintained.

In last year's report it was stated that there had been on the whole a falling off during the year both in the value of the subject matter of the suits instituted and in the number of suits disposed of. In the year now under review it will be observed that in these respects matters have fully recovered themselves.

In the High Court 118 regular appeals and 861 special appeals were filed as against 116 regular appeals and 727 special appeals in 1875. **High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.**

The total number of appeals on the files for disposal was regular appeals 171, special appeals 1,097. Of these 120 regular and 1,013 special appeals were disposed of in the following manner:—

	Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised ...	5	46
Uncontested ... Confirmed	1	115
Uncontested ... Modified or reversed	2	9
Contested ... Confirmed	74	747
Contested ... Modified or reversed	38	96
Total ...	120	1,013

At the close of 1876, 51 regular appeals and 84 special appeals were pending. Of these only 3 regular appeals and 11

special appeals were actually ready for hearing on the 31st December 1876.

Twenty-six appeals from a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the Court were disposed of during the year as follows :—

Confirmed	18
Reversed	4
Modified	3
Dismissed for default	1
Total ...	26

Under the head of Miscellaneous work (Civil), the High Court disposed of 141 appeals from orders of the Subordinate Courts, 29 references under Act XI of 1865 (Mofussil Small Cause Courts' Act), 2 references under Act IV of 1869 (The Indian Divorce Act) and 1 Reference under Act XVIII of 1869 (The General Stamp Act).

Subordinate Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, the number of appeals preferred was only 6,872 as against 7,364 in 1875. This it will be seen is slightly below the average of the past six years :—

	No. of Appeals instituted.
1871	5,981
1872	7,003
1873	6,506
1874	6,901
1875	7,364
1876	6,872

The proportion of appealed to appealable suits from all districts continues to be about 10·50 per cent.

The number of appeals on the files for disposal (excluding appeals transferred) was 11,717 as compared with 11,971 in 1875 and 10,866 in 1874. The number of appeals actually disposed of was 7,336, or about 62 per cent. of the whole. This compares favorably with the rate of disposal in 1874 and 1875, but is not quite equal to the proportion attained in 1872 and 1873, as will be seen from the following statement :—

	Per Cent.
1872	64
1873	63
1874	57
1875	60
1876	62

The accompanying table shows the manner in which the appeals were disposed of :—

—		Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised ...		592	8·07
Decree of Lower Court ...	Confirmed	4,067	55·43
	Modified	923	12·59
	Reversed	1,754	23·91
	Total ...	7,336	100·00

The following statement shows the proportion in which the several classes of appellate tribunals contributed to the disposal of appeals :—

—	Number.	Percentage.
Subordinate Judges	2,317	31·58
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Sub-Judges ...	322	4·39
District Judges	4,697	64·03
Total ...	7,336	100·00

Of the 4,697 appeals disposed of by the District Judges, 865 were appeals from the decisions of Revenue officers preferred under Section 69 of Madras Act VIII of 1865.

The number of appeals on the file at the close of 1876 was 4,381, as against 4,844 at the close of 1875. Of the appeals pending, 557 were on the files for upwards of 12 months. The number pending for upwards of a year in 1875 was 505.

General Administration. —Rules as to service of Summonses, &c.

In February 1876 the rules of the High Court at Calcutta relating to summonses to appear and answer, service of process, appearance, written statements and hearing were adopted with some slight modifications, and on the whole worked satisfactorily. A rule was also introduced at the same time that plaints, petitions, written statements, affidavits and the like, verified or affirmed by a person unable to read and write the English language, should be explained by one of the Court Interpreters or some other competent officer, it having been found that the provision in the rules of 1866 that such explanation would not be required when the party appeared by Vakil or Attorney led to the repudiation of documents by the persons signing them on the ground that they had not properly understood the contents.

—Sheriff's Fees.

The new table of fees for the Sheriff's Office which came in force on the 1st March 1876 was noticed in the Report for 1875.

—Scheme for the re-organization of the establishments of Mofussil Courts.

On the 29th February 1876 the High Court submitted to Government a scheme for the re-organization of the establishments attached to the Judicial Courts of the Madras Presidency. The Government of India have acknowledged the care and moderation with which the scheme had been drawn up, but have intimated

to the Madras Government that owing to financial exigencies their sanction to the proposal must for the present be deferred.

—Act XX of 1863. On the 25th November 1876 the High Court again addressed the Government on the subject of introducing the provisions of Act XX of 1863 (The Pleaders, Muktears and Revenue Agents' Act) into the Madras Presidency. A recommendation for the introduction of this Act made by the High Court in April 1875 had been met by a request to consider whether an amendment of Regulation XIV of 1816 would not meet the inconveniences brought to notice. The High Court after enquiring into the qualifications and status of the persons practising as agents in the Revenue and Magisterial Courts, replied that in their opinion an amendment of the Regulation of 1816 would not meet the inconveniences complained of and the requirements of the present day.

—Act III of 1873. On the 3rd November 1876 the High Court had occasion to recommend to Government a slight amendment of the law in Part V of Act III of 1873. The object of the proposed amendment was to place the ministerial officers of all Courts subordinate to a District Court more immediately under the control of the District Judge.

—Process Service Fees. 43. The receipts under the head of Process Service Fees continued to show a considerable surplus of income over expenditure.*

In last year's Administration Report it was observed that a revision of rates might become necessary, if the surplus should be found to continue in future years. The Government of India have however announced their intention of relieving the Judicial and Revenue authorities of the duty of fixing the rates of process fees

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* *Statement showing the Receipts on account of Process Service Fees compared with Expenditure since January* 1876.

Year and Month.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1876.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
January	70,932 0 0	52,994 4 3	
February	71,302 9 0	53,849 2 7	
March	76,560 8 4	54,254 0 4	
April	41,602 11 0	54,320 14 7	
May	27,017 3 0	53,562 2 6	
June	57,756 2 0	53,812 2 5	
July	71,822 9 0	53,619 13 7	
August	74,109 8 0	54,121 1 8	
September	72,967 7 7	53,807 7 3	
October	72,764 9 0	54,169 13 8	
November	72,440 6 0	54,852 9 4	
December	53,564 12 0	55,953 3 7	
Total ...	7,62,840 4 11	6,50316 11 9	1,12,523 9 2

and the number and pay of process establishments, and the High Court have expressed their concurrence in the expediency of the measure.

—Changes in Courts.

Several changes were made in the jurisdiction and stations of certain Subordinate and District Munsifs' Courts, which need not be particularised. Regarding the Superior Courts the Government, after consultation with the High Court, resolved, as a tentative measure, to amalgamate the District and Sessions Courts of North and South Tanjore. The North Tanjore Court has accordingly been abolished. The Government however as above stated have reserved to themselves the right of re-establishing the Court at the end of two years' probation, should it be necessary. With the view of providing funds for the re-organization of judicial establishments, the High Court noting the declining state of the file of the Vellore Small Cause Court, proposed its abolition. The amount which would thus be rendered available for the above scheme is Rupees 29,623. The matter was before Government at the close of the year.

—The Indian Law Report.

The "Indian Law Reports' Act" came into force on the 1st January 1876, and since that date the decisions of the Madras High Court have been reported in the manner provided by the rules framed by the Governor-General in Council. The Government have authorized the distribution of the new Indian Law Reports to all the District Munsifs (113 in number) in the Madras Presidency. Only a few of the District Munsifs were formerly supplied with the Madras High Court Reports.

—Practitioners of the High Court.

During the year 1876 two Advocates, nine Vakils, and two Attorneys were added to the roll of the High Court.

Madras Small Cause Court.

The total number of suits filed in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, in 1876 was 28,316, or nearly 2,000 suits more than the number filed in 1875, and was the highest on record. The two next highest years are 1854 and 1873. A comparison of these years and the last three years is given below. This result would seem to indicate that the practice of filing small suits in the High Court is at last beginning to abate.

	No.
Suits filed in 1854	26,483
Do. in 1873	26,209
Do. in 1874	27,480
Do. in 1875	26,355
Do. in 1876	28,316

There were 3,079 suits standing over from 1875, and adding these to the 28,316 instituted in 1876, there were 31,395 suits in all for disposal; but as 1,027 suits of those instituted in the year were made returnable in 1877, the number of suits that stood for disposal in 1876 was 30,368, in addition to 61 suits for disposal under the "Summary Procedure Bills of Exchange Act." Taking all suits and cases together the Court disposed of 25,932 causes, and left 2,627 undecided at the end of the year.

Suits—how disposed of.

A very large proportion of the cases (11,664) were as usual disposed of *ex parte*, or on confession; 8,015 were compromised, and 2,396 were struck off. Four cases were withdrawn, 2 disposed of on arbitration, and 599 nonsuited. Thus the suits actually contested were only 3,251 in number. Of these, 2,651 were decreed in favor of plaintiff and 600 in favor of defendant. The Court also disposed of 174 interpleader suits and 3,615 motions.

—Suitors.

Of the 28,316 causes instituted in the year under report 25,055 causes were brought by Natives and 3,261 by Europeans. In the bulk of these causes the parties sued in person: in 1,675 causes only were the plaintiffs represented by Attorneys, Vakils or Agents; and in only 721 suits were the defendants similarly represented.

Value of property in litigation.

The amount in litigation in the suits instituted in 1876 was Rupees 8,30,729-6-8, which exceeded the amount in litigation in the previous year by Rupees 35,286-9-7, but fell short of that in the two years preceding 1875, as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1873	8,48,780	5	9
1874	8,44,951	14	0
1875	7,95,442	13	1
1876	8,30,729	6	8

Receipts.

The total income of the Court in fees received in 1876 was Rupees 1,24,241-7-0 as against Rupees 1,18,892 realized in 1875; but deducting Rupees 17,645-4-0, half costs refunded, the net amount carried to the credit of Government was Rupees 1,06,596-3-0 as against Rupees 1,01,290-14-0 in 1875. Some further small amounts were collected in fines, penalties, and stamps on further summons, but they do not call for remark.

Extension of jurisdiction.

In November 1875 this Government applied to the Government of India for sanction to extend certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code to the Court of Small Causes, Madras, with the view of extending its jurisdiction. Pending reference to the Government of Bombay for certain information, the matter was allowed to lie over by the Government of India. It is now contemplated to improve by legislation the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts and so to prevent the flow of small suits into the High Courts; but as the passing of the contemplated enactment may occupy some time, the Government are of opinion that it will be advantageous to apply at once to the Small Cause Court, Madras, certain sections of the new Civil Procedure Code under the powers vested in them by Section 8 of this Code. Before issuing a Notification the Small Cause Court Judges have been called on for their opinion.

REGISTRATION.

A short notice of the history of the department and of the establishment will be found in the Report for 1875-76. **History.**

The total registrations of the year exceed those of the previous year by 5·7 per cent., and are the highest on record as shown below :— **Registrations in Books I and IV.**

Years.	Book I, Instruments relating to Immoveable Property.	Book IV, Miscellaneous Register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per Cent.
1866-67	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	...
1867-68	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11
1871-72	142,950	11,331	154,281	5,351	4
1872-73	176,969	13,278	190,247	35,966	23
1873-74	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9
1874-75	198,858	13,767	212,625	6,122	3
1875-76	218,552	18,710	237,262	24,637	11·5
1876-77	233,852	17,024	250,876	13,614	5·7

The condition of Registration in this Presidency is thus one of steady advance. While registrations in Book I show an increase of 7 per cent., those in Book IV are 9 per cent. below those of the preceding year. The increase is ascribed in part to the natural expansion which has characterized registration in this Presidency from the commencement. It must be due also to the adversity of the season, which has doubtless obliged many who, in ordinary times, live quietly on their own earnings, to resort to transactions requiring registration. On the other hand, the famine, with its attendant evils, must have also checked registration in those places in which it was felt in the greatest intensity by paralysing the usual operations of trade and agriculture as in Bellary and Kurnool. The falling off in Book IV is only apparent, and arises from the triennial engagements of Abkári renters, which were renewed in 1875-76 and swelled that year's registrations in the Miscellaneous Register.

The position occupied by each district is shown in the following table :— **Registrations in each District.**

Statement.

Districts.	1875-76.			1876-77.			Increase or Decrease.	
	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	Number of Registrations.	Rate per Cent.
Calicut	50,015	3,087	53,102	51,781	3,709	55,490	+ 2,388	4
Tellicherry ...	28,036	4,569	32,605	31,207	4,214	35,421	+ 2,816	8
Tinnevelly	22,904	1,434	24,338	26,169	1,404	27,573	+ 3,235	13
Tanjore	23,030	1,258	24,288	24,123	1,199	25,322	+ 1,034	4
Madura	13,258	584	13,842	13,958	511	14,469	+ 627	4
Godavery	8,832	2,413	11,245	9,278	1,353	10,631	— 614	5
South Canara ...	8,741	1,671	10,412	8,981	1,466	10,447	+ 35	...
Coimbatore ...	8,025	220	8,245	9,049	235	9,284	+ 1,039	12
Trichinopoly ...	7,383	487	7,870	7,940	484	8,424	+ 554	7
South Arcot ...	5,707	172	5,879	6,600	127	6,727	+ 848	14
Salem	5,797	195	5,992	6,176	142	6,318	+ 326	5
North Arcot ...	4,824	419	5,243	4,972	313	5,285	+ 42	...
Kistna	3,686	298	3,984	4,589	259	4,848	+ 864	21
Madras	4,130	322	4,452	4,051	315	4,366	— 86	2
Chingleput	3,874	134	4,008	4,180	123	4,330	+ 295	7
Cuddapah	3,833	163	3,996	4,187	115	4,302	+ 306	7
Vizagapatam ...	3,413	345	3,758	3,714	408	4,122	+ 364	10
Nellore	2,753	199	2,952	3,490	168	3,658	+ 706	23
Bellary	3,655	269	3,924	3,479	168	3,647	— 277	7
Kurnool	4,131	165	4,296	3,260	68	3,328	— 968	22
Ganjam	2,195	287	2,482	2,285	214	2,499	+ 17	...
Nilgiris	330	19	349	383	29	412	+ 63	17

It will be seen that with the exception of Godavery, Madras, Bellary, and Kurnool, every other district shows an increase compared with the previous year, the increase ranging from 2 to 23 per cent. All the Southern Districts, with Malabar and South Canara at the head, maintain their usual places. Kurnool and Bellary are the only districts which have lost ground to a very marked extent, the registrations having fallen off by 22 per cent. in the one and by 7 per cent. in the other.

Nature of instruments registered.

The different kinds of instruments registered, with the increase under each head, are shown in the following table :—

Nature of Instruments registered.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
BOOK I.				
Instruments of gift	679	842	163	...
Do. of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards.	46,910	48,006	1,096	...
Do. of sale of under Rupees 100.	16,452	17,280	828	...
Do. of mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards.	71,159	77,052	5,893	...
Do. of mortgage under Rs. 100.	28,627	32,463	3,836	...
Perpetual Leases	1,974	1,839	...	135

Nature of Instruments registered.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered.	28,602	29,549	947	...
Leases exceeding one year exempted from registration.	5,725	6,444	719	...
Leases not exceeding one year ...	6,846	7,631	785	...
Awards of arbitration	14	19	5	...
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	160	73	...	87
Other instruments	11,404	12,654	1,250	...
BOOK IV.				
Instruments of sale of moveable property.	2,632	2,182	...	450
Bonds	10,799	9,854	...	945
Other documents	5,279	4,988	...	291

Deeds of gift, which in 1875-76 were 65 per cent. higher than in the previous year, have again increased by 24 per cent. This is ascribed, as stated in the last report, to the reduction of stamp duty on this class of instruments. The increase occurs chiefly in the Godavery, Nellore, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, South Canara, and Tellicherry Districts.

Deeds of sale of immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards are also in advance of those of the preceding year. Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Godavery, and Ganjam show an increase, whilst Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, and Kistna present a decrease. The item of minor sales also is in excess of the previous year, being 17,280 in 1876-77 against 16,452 in 1875-76. Tinnevelly, Madura, Cuddapah, and Nellore have chiefly contributed to this increase. In mortgages, there was an increase of about 8 per cent. in 1875-76 over the preceding year. In the year under review there is a still further increase of 9·7 per cent. due, probably in part at least, to the pressure of the famine. The increase is participated in by most of the districts, but it occurs notably in the Southern Districts, Nellore, and Malabar. Out of the entire number of mortgages in the Presidency, *viz.*, 109,515, more than 68 per cent. is, as usual, contributed by the five districts of Calicut, Tinnevelly, Tellicherry, Tanjore, and Madura as pointed out in previous reports. The number of perpetual leases continues to decline. In 1875-76 it was 53 less than in the previous year. In the year under report there is a further falling off of 135, occurring chiefly in the districts of Tellicherry and Calicut, and of North Arcot, Salem, Madura, and Trichinopoly. All other descriptions of leases present an increase. Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered, which in 1875-76 were 25 per cent. in excess of the number registered in the previous year, have increased again by more than 3 per cent. in the past year. In the districts of Tellicherry, Tanjore, and Kistna, there is a marked increase under

this head, whilst Madura, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, and Calicut present a considerable falling off, the net result being an increase as above noticed. Leases exempted from registration are also in excess of those of the previous year by 719 or more than 12 per cent. The increase occurs chiefly in Tellicherry and Godavery. Leases not exceeding one year which as well as those exempted from registration just noticed are registerable under Section 18 of the Registration Act at the option of the parties, have increased in the year under report by nearly 12 per cent. The increase occurs principally in Tellicherry, Calicut, and Vizagapatam. The registration of certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts continues to decrease notwithstanding that the advantage of registering such documents has been made known as widely as possible. There is an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the number of miscellaneous documents registered. Registrations in Book IV show a falling off in every item. Deeds of sale of moveable property are 450 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurs chiefly in Tellicherry. The number of bonds registered was 9,854 against 10,799, or more than 8 per cent. less. In one single district—Godavery—there is a falling off of no less than 1,064 under this head which is ascribed to the absence of any Abkári engagements this year.

The aggregate value of transactions registered.

The following statement shows the aggregate value of the transactions in Books I and IV :—

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	No value stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1875-76 ...	6,62,50,511 8 8	2,11,51,633 0 11	8,74,15,770 4 2	4,729	981
1876-77 ...	7,12,74,400 7 3	70,84,467 3 9	7,83,58,867 11 0	5,349	870
Difference.	+ 50,23,888 14 7	—1,40,67,165 13 2	— 90,56,902 9 2	+ 620	—111

The increase of value in Book I, amounting to 7·5 per cent., is accounted for by the increase in registrations. It occurs chiefly in Tanjore, Madura, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Calicut, and the Nilgiris.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Tanjore	89	100	11
Madura	48	74	26
North Arcot ...	18	27	9
Coimbatore ...	29	35	6
Calicut	96	107	11
Nilgiris	5	7	2

The transactions represented by the 713 lakhs of Rupees under this head may be thus classified in comparison with those of 1875-76 :—

——	1875-76.	1876-77.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Value of lands transferred by gift	2½	3¼
Do. by sales of Rupees 100 and upwards	220	220
Do. do. less than 100 Rupees	9	9⅓
Do. encumbered with mortgages of more than 100 Rupees...	303	349¼
Do. do. less than 100 Rupees	12	14
Value of perpetual leases	½	½
Do. other leases	35½	32½
Do. lands affected by decrees and orders of Court ...	1½	½
Do. of lands affected by other documents	75	80½

The value of immoveable property transferred by gift has increased by three-quarters of a lakh. That of transfers by sale is very nearly the same as in the previous year, but land encumbered with mortgages is about 50 lakhs of Rupees in excess of that in 1875-76—a result doubtless due to the pressure of the famine. The value of land leased out is less than in the previous year.

The average value of the instruments will be next noticed :—

Average value of transactions registered.

Class of Instruments.	Average Value.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
Book I.		
Deeds of gift	363	380
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	469	456
Do. under Rupees 100	55	55
Total deeds of sale	362	352
Deeds of mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards	426	453
Do. under Rupees 100	43	42
Total deeds of mortgage	316	331
Perpetual leases	29	36
Leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered	103	85
All optionally registered leases	49	53
Total leases	84	73
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	862	625
Other instruments	657	635
Book IV.		
Deeds of sale	186	179
Bonds	763	311
Miscellaneous	2,351	615

The average value of deeds of sale is less, notwithstanding that the number of registrations of such deeds is larger. On the other hand, the average value of deeds of mortgage is larger

than in 1876-77. The returns do not show the extent of property mortgaged.

The average value of perpetual leases is larger, though the number of such leases was fewer than in the previous year. Thus the value of the land leased out must have been on the whole larger. There is a fall in the average value of other leases, which seems again to point to the adversity of the season rendering it impossible to secure the usual rents. The average value of bonds has declined nearly 60 per cent. owing, no doubt, to the unwillingness of money-lenders to lend in a season of famine except upon the security of real property. Loans raised on the security of jewels are, as a rule, never effected in writing, and are rarely, if ever, registered. The decrease in the value of Miscellaneous documents in Book IV, which is very marked, is due to the absence this year of the Abkári engagements which swelled the registrations under that head in 1875-76. The average value of instruments affecting immoveable property in each district in shown below. In twelve out of the twenty-two districts the value was higher and in the remaining 10 lower than in the preceding year. The increase is most marked in the Nilgiris and in North Arcot and the decrease in Madras. The value shown for Madras fluctuates considerably, being affected by registrations under Section 30 (*b*) of instruments relating to property in the mofussil. The most valuable of these documents during the year was a re-conveyance of property in the Calicut District for Rupees 1,12,551.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Nilgiris	1,460	1,873	Bellary	313	321
Madras	1,554	1,183	Salem	289	297
North Arcot ...	364	547	Tinnevelly	327	285
Madura	359	530	South Arcot ...	277	278
Vizagapatam ...	514	449	Nellore	261	265
Tanjore	387	417	Godavery	260	235
South Canara ...	440	409	Calicut	192	207
Ganjam	355	403	Kistna	280	195
Coimbatore ...	367	385	Cuddapah	188	182
Trichinopoly ...	319	330	Kurnool	166	157
Chingleput	353	324	Tellicherry	137	117

Compulsory and optional registrations.

The following statement shows the total registrations distributed under compulsory and optional :—

Years.	Registrations in			Total Optional Registrations.	Ratio of Optional to Total Registrations.
	Book I.		Book IV.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Optional.		
1875-76	154,430	64,122	18,710	82,832	35
1876-77	162,922	70,930	17,024	87,954	36

Both compulsory and optional registrations continue to advance and have increased during the year by 5·5 and 6 per cent. respectively. The proportion of optional to total registrations is also steadily though slowly increasing. Taking the districts individually, the ratio was higher than in 1875-76 in nine districts, the same in one district, and lower in the remaining twelve.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The various operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt during the past two years are compared in the following statement :—

Operations.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1871-72.
Sealed covers deposited	16	10	12
Do. withdrawn	3	1	7
Do. opened	5	3	6
Do. removed to Courts	2	1	1
Wills presented open to ... { Registrars ...	86	105	73
Wills presented open to ... { Sub-Registrars..	418	412	169
Authorities to adopt presented open to. { Registrars ...	...	...	1
Authorities to adopt presented open to. { Sub-Registrars...	12	9	5

The number of sealed covers deposited has fallen from 16 to 10, and the decrease occurs chiefly in the Madras District. The registration of open wills continues to increase. Of the 520 of this class, ten-thirteenths belong to the nine districts noted below. The increase in the past over the preceding year occurs principally in the districts of Tanjore, Madras, Godavery, and Coimbatore :—

Tanjore	113
Madras	53
North Arcot	46
Godavery	37
Tinnevelly	34
South Arcot	32
Madura	32
Trichinopoly	30
Chingleput	25
	402

The number of authorities to adopt was 9 against 12. Out of the 10 sealed covers containing wills, 4 were deposited by Hindus, 1 by a Mahomedan, 2 by Native Christians, 1 by an East Indian, and 2 by Europeans. The great bulk of the open wills registered was by Hindus, being 486 out of 520. There were also 29 by Mahomedans and 5 by Native Christians.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of instruments registered on payment of the prescribed penalties for delays in presentation and attendance is shown below, and continues to increase with increasing registration. In the year under report there is an increase of more than 12 per cent. under this head.—

Fine.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Under Section 24	310	317
Do. do. 34	457	547

Copies and searches.

The number of copies and searches continues to increase. In 1875-76 it was higher than in any preceding year. In the present year there is a further advance of over 11 per cent. Most of the districts contribute to this increase, Tanjore and Tinnevelly notably so.

Refusals to register.

The following statement shows the operations in connection with refusals to register and appeals to the Registrars and District Courts in comparison with those of the previous year:—

Refusals and results of Appeals and Petitions.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Refusals to register	1,284	1,283
Appeals to Registrars	78	92
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration ...	22	35
Do. refusing to direct registration ...	56	57
Registrations ordered by the District Courts	80	105

While the number of refusals remained the same, the number of appeals was somewhat larger. In 1875-76 the ratio of refusals to registrations was 1 in 185. In the year under report, the proportion has fallen to 1 in 195. Nearly one-fourth of the refusals appertains to the single district of Tanjore. Registration was ordered in 35 out of the 92 cases appealed to the Registrars, and refused in the remaining 57. The registrations ordered by the District Courts were 105 against 80. More than one-fourth of the total number of refusals is due to the executants being minors, idiots or lunatics. Refusals on account of the non-appearance of the executing parties or their representatives, though somewhat less numerous, was large, being 321 against 320 in the preceding year. Denials of execution come next in order, and here Tanjore and Calicut stand at the head of the list. It is satisfactory to note that refusals arising from insufficient description of parcels, from the absence of copies of maps or plans, and from presentation after the prescribed time, and by parties who have no right to present are fewer than in the previous year, and show a better and growing acquaintance with the requirements of the law.

Unclaimed documents.

The number of documents registered and ready for delivery but lying unclaimed at the close of the year in the various Registration offices was 2,741 against 2,883. This result is perhaps not unsatisfactory on the whole when it is considered that the number of registrations in the year was nearly 6 per cent. higher than in the previous year, and that the prevalence

of famine and of epidemic disease has prevented the documents presented being punctually claimed.

The number of instruments impounded was somewhat in excess of that of the previous year, being 1,029 against 990. It ranges from 5 in Ganjam to 133 in Tanjore. Out of the total number of instruments impounded and pending from last year, 204 or about one-seventh were returned as correctly stamped, and 748 or more than one-half were declared to have been insufficiently stamped. **Documents impounded.**

Out of the 17 prosecutions instituted by the department in 1875-76, 4 were pending at the close of the year. This year there were 23 public prosecutions and 2 by private persons. Out of the 29 cases, convictions were obtained in 21 and against 47 persons, while 7 cases broke down in which 18 persons were either discharged or acquitted. In 10 out of the 22 districts there were no offences against the Act. The remaining 12 districts are those in which such offences are generally committed. The prosecutions were as usual mostly for false personations and making false statements before the Registering Officers, but in most cases the personations were by near relatives of the executant and without any fraudulent intent. **Prosecutions.**

The most pressing want of the department is suitable office accommodation for the increasing number of Special Registering Officers. There are upwards of 90 of these officers at present, and some few only of them have suitable offices provided. The valuable records of title, too, which are increasing every year, have as yet had no suitable provision made for their safe custody, though the law expressly requires that such provision shall be made. A scheme for constituting each Registrar's office the Central office of record for the district and for periodically transferring the more important records to such Central offices has been under consideration, but the Government being unable to sanction the necessary outlay for the special provision necessary for the purpose, the requirements of Section 16 in that respect can only be gradually fulfilled. **Buildings.**

The following statement gives the financial results of the year's administration as compared with the two previous years :— **Financial results.**

Statement.

Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Collections.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ordinary registration fees	2,80,986 12 0	3,13,363 2 0	3,21,482 0 0
Fees on sealed covers deposited, withdrawn, and opened	18 0 0	48 0 0	28 0 0
Do. authentication of general and special powers of attorney	1,718 8 0	1,823 0 0	1,909 0 0
Do. Commissions issued	1,170 0 0	1,155 0 0	1,395 0 0
Do. attendances in person	32,935 0 0	35,110 0 0	35,775 0 0
Extra fees for registration by Registrars	3,125 0 0	3,675 0 0	3,655 0 0
Copying fees	6,431 2 8	7,440 0 0	8,076 13 6
Fees on searches	8,131 4 0	8,837 12 0	10,094 8 0
Do. translations filed	38 0 0	75 0 0	77 0 0
Do. memoranda of decrees under Section 41 (Act XX of 1866.)	...	...	...
Do. memoranda of decrees under Section 42 (Act XX of 1866.)	1,300 10 0	59 0 0	18 0 0
Do. delays under Section 24	1,409 15 0	1,763 15 0	1,527 15 0
Do. do. Section 34	1,792 2 0	1,803 12 0	2,427 15 0
Do. on unclaimed documents	3,948 0 0	3,195 0 0	3,169 0 0
Sales of books and packing cases	46 12 1	435 3 10	657 7 8
Miscellaneous	230 13 4	491 11 11	82 1 8
Total	3,43,281 15 1	3,79,275 8 9	3,90,374 12 10
Add amount of fees and fines collected on documents not yet admitted to registration	6,769 4 0	6,899 0 0	6,566 8 0
Total	3,50,051 3 1	3,86,174 8 9	3,96,941 4 10
Deduct amount of fees and fines collected on documents of which registration was completed during the year	3,652 14 0	4,808 8 0	4,747 11 0
Balance showing the actual collections of the year	3,46,398 5 1	3,81,366 0 9	3,92,193 9 10
Total Remittances to the Treasury	3,71,788 12 0	3,80,234 1 1	3,92,205 15 9

Expenditure.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Inspector-General, Registrars, and Special Sub-Registrars	51,821 3 10	76,929 9 11	94,606 4 3
Commission paid to Special Registrars and to all Sub-Registrars	1,61,006 6 1	80,692 2 9	69,567 15 3
Commission paid to establishments of Special Registrars and of all Sub-Registrars	...	77,853 15 3	87,466 4 3
Establishments of Inspector-General and of Registrars	16,440 7 1	17,144 15 4	17,792 13 0
Contingent expenditure of Inspector-General and of Registrar of Madras	168 2 4	207 7 0	268 15 11
Contingent and Stationery allowance of Mofussil Registrars	285 9 5	633 0 0	592 3 9
Furniture	3,859 0 1	3,203 1 8	2,626 8 3
Postage paid in cash or by service labels	2,151 10 0	2,216 10 6	2,246 5 0
Travelling bills of Inspector-General and of Registrars and of their establishments	2,814 5 5	2,173 11 9	1,850 0 6
Binding of Registers and Indexes	2,208 9 2	1,514 2 6	1,564 0 7
Carriage of Registers, Indexes and Almirahs	2,195 9 9	1,898 4 7	1,367 6 11
Refunds	1,715 5 10	2,497 6 3	2,445 12 0
House-rent for the offices of Inspector-General, Registrars of Madras and Ganjam, and Sub-Registrars of Shermadevi, Trivellore, Kuttiadi and Payyoli	1,388 0 0	1,498 14 11	1,616 9 0
Miscellaneous	142 11 0	246 6 8	430 2 7
Total Cash Expenditure	2,46,197 1 0	2,68,739 13 1	2,84,440 12 3
Not paid for in Cash.			
Estimated value of paper for Registers and Indexes	9,958 3 3	10,397 7 2	12,405 9 7
Do. Morell's registration ink	438 5 4	365 0 0	375 4 0
Do. stationery and packing materials	141 8 11	113 1 0	153 13 7
Do. seals, stamps, and weighing machines made up at D.P.W. Workshop, and of cloth supplied for Peons' belts by the Clothing Department	207 6 3	37 10 3	87 14 3
Do. printing and binding done at Government Press	3,216 12 0	3,155 11 0	4,181 3 0
Amount debited for freight and value of Chubb's locks	...	244 12 11	...
Do. buildings for Registration Offices	1,415 0 0	...	9,859 2 5
Total Expenditure	2,61,574 4 9	2,83,053 7 10	3,11,503 11 1
Surplus on the year	1,10,214 7 3	97,180 9 3	80,502 4 8
Total	3,71,788 12 0	3,80,234 1 1	3,92,005 15 9

It will be seen that the receipts under the head of Ordinary Registration Fees are upwards of Rupees 8,000 in excess of those of the previous year. With some few and slight exceptions, the other items also show an increase. The collections on the whole are above those of 1875-76 by Rupees 10,827, or nearly 3 per cent.

On the other side of the account it is observed that the cash expenditure of the year has exceeded that of its predecessor by Rupees 15,700-15-2, or 5·8 per cent. This is due—(1), to the deputation allowances; (2), to the larger commission paid on the larger collections of the year; (3), to the increased rate of commission paid to the office establishment of Special Sub-Registrars under the scheme introduced last year; (4), to the fact that this scheme which came into force in July 1875-76 was in operation during only eight months of that year, whereas it has been in full operation this year; (5), to the annual increments which have accrued to the salaries of office clerks paid on a progressive scale; and (6), to the increased house-rent paid for newly established offices in the absence of public buildings for their accommodation.

The aggregate expenditure on the whole amounts to Rupees 3,11,503-11-1 against Rupees 2,83,053-7-10 in the previous year, which leaves a surplus of Rupees 80,502-4-8 at the credit of the department. The above expenditure is 79·4 per cent. on the receipts against 74·2 in 1875-76, and may be thus distributed :—

	Per Cent., 1875-76.	Per Cent., 1876-77.
Cost of Inspector-General's Office, including establishment	6·7	6·7
Cost of Registrars and their establishments	17·9	17·6
Cost of Sub-Registrars and their establishments	45·9	48·2
Cost of paper, printing, &c., not paid for in cash	3·7	79·4
	74·2	79·4

Receipts and Expenditure of each District.

Madras cost more than it earned, but all the other districts have left a margin of receipts over the expenditure. The districts which chiefly contribute to the surplus are, as usual, Calicut, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Madura, South Canara, Godavery, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Average Registration Fee.

The average registration fee is Rupee 1-4-5 against Rupee 1-5-1 in the preceding year.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Number of Companies.

The number of companies registered during the year under review is fifteen against twelve registered during 1875-76. Of the fifteen companies registered, thirteen are limited by shares, and the remaining two unlimited. Eight of them are Mutual Loan Societies, two are Provident Societies for defraying funeral expenses, and the remaining five are Commercial Companies, one being a Tobacco and Cigar Company, two Companies for pressing Cotton, one a Spinning and Weaving Company, and one a Timber Trading Company. The Adoni Press Company (Limited), and the Tadputri and Proodatore Cotton Press Company (Limited), the registered offices of both of which are at Bellary, are being wound up.

Mutual Loan and Provident Societies.

Of the Mutual Loan Societies, seven have been set on foot by Hindus, and one mainly by Europeans. The last mentioned and three of the Hindu Societies are open to all classes. From one of the remaining Hindu Societies only Pariahs are excluded; another is open to Hindus, Mahomedans, and Native Christians, and two are open only to Hindus. The Provident Societies have been set on foot mainly by East Indians, and are open to Europeans, East Indians, and Native Christians. These have their liability unlimited; the Timber Trading Company has its liability limited by guarantee; and all the other companies have their liability limited to the amount unpaid on their shares.

When established.

There has been an increase of Mutual Loan Societies in the Mofussil. The first Mutual Loan Society out of the Town of Madras was registered at the end of 1874-75, and was formed at Sydapet. In the following year one was formed at Coimbatore. During last year six have been formed out of Madras, viz., two at the Mount, one at Sydapet, one at Salem, one at Bellary, and one at Coonoor.

The Town of Madras is the station of the registered offices of the remaining two Mutual Loan Companies, of the Provident Societies, and of all the Commercial Companies, excepting the Adoni Cotton Press Company (Limited), and the Tadputri and Proodatore Press Company (Limited).

Capital.

Two of the fifteen companies registered during the past year have no fixed capital, but have their liability unlimited. The total capital of the remaining thirteen companies amounts to Rupees 16,73,290. Deducting from this amount the capital of the two companies which are being wound up, viz., Rupees 1,25,000, the balance Rupees 15,48,290 *plus* Rupees 10,500, the sum which was added last year to the capital of the Wynaad Prospecting Company, gives a total of Rupees 15,58,790, which represents the registered capital of the working companies during the past year. This sum being the capital of eleven companies of 1876-77 is less than half the capital registered in the preceding year for an equal number of companies of that

year. During the past year nine of the sixty-five companies working at the end of the year 1875-76 ceased operations.

The companies working at the end of 1876-77 were sixty-nine in number, with a total capital of Rupees 148,66,154, against sixty-five working at the end of the preceding year, with a total capital of Rupees 15,77,364. Number of Companies.

The fees realized by the Registrar during the past year amount to Rupees 2,786-10-0. This amount, compared with the preceding year's collections, shows a decrease of Rupees 898-6-0. Registrar's fees.

MILITARY.

An account of the constitution of the Madras Army and of its several departments will be found in the preface to this chapter in last year's report. The only variations which occurred are under Medical, and are as follows:— General.

	British Medical Service.		Indian Medical Department.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Surgeon-General	1	1	1	1
Deputy Surgeons-General ...	4	3	6	6
Surgeons-Major	26	40	82	78
Surgeons	49	26	92	93
Total ...	80	70	181	178

The following tables show the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1876 and 1877. Strength of the Army.

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
			European.		
1st April 1876 ...	2,695	855	7,813	29	11,392
1st April 1877 ...	2,799	929	7,840	29	11,597
			Native.		
1st April 1876 ...	414	1,046	27,929	1,312	30,701
1st April 1877 ...	412	1,353	27,993	1,305	31,063

Relief of Troops. The reliefs in 1876-77 were as follows :—Three Field and two Garrison Batteries of Artillery, two Regiments of British Cavalry, three companies of Sappers and Miners, and four Regiments and the Head Quarters and Wings of two Regiments of Native Infantry. Of the above, two Regiments of British Cavalry moved in relief between England and India, the 33rd Regiment N. I., with its families, was conveyed by sea in two divisions from Calcutta to Madras *en route* from Dorunda, one Wing of the 37th Regiment N. I., with families, by sea from Madras to Tuticorin *en route* to Palamcottah, and the 24th Regiment from Tuticorin to Madras *en route* to Rangoon. In the movements between Madras and Rangoon, the voyages commenced on the 14th March 1877 and terminated on the 26th April 1877. The reliefs in Burmah were carried out, as usual, by river steamer to and from Thayetmyo, and by country boats to and from Tonghoo.

Additional movements. The following additional movements took place temporarily to and from the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi :—One Regiment of Madras Cavalry from Saugor, two Regiments of Madras Native Infantry from Nagode, Banda and Nowgong, and one Troop of His Grace the Governor's Body Guard from Madras.

Escort to the Yunan Mission. The following troops moved from Thayetmyo as an Escort to the Yunan Mission to the Chinese frontier under the command of Colonel Jebb, 67th Foot :—Seven Officers and 200 men of British Infantry, and one European Officer and 106 men of Native Infantry.

Movements to Bustar. The following troops were moved on account of disturbances in Bustar :—One wing, 7th Regiment N. I., three Companies, 41st Regiment N. I., and a detachment, 8th Regiment N. I.

Movements on account of the Famine. The following troops were moved on account of the Famine to relieve the Police of guards, &c., and for duty on relief works. :—One wing, 38th Regiment N. I., from Trichinopoly to Madras, one wing of Native Infantry from Bellary to Kurnool, three Companies of Sappers and Miners, one wing, 41st Regiment N. I., and one Company, 7th Regiment N. I.

Withdrawal from Saugor Force. One Regiment of Madras Native Infantry was withdrawn from the Saugor Force.

Arms. The European Infantry Veteran Company and nine Regiments of Native Infantry were armed with Snider Rifles during the year, thereby making a total of twenty-two regiments so armed.

Retirements. Thirty-three Field Officers of the Staff Corps and local army retired during the year.

Retired with annuity	21
Retired with capitalized value of colonel's allowances	12

Pay to Lance ranks of British Regiments in India was authorized; also the pay and allowances of the Native Army were increased, half mountings were granted and kit money was sanctioned for recruits. **Charges.—Pay and Allowances.**

The appointment of Hospital Serjeant at Trichinopoly was abolished. **Appointments.**

The Brigade of Malabar and Canara was altered from 2nd to 1st-class, and that of Northern District from 1st to 2nd-class. **Brigades.**

The establishment of the Order of British India was increased in the Madras Army: the First-class (Sirdar Bahadoors) from 34 to 53 and the 2nd class (Bahadoors) from 33 to 53. **Order, B. I.**

Bands were sanctioned for all Regiments of Native Infantry. **Bands.**

The following table shows the numbers and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army for the Cavalry, Infantry, and Sappers for 1876-77. **Recruits.**

——	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	15	127	17
Mussulmans	236	600	5
Brahmins and Rajpoots ...	29	113	1
Mahrattas	44	22	...
Telingas or Gentoos ...	...	767	12
Tamil	...	165	5
Other Castes	...	106	33
Total Enlistments ...	324	1,900	73

The health of the British Troops in the Madras Command during the official year 1876-77 was satisfactory. Cholera, enteric fever, and sun-stroke were however more prevalent than in previous year. Although several cases of cholera occurred the disease did not assume an epidemic form. The death-rate from all causes, 16·47 per mille of strength, shows a slight increase (2·50) as compared with the previous year. Cholera caused 72 admissions and 48 deaths among men, women and children. Wellington contributed 16 cases and 6 deaths. The disease was imported in April by a party proceeding to the depôt composed chiefly of young recruits just arrived in India who contracted it *en route*. The disease was, with 2 exceptions, entirely confined to them. Cholera prevailed extensively among **Health of the British Troops.**

the native community throughout the Presidency and caused a very large mortality. Of small-pox there were 15 cases against 3 last year, *viz.*, 4 in men, 6 in women and 5 in children, but all recovered. The disease was very prevalent among the native population. Six men were attacked by Dengue in November and December. The disease was confined to the troops at Thayetmyo. All however recovered. Admissions from malarial fevers or ague and remittent fever were less than in the previous year by 181. In 1875-76 there were 797 admissions and 2 deaths, and in 1876-77 616 admissions and 2 deaths. Both deaths were due to remittent fever. The results at Kamptee were very satisfactory. In 1875-76 that station furnished nearly half the total number of cases of ague in the command, but in 1876-77 it contributed less than a seventh. At Secunderabad admissions from malarious disease have increased; the chief numbers being contributed by the 44th Regiment. The disease was attributable to previous malarial taint contracted at Kamptee. Fifty-three cases and 20 deaths were due to enteric fever, showing an increase of 28 cases and 12 deaths as compared with the previous year. Secunderabad contributed the bulk of the cases, *viz.*, 40. Wellington furnished 5 cases with 3 deaths against in the previous year a solitary case which recovered. As in 1875-76 so in 1876-77, Madras enjoyed a complete immunity. Of diseases of the digestive system, dysentery and hepatic affections caused 47 deaths, showing an increase of 4 as compared with the previous year, but the strength being greater this year than last, the ratios of deaths from these diseases per mille of strength are almost identical. There was a marked improvement at Secunderabad, where with an increased strength there were only 9 deaths from these diseases combined against 14 last year, whilst deaths from hepatitis and hepatic abscess were reduced exactly one-half. The proportion of deaths to admissions from dysentery in 1876-77 was 2·45 per cent. against 1·59 per cent. in the previous year. Sun-stroke caused 41 admissions and 19 deaths. Of these 19 admissions and 8 deaths occurred in 33rd Regiment, Kamptee. Six occurred in May with 4 deaths, and 13 in June, three of which proved fatal. In addition to these, one case died out of hospital before admission. Old soldiers suffered more than young ones and the affection was most prevalent in those of intemperate habits. With regard to sickness, mortality and invaliding, the prevalence of cholera, enteric fever and sun-stroke render the statistics of the past year less favorable than they otherwise would have been. Considering the great prevalence of cholera among the native community, the troops have enjoyed a satisfactory exemption from that disease. The average strength of the whole European Force was slightly greater than in the previous year, but the rate of average daily sick per mille of strength was nearly identical. The admission rate from all causes per mille of strength was greater by 16·46; and that of deaths by 2·50, while that of invaliding was less by 4·54. The following table gives particulars for the whole Madras Army (European) :—

Circles.		Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength. Average Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Presidency.	1875-76 ...	2,076	128	2,322	29	...	61·65	1118·50	13·97	...
	1876-77 ...	2,200	128	2,500	34	...	58·18	1136·36	15·45	...
	Increase ...	124	...	178	5	...	...	17·86	1·48	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	3·47	...	...	...
Mysore ...	1875-76 ...	2,429	121	2,276	23	...	49·81	937·01	9·47	...
	1876-77 ...	2,611	105	1,975	28	...	40·21	756·41	10·72	...
	Increase ...	182	...	...	5	...	...	...	1·25	...
	Decrease...	...	16	301	...	...	9·60	180·60	...	...
Hyderabad	1875-76 ...	3,270	178	4,289	48	...	54·53	1311·62	14·68	...
	1876-77 ...	3,298	169	3,919	61	...	51·24	1188·29	18·49	...
	Increase ...	28	...	...	13	...	..	...	3·81	...
	Decrease...	...	9	370	...	...	9·19	123·33	...	...
Burmah ...	1875-76 ...	2,095	96	2,103	24	...	45·82	1003·82	11·45	...
	1876-77 ...	1,954	96	2,152	25	...	49·13	1101·33	12·79	...
	Increase ...	...	...	49	1	...	3·31	97·51	1·34	...
	Decrease...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depôts ...	1875-76 ...	691	67	358	20	...	96·96	1241·68	28·94	...
	1876-77 ...	724	97	1,553	24	..	133·98	2145·03	33·15	...
	Increase ...	33	30	695	4	...	37·02	903·35	4·21	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the March.	1875-76 ...	250	6	76	7	...	24·00	304·00	28·00	...
	1876-77 ...	141	10	134	8	...	70·92	950·35	56·74	...
	Increase ...	...	4	58	1	...	46·92	646·35	28·74	...
	Decrease...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1875-76 ...	10,811	596	11,924	151	522	55·13	1102·95	13·97	48·28
	1876-77 ...	10,928	605	12,233	180	478	55·36	1119·41	16·47	43·74
	Increase ...	117	9	309	29	...	0·23	16·46	2·50	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	4·54

Health of the Native Troops.

The report of 1875-76 showed how the scanty rainfall and high temperature had acted injuriously on the state of the health of native troops, and it showed also how the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and fever had added largely to the mortality, the percentage of deaths to strength having risen from ·66 of the preceding year to 1·11 of the year under review. The results of the official year show an increase in the death-rate to strength of ·12, the ratio being 1·23 per cent. 301 casualties took place in 1875-76 and 340 in 1876-77. The percentage of treated to strength in 1876-77 was 72·45 against 77·85 in 1875-76. The percentage of deaths to treated in the year under consideration is returned as 1·70.

Years.	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
1874-75 ...	25,808	20,530	171	785	79·54	·66
1875-76 ...	27,011	21,030	301	860	77·85	1·11
1876-77 ...	27,572	19,976	340	776	72·45	1·23

The following table exhibits the details of sickness and mortality in each of the circles of medical superintendence. The highest percentages of deaths to strength are found in the Presidency and Mysore Divisions and in the Ceded Districts, the lowest in the Southern Districts, in the British Burmah Division and in the Nagpore Force :—

Divisions.	Natives.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division ...	3,675	2,409	71	119	65·55	1·93	2·94
Northern Districts ...	2,752	2,462	38	108	89·46	1·38	1·54
Southern do. ...	5,511	3,280	40	120	59·51	·72	1·21
Mysore Division ...	3,266	1,918	53	64	58·72	1·62	2·76
Ceded Districts ...	1,584	1,143	25	42	72·15	1·57	2·18
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,408	2,745	46	88	80·54	1·34	1·67
Nagpore Force ...	3,030	2,879	30	88	95·01	·99	1·04
British Burmah Division.	4,346	3,140	37	147	72·25	·85	1·17
Total ...	27,572	19,976	340	776	72·45	1·23	1·70

Lock Hospitals.

Nine Military Lock Hospitals were in operation during the year in which 1,605 women were treated, of whom ten died, the percentage of deaths to treated being ·62. The highest numbers of admissions are observed at Bangalore, Bellary and Secunderabad. The type of syphilitic disease among prostitutes is mild ; registration is still defective and clandestine prostitution prevalent. Syphilis, both primary and secondary, is diminishing among the European troops as well as amongst registered women. The Lock Hospitals are effecting good in proportion to the energy with which registration is carried on, and clandestine prostitution is detected. The number of registered women is diminishing.

1872-73	2,692	1875-76	2,396
1873-74	2,821	1876-77	*1,605
1874-75	2,579		

* Statistics of Civil Hospitals are not included.

Medical Store Depot, Madras.

During the official year 364 annual indents were complied with, 926 extra indents, 238 due lists, and 477 simple receipts were received and their demands supplied. The number of requisitions aggregated less during the year under review than during the preceding year. The clerical work of the office has considerably increased. The number of communications received and issued amounted to 3,311 and 3,713 respectively, exclusive of indents, tonnage statements, boat indents and minor papers. There has been some difficulty in meeting demands in consequence of the deficiency, and in some cases of the entire exhaustion of stock. This and other matters were made the subject of report by a Special Committee.

Ditto, Rangoon.

During the year under review 134 indents were complied with. The requirements of the Civil Institutions are on the increase, and additional Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries are projected; other demands, such as those from the Forest, Public Works, Railway, and Marine Departments are also increasing.

Military Account Department.

The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1877 amounted to Rupees 17,753, the annual expenditure being approximately Rupees 2,36,29,172. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 1,23,557. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1877 amounted to Rupees 12,307, the expenditure being approximately Rupees 48,33,233. The Budget estimate for the year 1876-77, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to Rupees 2,79,04,680. The revised estimate of 1876-77 amounted to Rupees 2,84,52,878. The actual expenditure of 1875-76 was Rupees 2,73,69,931.

Ordnance Department.

Numerous changes, permanent and temporary, took place among the Officers of the Ordnance Departments during the past year owing to the death in England of the late Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Colonel A. Stewart, Royal Artillery; the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Childers, Superintendent, Gun-powder Factory, and the appointment of Colonel Napier-Campbell as President of the Special Committee on Ordnance now sitting at Calcutta. During the year orders were received from the Government of India for the abolition and reduction of the undermentioned establishments in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Ordnance Commission.

Trichinopoly Depôt.
Cannanore „ } To be abolished.
Thayetmyo „

Bangalore Magazine to be reduced to 1st-class Depôt.
Rangoon to be reduced to a 2nd-class Arsenal.
Tonghoo Depôt to be reduced to a 2nd-class Depôt.

The appointment of a Warrant Officer as Manager of the Grand Arsenal Office was sanctioned, and the change is anticipated to produce beneficial results. One European Armourer, four

Ordnance Artificers, and fifteen Sepoys have been instructed and passed as armourers in the mechanism of Snider and Enfield rifles. Complete sets of saddlery have been issued to Her Majesty's 14th Hussars and 12th Lancers. A Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, F Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, and two Batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent received complete sets of harness and saddlery, and the D Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery also received a large proportion of a new set of harness and saddlery. Large quantities of line gear articles have been made up in the miscellaneous workshops. Martini-Henry and Snider rifles in considerable numbers were received from England and issued, the former to European Infantry Regiments, and the latter to Native Infantry Regiments. A large quantity of intrenching tools urgently demanded were issued for famine relief works.

Gun-powder Factory.

The mills at the Gun-powder Factory worked during the year 276 days, and the out-turn of powder was as follows :—

	lbs.
Total of present year	460,581
Deduct unfinished remains of previous year ...	41,094
Total Out-turn ...	419,487

The only stoppage of work during the year was 2¼ days, occasioned by the fracture of two lugs of two mill cones. The only additional apparatus received during the year was a machine for cutting up pebble powder; but it has not yet been brought into use.

Gun Carriage Factory.

The following machinery was received in the Gun Carriage Factory during the year :—

Machine for tonguing spokes—from England.
Machine bolt and nut screwing—from Department Public Work Stores.
Lithographic Press—from England.

The following is a list of the carriages, &c., made up :—

7 Carriages, garrison, for 64 Pdr. R. M. L. Guns.
7 Platforms, traversing, for 64 Pdr. R. M. L. Guns.
1 Carriage, 10" Howitzer.
2 Carriages, Wrought Iron, with limbers and boxes for 9 Pdr. R. M. L. Guns, Mark II.
2 Wagons.
1 Carriage, travelling, 8" Mortar.
19 Gun or Howitzer Platforms.
21 Mortar Platforms.
30 Platform Carts.
4 Water Carts.
2 Hand Carts.
1 Sling Cart.
1 Gyn.
1 Powder Van.

About 23,174 cubic feet of timber was received during the year, valued at Rupees 48,084.

Ordnance Depot, Saint Thomas' Mount.

The Depôt includes the Percussion Cap Factory, Laboratory Establishment, and Proof Department. Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers on first appointment to the department join the Depôt at the Mount and go through a course of instruction in the manufacture of fuzes, tubes, caps, &c., and those of them who previous to appointment to the department belonged to the Horse Artillery or Field Batteries undergo a course of instruction in mounting and dismounting heavy ordnance under the orders of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Centre District. The manufacture of percussion caps ceased during the year, but considerable numbers of caps, cartridges for M. L. Arms, time fuzes for smooth bore and M. L. ordnance portfires, &c., were made up. The number of proofs of gun-powder at St. Thomas' Mount carried on during the year was as follows:—

	No.
From the 9 Pdr. R. M. L. Gun	59
From the 8″ Proof Gun	21
Total ...	80

Commissariat Department supplies.

Beef and mutton supplies were made at all stations on contract, except for hospitals at Thyetmyo and Tonghoo, where sheep are fed and slaughtered under departmental arrangements. The contracts have worked fairly. In regard to sheep breeding at Tonghoo, the small flocks of sheep which have been entrusted to the Missionaries are reported to be healthy, but the experiment has been conducted on too small a scale to test efficiently whether sheep would thrive on the Karen hills or not. Bread was supplied at all stations by contract, except at Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad where there are Government Bakeries and Steam-Mills. The saving from the Government establishment over market-rates amounted to Rupees 1,00,160-3-8.

—Vegetables.

Gardening operations at Thyetmyo and Tonghoo were successful, furnishing a variety of vegetables for the soldiers' rations. Attempts at potato-growing at Thyetmyo were not sufficiently encouraging to admit of the experiment being repeated, but the fact that potatoes can be cultivated on the Karen hills near Tonghoo appears to have been fully established.

—Tea.

Indian tea was purchased at a more favorable rate than China tea. The quantity remaining on the 1st April 1876 was lbs. 84,777. The consumption for 1876-77 was lbs. 130,929. The wastage was lbs. 1,140, equal to ·87 per cent. The average consumption per man was lbs. 12½ against lbs. 13⅔ in 1875-76. The quantity of tea purchased was lbs. 175,348. Provisions for natives were supplied in Burmah only and by contract.

Transport.

The following animals were received by purchase or from other sources as shown below:—

79 Camels by purchase at Kamptee.
31 Camels by purchase at Secunderabad.
264 Young Bullocks from the Amrut Mahal.

The allotment of elephants for this Presidency is 140, and for Burmah 128. The casualties during the year were 18 in India and 10 in Burmah, or at the rate 15·28 and 8·27 per cent. respectively. Twenty-one were purchased during the year and there are only 2 wanting to complete the regulation number. There are 35 camels wanting to complete the full establishment of 977, but as this allotment is to be gradually decreased, no purchases to make up deficiencies will be necessary for some time to come. There were 77 casualties and 20 condemnations, equal to 10·5 per cent. The allotment of bullocks was 1,605, and the number is complete. 528 bullocks have been sanctioned for the 2nd line of wagons of Batteries of Royal Artillery. These will be supplied from Hoonsoor and from surplus sick cart bullocks. There were 92 casualties and 118 condemnations, equal to 10·52 per cent. The allotment of mules is 515, one is still wanting. There were 14 casualties and 1 condemnation, equal to 2·86 per cent. These animals have been found as useful and serviceable as heretofore. Owing to the great drought in the Mysore country, the percentage of deaths in the breeding establishment of cows has increased, and that of births decreased considerably, as below specified :—

——	1875-76.	1876-77.
Deaths	5·92	17·05
Births	58·04	26·44

Although there have been several outbreaks of murrain, the disease has been more easily controlled than in former days. 388 head of cattle were sold, which realized Rupees 11,112-8-0, and the number of the cattle on 31st March 1877 was 10,029, whereas that on 31st March 1876 was 11,375. The number of young bullocks transferred to the Public Cattle Department, Bombay Presidency, &c., was 353, whilst 1,521 head of cattle remained in the Training Depôt on the 31st March 1877.

Pension and Family Payment Department.

On the 31st March 1877, there were 31,357 Military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the Registers of the Office, costing the State Rupees 21,06,444, and showing a decrease in number during the year under review of 579 and a decrease in cost of Rupees 40,482. The number of family certificates granted by troops on foreign service and at frontier stations during the year was 43,440, and the amount paid on them was Rupees 3,34,886, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year of 611 certificates and Rupees 42,410 in money. The Superintendent, under the operation of G.O., No. 5,709, dated 8th November 1876, and No. 778, dated 10th February 1877, made tours of inspection to St. Thomas' Mount, Vellore, and Chittoor in the months of February and March, mustering and identifying the pensioners. The books and records of the officers in charge were examined and irregularities corrected. Certain reductions were made in the office establishment of the

Superintendent on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by Government whereby an annual saving of Rupees 1,248 was effected.

Clothing Department.

The value of stock on the 1st April 1876 was Rs. 6,68,403-15-5 and the receipts during the year were Rupees 5,09,252-5-5. The expenditure was Rupees 5,12,533-9-3, and the balance at the end of the year was Rupees 6,65,122-11-7. The value of stores indented for on England was Rupees 5,44,342-12-1. The cost of establishment was Rupees 80,251-12-5. The number of garments made up was 75,709. The contract system has been found to work satisfactorily.

Remount Depot.

	Horses.	
There remained at the Remount Depôt at Oossoor on the 1st April 1876 (exclusive of 8 horses attached to the farm)	452	
Purchased during the year	818	
Total ...		1,270
Issued to the service between 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877	590	
Sold during the year	2	
Died during the year	11	
Total ...		603
Remaining at depôt, 1st April 1877		667

Eight hundred and eighteen horses were selected from about 1,472, and consisted of—

		RS.	A.	P.
504	Australians, at an average of ...	536	3	4
15	Arabs	546	10	8
25	Persians	514	0	0
274	Northerns	489	3	8
818				

and cost on an average Rupees 519-15-10 each.

The average price paid for each horse during the last five years was—

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1872-73	517	10	11
In 1873-74	537	2	0
In 1874-75	546	9	6
In 1875-76	532	9	1
In 1876-77	519	15	10

The cost of keep during the year has averaged Rupees 14-13-3 per mensem for each horse, *i.e.*—

	RS.	A.	P.
Expense of feeding	9	11	8
For attendants, line articles, and other contingencies	5	1	7
Total ...	14	13	3

The above is the actual cost of each horse at the depôt irrespective of the permanent establishment.

Australian and other horses.

The Australian horses brought to the Madras market this year were of a better class and generally showed more breeding than heretofore; but still a great many had to be rejected for want of quality.

Only a few Persian horses were brought to the depôt owing to the demand in Bombay for the Government of India. The 274 Northern horses selected from among about 440 horses are of good quality for this class of animal.

—Committees.

Two committees were held during the year, one in September 1876 and the other in January 1877, for the examination of 412 and 187 horses respectively, which were classified as under :—

Classes.	Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery.		Dragoons.		Body Guard.		Light Cavalry.		Total.
	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	
Australian ...	37	101	16	216	29	98	...	...	...	3	500
Arabs	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	5	2	11
Persians	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	5	4	13
Northerns	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	14	3	46	75
Total ...	37	102	16	216	33	111	...	16	13	55	599

Two hundred and forty-three horses were castrated during the year without a single casualty. There were eleven deaths from other causes, or less than one per cent. of the number of horses at the depôt throughout the year. The health of the horses at the depôt may therefore be regarded as having been exceedingly good. The Riding School establishment is complete and in good order. All horses at the depôt are exercised in turn either under saddle or in harness. The stabling and other buildings generally, with the exception of the 40 horse-stable, are in good order. The financial results of the farm attached to the depôt show a loss to Government of about Rupees 1,605. This arose from the total failure of both monsoons during the year; but, considering the state of the country all round, it is not so great as might have been anticipated. No stock of hay could be laid in to meet the requirements of another bad season, and for the last two months

the horses have been chiefly dependent on the large crops realized in 1874-75, which had fortunately been kept in reserve to meet any such contingency.

MARINE.

Departmental.

A short notice of the administrative functions of the department will be found in the Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76.

Registration of ships.

Three hundred and nine ships were registered under Act X of 1841 against 228 in 1875-76, the tonnage being 23,475 and 16,378 respectively. The fees rose from Rupees 2,421 to Rupees 3,048. The largest number of ships registered was in Malabar, *viz.*, 93. The district next in order was the Godavery with 69 vessels. Ship-building has been carried on briskly at Coringa, nine vessels having been built, consisting of two barques, two brigs, two schooners, and three native craft. The changes of masters endorsed on registers of vessels was 426 against 570 in 1875-76. The amount of registration fees fell from Rupees 1,140 to Rupees 852.

Government vessels.

The Madras Government owned four sea-going steamers and two schooners, the steamers aggregating 160 horse-power. Also ten river-going steamers aggregating 241 horse-power, and one steam dredge. Two of the river steamers belong to the Marine Department and are stationed at Cocanada, the rest to the Department Public Works for use on the Godavery. Particulars will be found in the Appendix.

General Port Fund.

A statement in the Appendix shows the condition of the General Port Fund at the end of the official year, with a balance at credit of Rupees 3,13,429. The year opened with a credit balance of Rupees 1,85,862. The receipts for the year were Rupees 3,19,260, the disbursements Rupees 1,91,692 against Rupees 2,38,389 and Rupees 1,52,289 respectively in the preceding year. Cochin has discharged a debit of Rupees 15,207 and has now a credit of Rupees 6,093. The condition of Ganjam remains unchanged. The debt of Cocanada has increased by about Rupees 7,000 during the year, making a total deficit of Rupees 22,264. Calicut and Beypore have reduced their debits by Rupees 13,047, and have now Rupees 29,461 against them; and Madras has at credit Rupees 41,234. Negapatam has worked off a debit of Rupees 3,812, and has now a credit of Rupees 3,786. Tuticorin has added Rupees 20,727 to its credit, and now shows a balance of Rupees 88,441 in its favor.

Foreign trade.—Sailing vessels.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at all ports in this Presidency from and to ports beyond its limits with cargoes and in ballast for the seven years ending 1876-77 are shown below.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1870-71	6,874	956,492
1871-72	7,224	1,056,621
1872-73	7,135	1,071,552
1873-74	7,622	1,118,699
1874-75	7,396	1,218,402
1875-76	6,866	1,208,745
1876-77	7,244	1,248,965

The tonnage has steadily increased. The figures show also that vessels of larger size are now being employed in the trade.

—Steamers. The number of steamers for the last seven years has been as follows :—

Years.	Steamers.	Tons.
1870-71	145	171,144
1871-72	168	193,737
1872-73	213	263,268
1873-74	204	270,024
1874-75	207	300,755
1875-76	260	355,066
1876-77	288	369,550

The increase in the number of steamers has been rapid.

District share in shipping movements. —Foreign. The share of each district in the movements of shipping from and to foreign countries during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 was as follows :—

Districts.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Madras	434	407,486	361	392,357
Ganjam	59	47,765	60	47,260
Vizagapatam	76	51,063	58	44,276
Godavery	120	64,319	115	63,514
Kistna	29	13,395	51	13,181
Nellore	1	167	6	754
South Arcot	366	37,444	203	21,787
Tanjore	2,420	219,813	2,125	190,643
Madura	2,076	222,235	2,575	257,082
Tinnevelly	1,105	91,887	1,398	131,091
South Canara	32	6,198	31	6,825
Malabar	148	46,973	261	80,193
Total {Entered ...	3,495	582,225	3,565	583,474
Total {Cleared ...	3,371	626,520	3,680	665,489

Tanjore and Madura show the largest number of vessels entered and cleared, but they consist almost wholly of native craft and

dhonies plying to and from Ceylon. As regards steam navigation, Fort St. George stands first and then follow Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly. The total shipping for Madras, however, shows a large decrease, fewer vessels having been employed in foreign trade during the year under review.

The nationalities of the shipping engaged in the trade with foreign countries are shown in the subjoined statement :— —Nationalities of ships engaged.

—	1875-76.				1876-77.			
	Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	338	243,092	219	321,180	350	255,242	259	343,909
Foreign	171	75,339	32	30,325	125	60,112	27	25,129
British Indian ...	3,472	383,326	9	3,561	3,416	430,958	2	512
Native craft ...	2,625	151,922	...	...	3,065	133,103	...	...
Total {Entered.	3,358	399,775	137	182,450	3,424	409,789	140	173,685
Total {Cleared.	3,248	453,904	123	172,616	3,532	469,626	148	195,865

The details of foreign vessels for 1876-77 under their respective nationalities are as hereunder shown :—

—	1876-77.			
	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Arab	9	1,322	11	1,397
French	43	25,616	57	26,897
Russian	1	971	...	...
Danish	1	866	1	866
Turkish	2	1,405	7	5,283
Swedish	2	1,464	1	781
American	7	6,642	9	10,378
Norwegian	...	...	1	1,353
Total ...	65	38,286	87	46,955

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at all the ports of the Madras Presidency from British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India with cargoes and in ballast during the last seven years have been as follows. These figures are exclusive of the coasting trade within the Presidency. Coasting trade.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1870-71	9,567	1,524,914
1871-72	10,443	1,607,092
1872-73	11,499	1,762,447
1873-74	10,576	1,874,472
1874-75	10,600	2,483,314
1875-76	10,908	3,097,235
1876-77	12,362	3,402,590

It will be seen that during recent years while the number of vessels remains almost stationary the tonnage has nearly doubled. In 1876-77 however the number of vessels increased by 13 per cent. and tonnage by 14 per cent.

District share in shipping movements. —Coasting.

The share of each district in the coasting trade has been as follows :—

Districts.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Madras	582	659,472	916	942,173
Ganjam	381	453,903	371	398,113
Vizagapatam	306	287,103	283	259,442
Godavery	400	360,558	428	352,056
Kistna	147	139,789	158	117,397
Nellore	5	501	43	10,348
South Arcot	133	11,443	121	47,116
Tanjore	473	321,063	580	355,989
Madura	76	11,996	103	14,263
Tinnevelly	346	274,153	304	267,811
South Canara	2,500	158,596	2,891	152,898
Malabar	5,559	418,658	6,164	484,984
Total { Entered ...	5,397	1,414,479	6,138	1,613,488
Total { Cleared ...	5,511	1,682,756	6,224	1,789,102

The figures given for Madras, Ganjam, Godavery, and Tanjore represent, to a large extent, steamers engaged in the transport of food-grains. The shipping for Malabar and South Canara consists almost wholly of sailing vessels which carry on an extensive trade with Bombay.

—Nationalities of ships engaged.

Details of the nationality of the above vessels for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 are shown below.

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	1,827	2,269,738	2,125	2,301,280
British Indian	607	389,670	749	462,317
Foreign	648	104,386	772	152,843
Native craft	7,826	333,441	7,716	386,150
Total { Entered ...	5,397	1,414,479	5,138	1,613,488
Total { Cleared ...	5,511	1,682,756	6,224	1,789,102

The shipping engaged in the coasting trade within the Presidency during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 is represented by the following figures:— **Coasting trade within the Presidency.**

		1875-76.				1876-77.			
		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Ports within the Presidency.	Entered.	15,144	652,103	858	1,039,534	16,636	859,838	911	1,004,699
	Cleared.	15,031	566,303	632	771,829	16,646	790,218	692	769,852
	Total ...	30,175	1,218,406	1,490	1,811,363	33,282	1,650,056	1,603	1,774,551

It having been noticed that ships' registers were changed, borrowed, and misused, and that the tonnage was frequently incorrectly represented, Government directed that close supervision of these documents should be exercised by Masters Attendant and Conservators, and that all vessels whose registers had been issued more than ten years should be remeasured. The results are satisfactory. **Registry of vessels.**

Upon a reference to the Government of India by the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, the Officiating Advocate-General, Calcutta, pointed out that the Act (38 and 39 Vic., C. 88) against improper loading of grain cargoes in such manner as to endanger human life, applies to British Indian vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, but not to vessels registered under Act X of 1841, as amended by Act XI of 1850, so long as those vessels keep within the limits of East India Company's charter. **Grain cargoes.**

A quarantine station has been established at Eranavour, near the 8th mile-stone on the Ennore road, north of Madras. **Quarantine station.**

A revised rule under Act XII of 1875 was introduced in August, providing for the exhibition of a white light at the starboard fore-yard arm, and at a height not exceeding 20 feet from the hull when riding at anchor. **Ships' lights when at anchor.**

Paumben, Keelakarry, Tondi, and Devipatam in the Madura District have been added to the list of ports appointed for landing and shipment of passengers. **Ports for landing and shipping passengers.**

There were altogether 22 wrecks and casualties, thus: wrecks 11, groundings 3, collisions 7, and 1 foundering. The S.S. *Duke of Sutherland*, (a ship of 3,012 tons burthen), after lying stranded off the Madras beach for 15 days, was, with the aid of the steam tug *Hunsden* from Calcutta, successfully towed out to sea. This is believed to be the only instance of a vessel being got off the Madras beach. **Wrecks and Casualties.**

Madras. The survey of the roadstead, on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, extending 1¼ miles north and south of the screw pile pier and 1½ miles seaward, was completed in October last. The groynes of the harbour were carried out to 1,175½ feet on the northern and 50 feet on the southern ends, but grave doubts are entertained as to the success of the plan, as the space between the groynes has silted up considerably, and the depth of water at the pier has consequently decreased to such an extent that the surf breaks immediately inside the pier ladders, even in a moderate breeze. Further information will be found in Chapter IV—Public Works. The pier receipts for the year were Rupees 62,270, and the disbursements Rupees 39,375, while the freight which passed over it was 250,166 tons. Consequent on the immense quantity of grain imported into Madras by sea, there has been a large increase in the number of boats. The licensed boats now stand as follows:—Masulah boats 342, lighters 81, jolly boats 17, their registered crews numbering 4,298 men and 440 boys.

Tuticorin. Although the number of vessels which visited the port is eighty-six in excess, the total tonnage is 5,027¾ less than that of last year. The trade of the port also shows a decrease, the shipment of cotton, which is the principal article of export, having fallen off to the extent of 11,723 bales. The passenger traffic between this port and Ceylon has however been unusually heavy, 428 vessels having been licensed under Act XXV of 1859. 56,827 passengers embarked and 49,308 landed, being more than double the number that used this route last year. This great increase is no doubt attributable to the opening of the railway to this port and to the prevailing distress. The pier is much used both for goods and passengers. The levy of tolls was sanctioned in April. These tolls were, however, subsequently reduced in some respects, as the native merchants complained that the rates were excessive. The amount realized under this head was Rupees 3,496-2-0, while the charge for establishment was Rupees 250.

Paumben and Keelakarry. The weather during the year was generally fine. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-five vessels, aggregating 217,253 tons, passed through the Paumben Channel. Of these, two were American vessels and thirty-four were coasting steamers. The Government share of the pilotage amounted to Rupees 18,709-15-8. Compared with 1875-76, there was a decrease of 492 vessels, 52,291 tons, and Rupees 5,418-1-8 in pilotage fees. At Keelakarry also there has been a decrease; only 695 vessels having used the channel. The Government share of pilotage was Rupees 759-14-0, against 805 vessels and Rupees 865-11-6 in the previous year. Nineteen vessels, aggregating 893 tons, were registered under Act X of 1841 at the port of Paumben during the year. The cooly traffic between Paumben and the Straits and Burmah was greater than last year. Ten vessels, aggregating 2,761 tons, were licensed and conveyed 2,123½ passengers; and although cholera prevailed at the time they embarked, not a single casualty

occurred amongst them. Plans and estimates, amounting to Rupees 1,350-6-0, have been submitted for beacons on Shingle Island, Keelakarry, and Vadaly. The buoys and moorings have been examined, painted, cleaned, and replaced in position. The Pilot establishment continues to work efficiently. Only one case of collision occurred in the channel.

Other Ports.

Nothing requiring special notice is recorded of the other ports of the Presidency, excepting that the port limits at Calicut and Beypore have been revised.

Marine Establishments.

An increase of salary to the 1st and 2nd Assistant Masters Attendant at Madras, *viz.*, from Rupees 400 to Rupees 500 and Rupees 300 to Rupees 350 respectively was sanctioned, consequent on the abolition of the appointment of 3rd Assistant Master Attendant; but in the present state of the finances sanction has not been accorded to the proposed increase of pay to certain outport officers.

Vagrants.

The bad conduct of some of these men when on board has led to the Directors of the Peninsula and Oriental Company declining to take them as second-class passengers, owing to the annoyance they cause to the respectable class of people who are usually accommodated in the fore-cabins of their steamers. So far, however, as deportation to Australia is concerned, there will be no practicable difficulty, as the Agent of the Company at Bombay is willing to grant them deck passage thither at Rupees 150 per head, with a messing charge of Rupees 1-8-0 per diem.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The following statement exhibits the number of seamen shipped and discharged during the year :—

Under Act I of 1859 *and Amendment Acts.*

—	Shipped.	Discharged.
Madras	281	311
Cocanada	341	205
Negapatam ...	3	17
Cochin	78	

Under the Merchant Shipping Act.

—	Shipped.	Discharged.
Madras	229	316
Cocanada	7	4
Negapatam ...	482	113
Cochin	408	

Light Houses.

A list of these will be found in Appendix No. 3. The building of the new Light House at Cocanada is progressing satisfactorily.

LOCAL FUNDS' ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue. The detailed report on the administration of these Funds for the year has not been received, but in the statements of receipts and expenditure printed in the appendix information regarding the amount received and paid out under the chief heads of account will be found. It may be remarked that these figures do not exactly correspond with those shown in Chapter V. The year opened with a total balance of Rupees 17,60,315 against Rupees 17,73,443 in the preceding year. Twenty-two circles drew aid from provincial funds, the grants aggregating Rupees 3,08,940, whilst in the preceding year each of the 34 circles received contributions from this branch of the general revenues, the grants aggregating Rupees 12,21,984, of which Rupees 11,45,624 were allotted to roads and Rupees 76,360 to education. In the year under review the assignments from provincial revenues were distributed as follows :—

	RS.
Roads	2,48,390
Education	35,250
General purposes	25,300
Total ...	3,08,940

In the revenue from Special Funds there was a slight falling off, *viz.*, Rupees 10,317, distributed chiefly among the fish and other rents. The revenue from the cattle pounds rose from Rs. 1,08,330 to Rupees 1,22,775 ; but this increase was not sufficient to counterbalance the decrease under the other heads, which was due apparently to the adverse character of the season.

The revenue under rates and taxes, exclusive of tolls, fell from Rupees 36,03,247 to Rupees 29,86,799, due to the same cause ; but this decrease was partly compensated for by an increase under tolls of Rupees 49,545.

Under endowments, &c., the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,38,955 against Rupees 2,94,006. The revenue under miscellaneous also fell from Rupees 2,40,885 to Rupees 1,33,528. The miscellaneous debt account rose from Rupees 2,03,968 to Rupees 2,09,616. The total revenue fell from Rupees 78,93,742 to Rupees 62,85,911, which shows a total falling off of Rupees 7,05,787, excluding from the decrease the assignment from Provincial Funds, *viz.*, Rupees 9,02,044.

Charges. Despite the large decrease in the aggregate revenues of the circles, there was a considerable increase in expenditure, the amount standing at Rupees 55,95,167 against Rupees 45,15,486 in the preceding year, leaving a total credit balance of Rupees 6,58,755 against Rupees 5,88,494 in 1875-76, after allowing for minus balances in no less than 16 circles. Under Road the minus balances which occur in 20 circles outweigh the

credit balances under this fund in the remaining 14 circles by Rupees 1,68,758. Under the Endowment Fund there is a deficit in 5 circles, and under General Fund in 10 circles; these deficits, however, are counterbalanced by the surplus existing in several other circles. The total credit balances under these funds aggregated Rupees 8,27,513. The expenditure under Grant I for New Works, Repairs, Establishment, &c., aggregated Rupees 40,02,640 against Rupees 47,16,469 in the preceding year. Under Grant II, Education, the expenditure rose from Rupees 4,22,497 to Rupees 4,62,323. The increase was mainly under results, though all other heads of expenditure also exhibit an increase. Under Grant III, Sanitation, &c., the expenditure rose from Rupees 7,93,422 to Rupees 9,76,381. The figures under the other heads call for no special notice.

Operations of the year.

The following statement shows the number of miles of Local Fund roads constructed and maintained in each district, and the amount spent upon them compared with the total of the previous year :—

Districts.	New Works.		Repairs.	
	Number of Miles Constructed.	Amount Spent.	Number of Miles kept in Repair.	Amount Spent.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Ganjam	51¾	48,544	664	98,388
2. Vizagapatam	64	48,352	451	85,946
3. Godavery	27¼	1,10,926	566	56,164
4. Kistna	10¼	85,884	567	74,847
5. Nellore	4	41,618	700	79,028
6. Cuddapah	...	20,047	829⅛	73,743
7. Bellary	12¾	23,328	1,031	87,722
8. Kurnool	1⅜	23,405	416¾	49,956
9. Chingleput	64¾	2,22,764	598¼	1,17,705
10. North Arcot	12	80,240	1,116¾	1,31,292
11. South Arcot	11½	53,471	1,143⅛	1,21,941
12. Tanjore	4¾	43,117	1,179⅛	1,13,864
13. Trichinopoly	...	14,484	533¼	82,879
14. Madura	22¾	92,634	851¼	1,09,737
15. Tinnevelly	40⅛	52,869	700	96,208
16. Coimbatore	3½	27,477	1,185½	1,13,281
17. Nilgiris	2	13,902	287	37,021
18. Salem	25¾	9,749	1,414	1,17,683
19. South Canara	⅝	25,944	778¾	61,245
20. Malabar	30	53,947	1,279⅛	1,54,867
Total ...	389⅛	10,92,702	16,293	18,63,517
1875-76 Total ...	523	14,39,599	16,243	20,72,313

During the year under report sixteen new toll-gates and seventeen new dispensaries were opened. The dispensary at Cumbum was transferred to the Local Fund Board on the abolition of the Municipality at that place. There were 318 schools newly opened, of which three had masters paid fixed salaries and

310 were on the combined salary and results grant system. Further information regarding the finances, education, vaccination and sanitation will be found in the appropriate chapters.

AGRICULTURAL.

Destruction of wild animals.

The following table exhibits the number of wild animals killed in 1876-77 as compared with the previous year :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.
Elephants	1	...
Tigers	229	201
Cheetahs	908	861
Bears	134	126
Wolves	31	21
Hyænas	614	157

Rewards.

The rewards granted for this purpose amount to Rupees 24,902½, or Rupees 4,187½ less than last year :—

1875-76	29,090
1876-77	24,902½
	4,187½

Lives and crops destroyed.

The loss of life from wild animals is reported to be 219 or 32 less than last year, and the loss of crops is estimated to be Rupees 6,788 against Rupees 31,476 in 1875-76 :—

1875-76	251
1876-77	219
	32

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL.

Receipts.

The number of Provincial Municipalities was the same in the year 1876-77 as in 1875-76, but Mettapolliem took the place of Cumbum, the Municipality at that place having been abolished on the repeated recommendation of the President and Commissioners. The duty of making adequate provision for sanitation was made over to the Local Fund Board. An abstract of the receipts for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 is subjoined :—

Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on Houses and Land	3,08,325	3,02,224
Profession Tax	41,157	43,020
Tax on Vehicles	44,124	46,948
Tax on Animals	49,650	49,291
Tolls and Ferries	3,39,710	2,79,389
License Fees	21,091	18,273
Total Income from Taxation ...	8,04,057	7,39,145
Rent of Markets, &c.	59,311	64,270
Fines	17,742	23,045
Miscellaneous	1,59,027	1,32,920
Fees for Private Scavenging, &c.	5,406	11,459
Contributions from Provincial and Local Funds ...	90,831	75,842
Total Income ...	11,36,374	10,46,681
Opening Balance	1,48,617	1,26,404
Grand Total ...	12,84,991	11,73,085

Taxation, &c.

When reviewing municipal operations for the year 1875-76 it was stated that arrangements had been made for transferring to the Local Fund Boards a portion of the tolls raised by Municipalities, which should be as nearly as possible equal to the amount levied on through traffic. These arrangements have, as a rule, been given full effect to in 1876-77, and as a consequence, there is a falling off of Rupees 60,321 in the amount of toll revenue credited to Municipalities. Leaving tolls out of consideration, the income from direct taxation fell short of the sum realized in the preceding year by no more than Rupees 4,591, or rather less than one per cent., which is regarded as very satisfactory when it is considered that about one-half of the Municipalities are situated in districts which were seriously affected by famine during the latter half of the year. The house-tax and the tax on vehicles and animals was in force in forty-six out of the forty-seven Municipalities. In four there were no tolls, and in another four no license fees; and the profession tax was levied in no more than twelve, the entries under that head against Berhampore, Rajahmundry, and Trichinopoly being on account of arrears only. The income from rents of markets, slaughter-houses, &c., exceeded Rupees 5,000 in Madura, Ootacamund, and Trichinopoly. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the season the manufacture of poudrette at Ootacamund was not so profitable as usual, and there was also a slight falling off in the amount realized by the sale of the produce of the sewage gardens at Coimbatore. The payments for municipal services rendered to private individuals aggregated Rupees 11,459 in nine Municipalities against Rupees 5,406 in seven Municipalities in the preceding year; in three of these towns, however, the amounts realized from this source were very trifling, and it is only in Adoni, Bellary, Ootacamund, and Manargudi that satisfactory arrangements seem to have been completed for carrying out private scavenging by Municipal agency.

Incidence of taxation.

The usual statement showing the incidence of taxation in each Municipality is annexed.

Municipalities.	Census Population.	Income from Taxation.	Incidence of Taxation, including Tolls.	Incidence of Taxation, excluding Tolls.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Adoni	22,723	11,820	0 8 4	0 6 2
2. Anantapore	4,918	5,281	1 1 2	0 6 11
3. Bellary	51,766	48,467	0 15 0	0 9 5
4. Ghooty	6,730	3,978	0 9 5	0 4 10
5. Conjeveram	37,327	13,797	0 5 11	0 4 6
6. Caroor	7,945	6,085	0 12 3	0 7 1
7. Coimbatore	35,310	21,126	0 9 7	0 5 7
8. Erode	7,817	4,859	0 9 11	0 7 11
9. Mettapolliem ...	4,144	2,037	0 7 10	0 1 1
10. Cuddapah	16,275	19,597	1 3 3	0 8 1
11. Berhampore ...	21,670	12,049	0 8 11	0 4 0
12. Chicacole	15,587	7,504	0 7 8	0 2 6
13. Cocanada	17,839	18,898	1 1 0	0 10 4
14. Ellore	25,487	9,064	0 5 8	0 2 10
15. Rajahmundry ...	19,738	8,576	0 6 11	0 4 11
16. Guntur	18,033	15,936	0 14 2	0 7 0
17. Masulipatam ...	36,188	16,498	0 7 4	0 4 5
18. Kurnool	25,579	11,056	0 6 11	0 4 2
19. Dindigul	12,865	5,730	0 7 1	0 3 8
20. Madura	51,987	34,999	0 10 9	0 6 1
21. Calicut	47,962	26,186	0 8 9	0 7 5
22. Cannanore	31,358	13,868	0 7 1	0 6 6
23. Cochin	13,840	7,179	0 8 4	0 8 4
24. Palghaut	30,752	11,489	0 6 0	0 2 11
25. Tellicherry	20,504	11,442	0 8 11	0 7 5
26. Coonoor	3,058	4,279	1 6 5	1 6 5
27. Ootacamund ...	9,982	19,697	1 15 7	1 15 7
28. Nellore	29,922	15,946	0 8 6	0 6 1
29. Vellore	38,022	24,437	0 10 3	0 3 10
30. Wallajahpett ...	12,103	5,898	0 7 9	0 3 11
31. Salem	50,012	26,120	0 8 4	0 5 10
32. Chellambrum ...	15,519	12,592	0 12 11	0 9 0
33. Cuddalore	40,290	20,700	0 8 3	0 4 7
34. Mangalore	29,712	16,158	0 8 8	0 7 10
35. Combaconum ...	44,444	35,434	0 12 9	0 5 10
36. Manargudi	17,703	12,652	0 11 5	0 3 6
37. Mayaveram	21,165	12,307	0 9 3	0 5 7
38. Negapatam	48,525	37,476	0 12 4	0 8 6
39. Tanjore	52,175	27,845	0 8 6	0 4 7
40. Palamcottah ...	17,945	10,955	0 9 9	0 4 7
41. Tinnevelly	21,044	12,779	0 9 8	0 5 4
42. Tuticorin	10,565	10,553	1 0 0	0 12 2
43. Srirungum	11,271	8,258	0 11 9	0 11 9
44. Trichinopoly ...	76,530	40,267	0 8 5	0 5 11
45. Bimlipatam	8,744	6,260	0 11 5	0 4 1
46. Vizagapatam ...	32,191	18,102	0 9 0	0 5 1
47. Vizianagram ...	20,169	12,919	0 10 3	0 3 10
Total ...	1,195,435	7,39,145	0 9 11	0 6 2

As usual the incidence of direct taxation exceeded one rupee per head of population in Coonoor and Ootacamund only; on the plains it varied from one anna and one pie in the newly established Municipality of Mettapolliem to twelve annas and two pies in Tuticorin. The average was Rupee 0-6-2, and it fell below

four annas in Mettapolliem, Chicacole, Ellore, Dindigul, Palghaut, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Manargudi, and Vizianagram, in all of which towns, with the exception of Ellore and Wallajahpett, the receipts from tolls exceeded those from direct taxation. A similar excess of receipts from tolls prevailed in Anantapore, Cuddapah, Berhampore, Guntur, Combaconum, Palamcottah, and Bimlipatam, the proportion being higher than annas two to one in the case of Mettapolliem, Chicacole and Manargudi. The incidence of direct taxation in the year under review exceeded that for last year by one anna and upwards in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Ellore, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Chellambrum, Tinnevelly, and Bimlipatam, and a similar decrease occurred as regards Erode, Berhampore, Rajahmundry, Guntur, Cannanore and Trichinopoly.

The expenditure during the year is compared in the annexed abstract with that for the year preceding. **Expenditure.**

Expenditure.

——	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
Public Works—		
Roads	1,71,221	1,44,801
Drainage	12,933	10,606
Water-supply	21,155	23,596
Buildings	1,10,641	74,994
Miscellaneous	41,532	21,762
Total Public Works ...	3,57,482	2,75,759
Education	55,189	63,978
Hospitals, Vaccination, &c.	1,98,939	2,00,676
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	9,127	9,219
Conservancy	2,95,123	2,98,075
Lighting	65,967	58,957
Watering Roads	3,314	2,122
Miscellaneous	50,764	57,819
Interest and Repayment of Debt ...	3,076	17,019
Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.	18,482	2,949
Supervision, Management and Collection.	1,00,714	1,03,381
	11,58,177	10,89,954
Balance ...	1,26,814	83,131
	12,84,991	11,73,085

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rupees 10,89,954 or Rupees 43,273 in excess of the current income, the closing balance as a consequence standing at Rupees 83,131 against an opening balance of Rupees 1,26,404. The Municipalities of Masulipatam, Salem, and Trichinopoly closed with a deficit of Rupees 720, Rupees 4,970, and Rupees 611, respectively. The Municipal Commissioners of Masulipatam appear to have looked upon the deposits in their hands as available for expenditure; in Salem the deficit was covered by an advance from provincial funds,

and in Trichinopoly it was only nominal through an omission to transfer a contractor's deposit to his credit in the Municipal accounts until after the close of the year. The usual statement is appended, showing the proportion per cent. of available income expended on each of the more important objects of the Municipal Act.

Municipalities.	Outlay on Grant I. (New Works and Repairs).	Outlay on Grant II. (Education).	Outlay on Grant III. (Sanitation and Medical Services).	Outlay on Grant IV. (Lighting, Markets, and Miscellaneous Improvements).	Outlay on Grant V. (Executive).	Advances, Refunds, &c.	Closing Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Adoni	9	5	31	6	8	...	41
2. Anantapore	11	11	63	4	10	...	1
3. Bellary	18	5	59	8	9	...	1
4. Ghooty	1	6	69	6	15	...	3
5. Conjeveram	8	8	53	12	9	...	10
6. Caroor	26	4	52	8	8	...	2
7. Coimbatore	13	3	44	20	10	5	5
8. Erode	28	4	49	9	7	...	3
9. Mettapolliem ...	15	...	39	11	26	3	6
10. Cuddapah	18	5	29	10	14	13	11
11. Berhampore	25	12	37	11	11	...	4
12. Chicacole	14	7	38	7	9	...	25
13. Cocanada	32	4	40	10	12	...	2
14. Ellore	23	5	36	8	12	...	16
15. Rajahmundry ...	13	4	61	10	7	...	5
16. Guntoor	11	6	58	9	13	...	3
17. Masulipatam ...	22	8	44	19	10	...	-3
18. Kurnool	7	1	57	26	8	1	...
19. Dindigul	23	7	38	16	13	...	3
20. Madura	18	8	33	12	5	...	24
21. Calicut	20	5	52	4	10	...	9
22. Cannanore	8	3	67	6	14	...	2
23. Cochin	12	16	42	10	12	1	7
24. Palghaut	37	12	23	2	9	1	16
25. Tellicherry	23	7	46	2	9	...	13
26. Coonoor	39	1	29	5	9	14	3
27. Ootacamund ...	28	3	29	13	7	18	2
28. Nellore	18	9	47	18	6	1	1
29. Vellore	16	4	35	30	7	...	8
30. Wallajahpett ...	9	12	43	17	18	1	...
31. Salem	19	11	60	7	9	8	-14
32. Chellambrum ...	24	1	32	12	8	...	23
33. Cuddalore	26	6	47	9	9	...	3
34. Mangalore	33	3	29	8	8	6	13
35. Combaconum ...	32	7	33	7	5	...	16
36. Manargudi	46	2	33	9	8	...	2
37. Mayaveram	19	17	33	9	8	...	14
38. Negapatam	37	2	31	10	6	5	9
39. Tanjore	39	6	33	11	9	...	2
40. Palamcottah	11	4	47	17	15	...	6
41. Tinnevelly	13	9	43	15	20	...	...
42. Tuticorin	47	4	35	8	6	...	...
43. Srirungum	25	6	48	12	9	...	...
44. Trichinopoly	25	4	48	16	7	1	-1
45. Bimlipatam	21	4	57	9	8	...	1
46. Vizagapatam ...	30	5	44	6	10	1	4
47. Vizianagram ...	37	7	37	5	14	...	...

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rupees 2,75,759, of which Rupees 1,44,801, or rather more than half the income from tolls, was devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads. The proportion of expenditure on public works in the different Municipalities varied from 1 per cent. in Ghooty to 47 per cent. in Tuticorin, the average being 22 per cent. In the preceding year the minimum percentage of expenditure on public works was 9 and the average 28, but in the year under review the necessity for increased expenditure on sanitation and conservancy in the Municipalities situated in distressed districts left less money available for the purpose. No great drainage works were in hand. A sum of Rupees 10,606 was spent in extending or improving existing surface drainage in 26 Municipalities, but it was only in Chellambrum, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram that any considerable portion of the municipal funds was devoted to drainage works. In 20 Municipalities Rupees 23,596 were spent on water-supply, inclusive of a sum of Rupees 4,984 expended in preliminary surveys, &c., in connection with a scheme for an adequate supply of good water to the town of Tanjore, which is expected to cost nearly four lakhs of rupees before completion. Schemes were also under consideration at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and elsewhere. Buildings absorbed Rupees 74,994; the more important works in hand during the year being new dispensary buildings at Madura, Palghaut and Trichinopoly, and markets at Coonoor, Mangalore, Combaconum and Negapatam. At Combaconum a new school was purchased, and at Trichinopoly the Moat Reclamation scheme was brought very nearly to completion. **Public Works, Drainage, Water-suppyl, &c.**

The Municipal expenditure on education, chiefly of an elementary character, amounted to Rupees 63,978 against Rupees 55,189 in 1875-76, the newly-established Municipality at Mettapolliem being the only one in which nothing was spent under this head. The proportion of municipal income devoted to this purpose varied from one per cent. in Kurnool to seventeen per cent. in Mayaveram, the average being 6 per cent. The largest amount spent in any one Municipality on education was Rupees 6,119 in Madura, where the grant system has been almost entirely abandoned in favor of Municipal schools, and this seems to be the case in most Municipalities, in which the subject receives much attention. **Education.**

Medical services, such as Hospitals, Dispensaries, Vaccination, &c., absorbed Rupees 2,00,676, or Rupees 1,737 more than in the preceding year. Hospitals and Dispensaries continue, almost without exception, to be efficiently managed, and gain yearly in popularity. Particulars of attendance are given below with regard to a few of the more important institutions. **Medical.**

Statement.

Municipality in which Dispensary is situated.	Population.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Conjeveram	37,327	313	13,245	400	11,966
Cuddapah	16,275	522	11,892	731	8,404
Calicut	47,962	704	12,444	529	10,871
Cuddalore	40,290	409	14,193	413	19,058
Madura	51,987	380	19,058	405	20,668
Manargudi	17,703	244	10,355	319	10,081
Nellore	29,922	314	11,349	1,359	11,484
Salem	50,012	205	12,225	187	8,221
Trichinopoly	76,530	522	22,039	791	17,739
Tanjore	52,175	8,562		11,691	

In many cases the number of in-patients increased while the attendance of out-patients fell off; this is usually attributed to the prevalence of an epidemic. The general decrease at Salem is attributed to the municipal institution having been relieved of a good deal of its usual work by the establishment of a famine hospital in the neighbourhood, while, on the other hand, the very large increase to the number of in-patients at the Nellore hospital is owing to the famine hospital work in that town having been undertaken by the Municipality. The figures given above relate exclusively to municipal institutions, but in addition to the 21,048 patients shown as admitted during the year to the municipal dispensaries, as many as 10,426 were admitted for treatment at the American Mission Dispensary in the same town, which receives a grant-in-aid from municipal funds. The same Mission has another dispensary aided by the Municipality of Dindigul, at which 9,110 new cases were registered within the year.

Conservancy, Lighting, &c.

A larger proportion of municipal funds was devoted to conservancy than to any other single object of the Act, the expenditure under that head having aggregated Rupees 2,98,075 or 25 per cent. of the total amount available for municipal purposes. The Sanitary Commissioner repeats the observation made in the preceding year that the statistics of his department show generally a lower death-rate in towns in which a larger proportion of the Municipal income is devoted to conservancy. The Commissioners of Municipalities in distressed districts appear as a rule to have recognized the necessity for extended operations in this direction, and in many towns one-third, and in one case even more than one-half, of the whole income of the Municipalities was absorbed on conservancy. The outlay on lighting fell from Rupees 65,967 in 1875-76 to Rupees 58,957 in 1876-77, and although this is an object of municipal expenditure which is much appreciated by the people, it had to give way to the exceptional claims of the sanitary and medical services in a year of famine and sickness. A rise again occurred in the cost of management and collection, which aggregated Rupees 1,03,381 or 8·8 out of the income against 7·8 per cent. in the preceding year; and even if the cost of toll establishments be deducted, the percentage is as much as 8·3.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 6,54,232 against an expenditure of Rupees 6,50,908.

Collections.

The following statement shows a comparison of the collections during the past year with the Budget Estimate, the actuals of 1875-76, and the average of 1873-74, 1874-75 and 1875-76:—

Heads.	Actual Collections.		Average of three preceding years, inclusive of Refunds.	Budget of 1876-77.
	1876-77, exclusive of Refunds.	1875-76, inclusive of Refunds.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House and Land Rates ...	2,68,934	2,65,838	2,41,905	2,60,000
Ground Rents	4,326	2,943	1,704	2,000
Tax on Arts, &c. ...	1,05,013	76,996	66,352	1,20,000
Liquor License Tax ...	11,645	10,096	9,810	10,000
Tax on Carriages, &c. ...	40,901	38,400	39,394	43,000
Registration of Carts ...	15,078	12,469	12,448	12,500
Tolls	42,933	47,758	47,533	42,100
Total ...	4,88,830	4,54,500	4,19,146	4,89,600
Deduct Refunds ...	...	2,111	1,977	...
Remainder ...	...	4,52,389	4,17,169	...
Miscellaneous	82,131	1,06,097	92,989	79,400
Total ...	5,70,961	5,58,486	5,10,158	5,69,000

The total collections fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rupees 770, owing in a great measure to the Famine. There is, however, a large increase in the collections as compared with those of the previous year and with the average of the three preceding years of Rupees 36,341 and Rupees 71,661, respectively. This gives an increase of 8 per cent. over the previous year's collections and of 17 per cent. over the three years' average. Including the Miscellaneous Receipts, the total income of the Municipality from budgeted sources was Rupees 1,961 in excess of the estimates.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

The following table affords a comparison of all such items under the head "Miscellaneous" as are regular annual receipts:—

Statement.

Heads.	Budget Estimate, 1876-77.	Collections in 1876-77.	Collections in 1875-76.	Average Collections of 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rent of Market Stalls	10,400	10,156	10,404	9,386
Fees for Slaughter-houses	6,900	4,309	10,672	7,428
Strand Rents	300	2,490	161	289
Fees for Licenses for Dangerous and Offensive Trades. Permanent ...	6,900	7,443	6,344	4,966
Fees for Licenses for Dangerous and Offensive Trades. Temporary ...		309	284	408
Proceeds of Sale of Rubbish	2,000	1,122	2,570	2,359
People's Park	3,700	1,878	2,470	3,239
Grazing and Avenues	3,500	2,642	2,972	3,083
Sewage Farms	2,500	4,046	1,929	2,086
Demand and Warrant Fees	5,000	5,761	6,184	4,970
Fines, Police	1,500	1,183	987	867
Do. Contractors	1,200	1,808	1,825	786
Do. Departments	1,200	406	985	1,480
Rent of Model Parcherries	500	769	360	541
Total ...	45,600	44,322	48,147	41,888

The increase in the receipts from Sewage Farms is satisfactory, the decrease under Slaughter fees is mainly a matter of account, and the falling off under other items is due chiefly to the failure of rains.

Collection of taxes. The total collection for arrears and current is compared below with the collections of the three preceding years—

	RS.
1873-74	2,26,361
1874-75	2,33,517
1875-76	2,65,838
Total ...	7,25,716
Average ...	2,41,905
1876-77	2,69,034

The improvement is very marked, and can only be accounted for by the increased efficiency of the collecting staff.

Houses. It appears that there are only 632 houses in Madras (including all Government buildings outside the Fort), which yield a rental of Rupees 50 per month or more. Excluding huts of a less annual rental value than Rupees 14, there are in Madras

10,770	houses of an annual value of		Rupees 30	and less.
25,534	do.	do.	,, 100	do.
29,228	do.	do.	,, 200	do.
30,262	do.	do.	,, 300	do.
668	do. rented at	do.	,, 600	do.

Excluding huts of less annual value than Rupees 14, the average rental on the 31,562 holdings was Rupees 108·23. In

Bombay 22,458 holdings were valued at Rupees 1,12,75,710, giving an average of Rupees 502·08 per holding.

The following is a concise abstract of the disbursements :— **Expenditure.**

	RS.	A.	P.
Interest on Debt	51,323	0	1
Head Office Establishment	94,271	0	8
Conservancy and Cleaning	1,43,761	5	2
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	4,265	9	2
Lighting	18,636	7	0
Construction and maintenance of Roads	1,05,129	1	7
Watering Roads	3,094	0	5
Drainage Works	6,511	5	2
Water Supply	18,328	8	10
Buildings	5,375	14	9
Other public works, including gardens and sanitary improvements	22,061	13	2
Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (Hospitals, Vaccination and Contagious Diseases)	38,898	13	4
Education	14,168	8	7
Miscellaneous	13,469	5	10
Payments for Municipal Services rendered to individuals—Water Supply —House Services	25,571	4	1
Repayment of Debt (Sinking Fund) ...	25,661	8	2
Refunds of Deposits	155	8	8
Advances	60,225	10	7
Total ...	6,50,908	13	3

A sum of Rupees 74,949-13-5 due to Government remained unpaid at the end of the year. The several items constituting the debt were— **Unpaid liabilities.**

	RS.	A.	P.
(1.) Interest on Water Works Loan to 31st December 1876	43,134	6	10
(2.) Unpaid instalments on account of Hospitals, Vaccination, Contagious Diseases	12,831	8	0
(3.) Arrears on Account of Red Hills Water from 1875 to 1876-77 ...	18,983	14	7

The following statement shows the amount paid to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the above loan in 1876-77. **Water Works Loan.**

—	Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Balance.	
	Government Securities.	Cash.	Govt. Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Govt. Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.
Madras Municipality for water supply.	1,10,900	282-3-2	32,600	*24,621-10-3	1,43,500	34,903-13-5	...	33,593-6-6	1,43,500	1,310-6-11

* Including interest realized on investment.

The amount of the loan is Rupees 14,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum. An additional payment at the rate of 2 per cent. is made to a Sinking Fund for the extinction of the loan.

Amalgamation of Departments. The amalgamation of the Assessor's and Collector's Departments was decided on, and also of the Sanitary and Engineering Establishments in lieu of the two departments hitherto under the Sanitary Inspector and Executive Engineer.

Education. The expenditure on account of Municipal aided schools was Rupees 14,168-8-7, being less than that of the previous year by Rupees 223-6-3. There were 274 schools under inspection at the close of the year with 10,030 pupils.

Conservancy. The Municipality spends more than one-fourth of its income on conservancy. The establishment is large. In Calcutta and Bombay, where systems of water-carriage exist, the following sums are expended under the heading of conservancy, as shown in the annexed table :—

1875.

	Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	35,00,000	6,22,000	16 per cent.
Calcutta	24,00,000	1,52,000	6 „
Madras	5,07,000	1,88,000	32 „

Thus Madras expended in 1874-75 on conservancy, in proportion to its income, twice as much as Bombay and five times as much as Calcutta. In 1875-76 Madras expended 50 per cent. of its income on this head. The unhealthiness of the season, the scarcity gradually intensifying into famine, and the insufficiency and apprehended total failure of the water-supply from the Red Hills contributed to render the year one of unusual anxiety. In December the number of houseless poor in the streets and outskirts of Black Town had become so great owing to the influx of starving people from the mofussil that it became necessary to make a large increase to the conservancy staff for the purpose of keeping the streets and parcherries in and about the town tolerably clean. The Commissioners having expressed an opinion in favor of the amalgamation of the Sanitary and Engineering Departments, it was thought advisable in the emergency to give immediate effect to this opinion, and this was accordingly done. The town was divided into twenty wards, and an Overseer was placed in charge of each ward and made responsible both for repairs of roads, &c., and for conservancy. Besides the ten Sanitary and seven Engineering Overseers, three new Overseers were appointed with the sanction of the Commissioners. Moreover the number of peons was increased from 50 to 88, scavengers and drain-cleaners from 750 to 975, and carts and trollies from 310 to 358. These additions and alterations were carried out in January and February. The

Municipality was divided into two ranges, each containing four of the Municipal divisions, and ten of the newly-established wards.

In addition to the 123 permanent public latrines there were 37 temporary latrines, or 160 latrines in all under the care of the Conservancy Department. Four permanent and twenty-one temporary latrines were erected during the year. **Latrines and Urinals, &c.**

The area under sewage cultivation has increased as follows since 1874-75:— **Sewage Farms.**

	Extent.	
	1874-75.	1876-77.
Triplicane Farm ...	Not in existence.	$3\frac{3}{4}$ Acres.
Kistnampett „ ...	$3\frac{3}{4}$ Acres.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
D'Mellow's Road Farm.	$4\frac{3}{4}$ „	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „
Egmore	Not in existence.	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
Total ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$ Acres.	$16\frac{3}{4}$ Acres.

A considerable stride in the development of these farms was effected during the year. By the erection of three new picottahs and the improvement of the old ones at Kistnampett, the raising of the whole of the sewage which was brought down by the Kistnampett nullah was rendered possible, and the old standing nuisance near the bridge on the South Beach Road was got rid of. A new farm with three picottahs was started at Triplicane on a piece of waste land belonging to the trustees of the Triplicane pagoda. The whole of the sewage of the large drain which formerly was discharged on the low ground near the South Beach Road, causing a most offensive smell, was stopped and raised by picottahs on to beds planted with Hurryali grass. Although no profit has been made, the result from a pecuniary point of view is on the whole encouraging. A great sanitary improvement has been effected at a small cost, the whole of which will in all probability be more than recouped in 1877-78. If the value of the extensions made to the farms be set against this, it will be seen that the money has been well expended.

About one-fourth of the whole length of metalled roads within the Municipality was remetalled, the metal varying from 2 to 6 inches in thickness. The length of roads thus remade was 44 miles, 2 furlongs, 159 yards, out of 176 miles, the total length of metalled roads. There are still upwards of one hundred miles of unmetalled roads. The amount expended, including the cost of emergent repairs Rupees 14,173, and the amount of unpaid bills Rupees 9,033, was Rupees 1,04,116-8-0. **Roads.**

Owing to the failure of the monsoon rains in 1875-76, the level of the Red Hills tank had sunk so low in August that it became necessary to raise the water by pumping. The cost of this work was undertaken by Government. The bad quality of the water was shown by a chemical analysis. This was due to the low level **Water-supply.**

of the lake. The quality of the water is found to vary with the rise and fall of the lake waters. Nevertheless it was generally preferred for domestic purposes to the brackish water obtainable from the wells. Apprehending the possible failure of the Red Hills water-supply as a consequence of the long-continued drought, the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, authorized a charge at the rate of 2 annas per thousand gallons being made for water used for other than domestic purposes. This charge was subsequently increased to 8 annas per thousand gallons after it became necessary to raise the water by pumping. Although the revenue derived from this source was insignificant, being only Rupees 2,245, the imposition of the charge had a good effect in checking waste. Eleven stand-pipes and cisterns were erected in different parts of the town; the 21-inch main was carried over the General Hospital Bridge, and a 4-inch branch pipe was extended up the Egmore High Road a distance of 243 feet. The piping throughout Madras and all valves and hydrants were maintained in good order. No bursts or leaks occurred. The total length of pipes laid up to the close of the year, was 69,916 yards, equal to 39 miles and 1,276 yards. In the five months ending with August, the quantity of water received in the town from the pipes was 5,077,236 cubic. yards; while in the seven months during which pumping was carried on, the quantity was only 1,229,435 cubic yards. The channel leading from the deep part of the lake to the pump was deepened four times by the Municipality, but as the water thus obtained was found to be of a very inferior quality; a new channel direct to the municipal valves was proposed and submitted for sanction to Government. They did not, however, approve of the plan, and a second plan was furnished, showing a parallel channel to the present one. During the latter period wells were largely resorted to, and no effort was spared to put them in as good condition as possible. With the personal assistance of several of the Commissioners 367 public and 105 private wells were cleaned and repaired, and 22 new ones were sunk. Notwithstanding the scarcity and bad quality of the pipe-water, 39 houses were connected with the mains on application and at the expense of the owners.

Drainage. Most of the street drains urgently require repair, but pending the settlement of certain points at issue between the Commissioners and the Government, the Municipal Commissioners were unable to take any decided course in the matter of drainage works.

Markets. The General Market had a revenue of Rupees 10,874-12-0 for the year, and the daily average number of stalls held was 139. The cost of the establishment was Rupees 1,140 and the cost of repairs Rupees 628-0-4, or a total expenditure of Rs. 1,768-0-4. This shows a balance of Rupees 9,106-11-8 in favor of the Market. The stalls are low and not well ventilated. There are thirty-one private markets at present licensed under Section 185 of the Municipal Act.

Every endeavour is being made to improve the condition of the parcherries by drainage and by improving the ventilation by removing some of the huts and opening new streets through them. Some of them are the hot-beds of disease. To remove them totally and place them in other localities under regulation would benefit the city immensely. But the expense of the measure is against its general adoption, and the amount obtainable from new parcherries in the way of rent would probably not pay interest on the outlay. One parcherry was removed totally, *viz.*, the Labbay Parcherry, and the inhabitants were paid for their huts and sent to other parcherries properly laid out in streets and with latrine accommodation. **Parcherries.**

The scarcity which had long been felt began to assume a severe character in October. The price of rice had been steadily rising, and by this time stood at from 4½ measures to 6 measures the rupee, according to quality. The poorest classes were already in distress for want of sufficient food. Large numbers of agricultural laborers, accompanied by their families, began to flock into the town from the surrounding districts in search of food and employment. About this time several charitable persons commenced a daily distribution of food to large numbers of starving people. It is believed that upwards of 12,000 people were fed daily at these relief-houses, to which must be added an unknown but very large number fed by other benevolent persons who conducted their charities on a smaller scale. The grain trade afforded relief to many sufferers. Thousands of coolies were engaged in transporting rice bags. The beach north of the Fort, the topes and parcherries to the north and west of the town, the vacant grounds, out-houses and street-pials within the town itself were occupied by houseless poor. It is difficult to form an estimate of the accession to the population; but it is probable that it increased by not less than 50 per cent. during the period commencing with October 1876 and ending with January 1877. At least 200,000 utterly destitute persons must have entered Madras in this period. In December the Government introduced an organised system of relief, the administration of which does not require notice here. **The Famine.**

The state of the streets, &c., in which the famine immigrants located themselves rendered it necessary to increase the conservancy force of the Municipality. The following is a statement of the additional force employed:— **—Conservancy arrangements.**

—	Number.	Monthly Cost.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Overseers	3	75	0	0
Peons	36	252	0	0
Carts with Bullocks and Drivers ...	43	989	0	0
Scavengers	138	668	7	0
Total ...	...	1,984	7	0

Special Health Department. Under the orders of Government a Special Health Department was organized in February. Sixteen junior medical officers were stationed at different parts of the town and provided with a suitable staff of servants and medicines and appliances for making a house-to-house visitation.

Vital Statistics. —Births. The total births were 12,261, *viz.*, 6,580 boys and 5,681 girls, the proportion being 7 boys to 6 girls. The ratio of births to the population was 30·8 per 1,000 as against 26·3 in 1875-76, showing a slight increase of 4·5 due mainly to the Europeans and Hindus. The average of births for the eight years ended 1875-76 was 8,157. This however cannot be taken as a correct average, as the registration during the earlier years was notably very imperfect. Looking at the steady, though gradual rise observable in the totals of the later years, there can be no doubt that the difficulties attending the registration of births are beginning to give way.

—Deaths. The following statement gives the total number of deaths. The population is fixed on the basis of the census of 1871, and no allowance has been made for the influx of people from the mofussil.

	Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born dead	211	195	406	0·5	0·4	1·0
Not exceeding 1 year ...	2,689	2,265	4,954	6·7	5·6	12·4
1 to 6 years	2,623	2,673	5,296	6·5	6·7	13·3
6 to 12 „	1,228	1,210	2,438	3·0	3·0	6·1
12 to 20 „	714	932	1,646	1·7	2·3	4·1
20 to 30 „	1,313	1,393	2,606	3·0	3·5	6·5
30 to 40 „	950	849	1,799	2·3	2·1	4·5
40 to 50 „	870	607	1,477	2·1	1·5	3·7
50 to 60 „	860	724	1,584	2·1	1·8	3·9
Exceeding 60 years ...	1,271	1,523	2,794	3·1	3·8	7·0
Total ...	12,629	12,371	25,000	31·7	31·1	62·8

It is remarked that children under six years suffered most; 41·00 per cent. of the total deaths occurred amongst them, 21·25 being boys and 19·75 girls. In the preceding year the proportions were boys 21·65, girls 19·83, and total 41·48. But looking at the ratio of deaths to the population of each sex, it appears that, with the exception of ages 12 to 30 and exceeding 60, the mortality among males predominated; the population of males being 1,93,669, and females 2,03,883, the ratios per 1,000 are—males 65·2 and females 60·6 respectively.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

General remarks.

THE year past was eminently unsuited for experimental agricultural operations of the description contemplated by Government in connection with the Government Farms. The year was one rather of observation than of action. The Agricultural Exhibition which was to have been held in February 1877 was again postponed in consequence of the prevailing distress. The Agricultural College which was opened in October 1876 is now in full operation. The appointment of Inspector of Cattle-diseases was vacant during the year as no suitable candidate applied for the post. Efforts are now being made to procure a qualified Veterinary Surgeon from Europe for the post.

Sydapet Establishment.

No changes were made in the establishment, but on the opening of the Agricultural College the class of Sydapet Farm Apprentices was abolished.

Government Farm.

There is only one Government Farm in this Presidency, and it is situated at Sydapet close to Madras. The area of the farm estate remains unchanged. The estate improvements carried out during the year were of an ordinary character and do not call for particular notice. Several experiments were made during the year to establish the advantages of deep ploughing, and the Superintendent states that the results, which are given below, have shewn that the value of deep culture in India can scarcely be overrated.

—	Area of Plot cultivated.	Yield per Acre.	
		Straw	Grain.
	Sq. yards.	lbs.	lbs.
Deep-cultivation ...	16,027	3459·6	221
Shallow do. ...	2,180	479·5	4·5

Cost and Out-turn of Crops.

The subjoined statement shows the cost and outturn of several of the crops raised in the farm during the year.

Description of the Crop.	Area cultivated.	Yield per Acre.				Cost per Acre, exclusive of Superintendent's Charges.											
		Quantity.		Value.		Actual Cost.			Deduct value of Manure carried to next year.			Net Cost.			Net yield per Acre.		
	Acres.		lbs.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
Sorghum ...	1·75	Straw ...	5,103		17 6 2		48 4 3			15 0 0			33 4 3			30 4 2	
		Grain ...	924		46 2 3												
		Total ...	6,027		63 8 5												
Planter's Friend.	1·43	Straw ...	3,911		15 10 4		32 10 4			8 3 0			24 7 4			8 3 0	
		Grain ...	454		18 2 6												
		Total ...	4,365		33 10 10												
Yellow Cholum (*a*)	3·64	Straw ...	2,771		11 1 4		21 13 10			9 9 10			12 4 0			13 13 5	
		Grain ...	450		15 0 1												
		Total ...	3,221		26 1 5												
Do. (*b*).	4·75	Straw ...	2,511		10 7 8		17 15 1			2 1 0			15 14 1			5 4 2	
		Grain ...	321		10 10 7												
		Total ...	2,832		21 2 3												
Do. (*c*).	1·03	Straw ...	3,964		...		Much of the produce was stolen and is not therefore taken into account.										
		Grain ...	159		...												
		Total ...	4,123		...												
Do. (*d*).	4·05	Straw ...	2,540		10 3 2		16 14 8			3 8 0			13 6 8			3 8 0	
		Grain ...	1,181		3 15 2												
		Total ...	3,721		14 2 4												
White Cholum ...	3·76	Straw ...	3,103		12 5 5		17 13 0			4 7 0			13 6 0			4 7 0	
		Grain ...	560		2 6 3												
		Total ...	3,663		14 11 8												

Cost per acre excluding Straw.

The results are very satisfactory for a year in which there was so light a rainfall as that of 1876-77, and this is attributed to the depth of cultivation and to manuring. It must, however, be remembered that straw has hardly any saleable value in villages far away from towns, and if straw is excluded, the grain values compare unfavorably with the cost as shewn below.

Description of the Crop.	Value of Grain per Acre.			Cost per Acre.			Profit or Loss per Acre.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A. P.
Sorghum	46	2	3	33	4	3	+	12	4 0
Planter's Friend	18	2	6	24	7	3	−	6	4 9
Yellow Cholum	15	0	1	12	4	0	+	2	12 1
Do. (*b*)	10	10	7	15	14	1	−	5	3 6
Do. (*d*)	3	15	2	13	6	8	−	9	7 6
White Cholum	2	6	3	13	6	0	−	10	15 9

Moreover the cost above given does not include the Government assessment. Cotton and indigo were also cultivated during the year; but, as the season was not completed, the results of the experiment are at present unknown. A small plot was sown with maize, which, under occasional irrigation, produced at the rate of 12,226 lbs. of fodder per acre.

Besides the above, certain special crops and hedge plants were raised on the farm with the following results. Some seedlings of Locust or Carob beam (*Ceratonia siliqua*) were obtained and planted in 1866, but until 1876-77 they produced no fruit. There are now only five trees which are about 17 feet high, and at the height of one foot above the ground they measure about 20 inches in circumference. For the last few years they have made no apparent increase in size, but this can scarcely be attributed to climate, as the trees do not seem to suffer in the hottest weather, but to the fact that the soil on which they are grown is deficient in lime. **Special crops and hedge plants.—Locust or Carob.**

A plot of 1,300 square yards was sown with Buck-wheat (*Polygonum fagopyrum*), the seed having been obtained from Australia. It grew well, and would in an ordinary season doubtless attain maturity without being watered, but in the present case it was necessary to irrigate. Within ten weeks the crop was off the ground. The yield was at the rate of grain 167 lbs. and straw 1,136 lbs. per acre; but under more favorable circumstances, there is every reason to believe it would yield better results. **—Buck-wheat.**

Seed of Flax (*Linum usitatissumum*) was also obtained from Australia. It grew well and was very healthy, but did not attain great length (only about 21 inches), as it was sown at wide intervals for the seed. Vetches (*Vicia sativa*) and Rape (*Brassica napus*)—Australian seed—were sown, but, although they germinated well, neither crop succeeded. The vetches were apparently unable to withstand the heat, and the rape was attacked by caterpillars. A plot of Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) (Australian seed) was also sown and has done well; but, as the crop was kept for seed, no outturn has been recorded. Two samples of wheat were obtained from Egypt, but though they germinated and grew fairly at first, no grain was produced. This may have been owing to a want of sufficient water, to a higher temperature than is usual in Egypt, and to the lightness of the soil on which the crop was sown. Samples of lentils and lupins were also obtained from Egypt, but did not succeed although they germinated well. The plants—Osage orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*)—raised last year from seed obtained from Australia, and reported to be thriving, have nearly, though not totally, succumbed to the last hot season; but some plants raised from another supply of Australian seed are now doing well. **—Flax, &c.**

Some seed of the Kangaroo Thorn, which is used to a considerable extent as a hedge-plant in Australia, was obtained, and a number of young seedlings raised from it are now doing well in the nursery. The plant appears to promise well, being covered with **Hedge plants.—Kangaroo-Thorn and Moolloo-kiloovay.**

numberless small spines and growing fast; it remains to be proved whether the extreme heat of this country will not be too great for it, and also whether the spines are sufficiently strong to prevent cattle from straying through a hedge of it. The thorny shrub called in Tamil Moolloo-kilooyay, planted last year, is doing fairly well; a large percentage of the cuttings obtained grew and rooted thoroughly; but the season has been against hedge-planting, so that further trials of it have not been made.

Top dressing experiments. The results given in the following table, of a set of experiments made with top dressing during the past season, are interesting, and notwithstanding the unpropitious character of the season, demonstrate several points very clearly.

	Produce.	Unmanured.		Saltpetre. Value per Acre, Rs. 12.		Saltpetre and Bone Charcoal. Value per Acre, Saltpetre, Rs. 6; Bone Charcoal, Rs. 6.		Bone Charcoal. Value per Acre, Rs. 12.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
		LBS.	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.
Yield of plot ...	Straw...	884	1,348	1,332	1,534	1,197	1,402	1,010	1,179
	Grain...	112	108	124	118	105	124	110	95
Yield per acre.	Straw...	3,536	5,392	5,328	6,136	4,788	5,608	4,040	4,616
	Grain...	448	432	496	472	420	496	440	776
Increase per acre over unmanured.	Straw...	...	...	1,792	744	1,252	216	504	776
	Grain...	...	...	46	30	28	64	8	52
Value of increase per acre.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Straw...	...	...	9 1 8	4 2 11	3 14 8	3 6 7	1 11 2	5 3 2
	Grain...	...	...						

The crop to which the top dressings were applied was yellow cholum, following a heavily manured crop of maize and cotton. It is interesting to note here that in the Coimbatore district the produce of soils superior to the one on which this crop was grown yield a crop of 450 lbs. only of grain, which is as much as can be expected per acre in an ordinary season, while that amount was attained in the present case even without the use of top dressing. The reason why in the (B) series the yield of straw should be more in every case than that in the (A) series is hard to explain, excepting by the fact that the previous crop of maize had been more vigorous on the portion of the field in which the latter series was grown.

Cotton and Indigo. In regard to experimental cotton culture some valuable observations were made in regard to the period of the year in which the yield of lint from the cotton plant is greatest. The general result appears to be that cotton gathered in the early months of the year yields a much higher percentage than that picked in the later months. The percentage of lint in cotton gathered before the 10th June was 34·92, and between that date

and the end of August 10½ per cent. less. The Superintendent concludes that cotton crops should be removed not later than the month of July. He would accordingly sow the crop in August, earlier than is now the practice, which ensures "a longer gathering season during the early months of the year, the staple longer, the sample much cleaner and not stained with oil." Regarding the cultivation of indigo, the growth of the plant in the early stages is attended apparently with many difficulties, but when once the crop is well established the Superintendent states no crop is less subject to the influence of the dry weather and more hardy. These cuttings, it is said, can be obtained during the season, and then the plants removed in August or September in time to allow the land to be prepared for another crop. Dry cultivation has shown very satisfactory results.

Cattle.

To form a commencement of the stock-breeding experiment, four young bulls and three heifers were obtained in November from the Amrhat Mahal herds in Mysore. The cattle of these herds are chiefly noted for their qualities as draught animals. The specimens received, which were selected ones, are stated to be of slight make and very deficient in depth and thickness, but from their activity able to perform light work with rapidity.

Sheep.

The management of the sheep flock has been the same during the past year as formerly, and has been most successful. The percentage of deaths is remarkably low.

——	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Average number of flock ...	207	221	237	275
Number of deaths	16	24	21	11
Percentage of deaths	7·73	10·9	8·9	4
Rainfall of year	48·07 inch.	68·98 inch.	38·14 inch.	20·88 inch.

Condition.

The following table brings out many interesting facts regarding the condition of the flock as at present constituted:—

Rams.				Ewes.			
No.	Age.	Average Weight.	Average Yield of Wool.	No.	Age.	Average Weight.	Average Yield of Wool.
		LBS.	LBS.			LBS.	LBS.
38	Lambs ...	28	Not shorn.	27	Lambs ...	25·6	Not shorn.
31	Shearling ...	47	1·76	34	Shearling ...	39·6	1·6
16	2 Shear ...	66	2·28	23	2 Shear ...	48	1·77
8	3 Shear ...	69·13	2·25	6	3 Shear ...	48·3	1·58
15	Aged ...	69·7	1·78	78	Aged ...	53·55	1·29
70	Average ...	58·74	1·94	141	Average ...	49·05	1·45

Average of 211 sheep of all ages, 52·27 lbs. weight, 14·62 lbs. wool.

It will be seen that for every 10 lbs. of live weight the sheep produced an average of 4·95 ounces of wool, an amount which compares not unfavorably with that yielded by the English short-woolled breeds of sheep.

—Improved quality of wool.

The wool produced this year shows on the whole an improvement in quality, and the sheep are far better covered, there being an absence of the bare necks and breasts that were formerly so common. The value of the wool in the local market has increased considerably, for instead of only 1½ annas per pound the rate obtained in 1871, this year 2½ annas were realized, showing an increased value of 66 per cent. The amount of yield per sheep does not average quite as high as a clip did in 1871, when 120 sheep averaged 1·81 lbs.: this is probably due in a great measure to the scarcity of grass.

Implements, machines and tools.

Early in March 1877, twenty-eight specimens of fourteen different descriptions of ploughs of Swedish manufacture were obtained. In construction and in form, excepting Nos. 9 and 29, they present no very marked peculiarities; all of the ploughs are swing ploughs, and as such are open to the objection common to such implements, of being difficult to manage. This defect can be however easily remedied, and in the trials to which the ploughs were subjected, a wheel was fitted on all. The cost price of these ploughs, delivered at Madras, averaged about Rupees 33, which, considering the substantial manner in which they are put together, is considered to be very moderate.

Result of trials with ploughs.

In the following table the results of a trial of the ploughs are given.

Plough.	Furrow. Average. Depth.	Furrow. Average. Width.	Furrow. Cubic yards of soil moved in 144 yards run.	Draught.	Comparative efficiency.	Weight without Wheel.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	C. YDS.	LBS.		LBS.
Ransome's	4	10	4·4	175	100	88
No. 30	4·5	14·75	7·375	315	92·18	147
„ 34	5·25	10·25	5·98	259	90·91	79
„ 39	5·00	12·00	6·6	322	81·52	126
„ 37	4·875	13·5	7·31	385	74·78	156
„ 27	4·5	12·25	6·125	343	70·31	126
„ 9	4·31	12·75	6·11	343	70·14	126
„ 3	6·00	11·00	7·3	420	68·75	133
„ 29	4·5	9·75	4·875	280	68·55	71
„ 40	5·0	10·75	5·97	343	68·53	126
„ 38	4·81	10·75	5·74	392	57·66	150
„ 2	4·81	10·75	5·74	392	57·66	167
„ 12	4·25	13·25	6·26	434	56·79	223
„ 16	4·125	12·5	5·74	420	52·81	185
„ 1	3·75	10·00	4·16	333	49·27	173
Average of 14 Swedish Ploughs.	...	...	6·099	355·8	67·49	142

The Ransome's plough referred to in the table was not a swing plough, so that the comparison is not complete; but still the excessive draught for work done is very clear, and when this is considered in addition to the difficulties of managing a swing plough, it is evident that as such the Swedish ploughs on the whole are not to be compared with the wheel ploughs of the English make.

To see whether, if fitted with a wheel, these ploughs would be found to have any comparative merits, the trials, of which the following are the results, were made. —Trials on being fitted with wheels.

Plough.	Furrow. Average. Depth.	Furrow. Average. Width.	Furrow. Cubic yards of soil moved in 144 yards run.	Draught	Comparative efficiency.	Weight with Wheel.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	C. YARDS.	LBS.		LBS.
Ransome's	3·75	9	3·75	175	100	88
No. 39	4·5	11·875	5·9375	273	101·49	137
„ 29	4·5	11·5	5·75	273	98·29	82
„ 40	4·5625	11·125	5·64	273	96·41	137
„ 27	3·8125	10·75	4·55	224	94·79	137
„ 3	4·625	9·125	4·69	231	94·74	144
„ 12	4·4375	11·625	5·757	294	91·38	234
„ 34	4·0000	10·125	4 5	231	90·91	90
„ 37	4·125	12·5	5·729	329	81·26	167
„ 2	4·0000	10·75	4·7	294	75·84	178
„ 1	4·3125	11·125	5·33	336	74·03	184
„ 9	4·4375	7·875	3·88	245	73·80	137
„ 30	4·0625	10·75	4·85	329	68·79	158
„ 38	4·0625	10·625	4·525	315	67·00	161
„ 16	4·5	10·5	5·25	378	64·82	196
Average of 14 Swedish Ploughs.	...	...	5·0833	287·5	82·515	153

The decrease in draught shown in the trials after a wheel had been added must be attributed solely to that addition. The effect, however, produced by the wheel in lessening the draught varied very much in every case, and there were two remarkable exceptions to the rule, viz., Nos. 30 and 34; the former displayed less than, and the latter the same efficiency as compared with Ransome's plough when used as swing ploughs, showing clearly that these two implements can be used comparatively with advantage as such. The effect of the wheel in Nos. 9, 16, 37, 38 was very small, but still sufficient to recommend the addition.

During the past year the following seeds have been distributed to districts chiefly within the Presidency:— Distribution of seeds.

	LBS.
Maize	700
Sorghum saccharatum	862¾
Planter's Friend	633½
Yellow Cholum	15
Carolina Paddy	335
New Orleans Cotton Seed	320½

	Lbs.	
Egyptian Cotton Seed	10½	
Tobacco Seed	1	13 oz.
Jute Seed	10	
Wheat	10	
Corkapilly Seed	5	
Sundries.	38 packets.	

The tobacco seed referred to was imported under the orders of the Board of Revenue from Australia: but very few applications were made for it.

Implement Workshop.

During the past year, besides the manufacture of the implements mentioned in the subjoined table for sale, a large amount of work was done in the shape of repairs of tools, &c., for the farm, furniture for the School of Agriculture, and various models of water-lifts, &c., for distribution.

Districts to which sent.	Iron Ploughs.	American Ploughs.	Combined Ploughs.	Jointed Harrow.	Drill Sowing Machine.	Planter's Hoes.	Reaping-knives.	Winnowing Machine.	Chaff Cutter.
Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	1	1	...	1	1	12	12	1	1
Coorg	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madras	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	8	4	1	1	12	12	1	3

—Financial.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the shops during the year:—

Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.	Income.	Rs.	A.	P.
Plant	2	11	0	Machines	915	13	0
Labor, &c	1,066	10	8	Materials, Labor, &c. ...	1,423	14	2
Materials, &c. ...	877	2	4				
Total ...	1,946	8	0	Total ...	2,339	11	2

Manures.

Some experiments were made in the use of saltpetre, saltpetre and bone charcoal, and bone charcoal as manures in the cultivation of millet. The results indicate that saltpetre makes a useful light top-dressing; whilst the bone charcoal remains apparently inert when used in this way. Lime, which is so little used by natives as a manure, produced the usual good effects on leguminous crops. The yield of a crop of ground-nuts thus manured was increased by 83 per cent.

Agricultural College.

The scheme for the education in agriculture of the youth of the educated and wealthier cultivators of South India, which was sketched in last year's report, was matured during the year. So soon as the prospectus appeared many applications for admission were received from young men resident in this and the Bombay Presidency. Of the qualified candidates selected, nine were Parsees, ten Brahmins, ten Vellalars, one a Native Christian. These belong to the following provinces :—three South Canara, three Coimbatore, three Chingleput, one North Arcot, seven Madras, one Tanjore, one Trichinopoly, nine Bombay Presidency, one Ceylon, one Mysore. Their ages range from 18 to 23 years. Difficulty has been experienced regarding the necessary accommodation for school purposes. Plans and estimates however for buildings have now been sanctioned and the funds are available. The interest which this institution has aroused in various parts of India is evidenced by the establishment of two scholarships in monthly value Rupees 25 each by His Highness the Maharajah Holkar. During the session no less than 145 applications were received, of which 35 were from Bombay, Northern India, and Ceylon. Of the above number 63 were Brahmins.

Normal School.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of the students of the Madras Normal School with a view to their eventually being able to give instruction in agriculture if necessary when they pass out as teachers. Thirteen attended the classes. The cottages built for occupation by the students have been rented to them; but, as the number was not sufficient, sanction has been accorded for building a few more. Residence on the Farm was not part of the original scheme. A reading-room, supplied with Agricultural Newspapers, is provided for the students, and a beginning has been made with an Agricultural and Natural History Museum. A laboratory for the Chemistry Class is needed.

Financial results.

The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the Farm. The year opened with a surplus balance of Rupees 2,09,344 and closed with one of Rupees 2,56,331.

Receipts.		Charges.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Provincial Grant	20,000	General Supervision	19,686
Receipts from Sydapet Experimental Farm and Workshops.	5,099	Sydapet Experimental Farm and Workshops.	14,464
		Agricultural School	6,951
Surplus Pound Fund ..	71,707	Permanent Estate Improvements on the Sydapet Farm.	6,374
		Other charges, being transfers made in the Accountant-General's Office.	2,345
Total ...	96,806	Total ...	49,820

The difference between the receipts and charges was met from the balance of the moiety of Surplus Pound Funds transferred to the Government Farm.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Season and Rainfall.

The season in 1876-77 was disastrous. The south-west monsoon failed in most districts, and the north-east monsoon may be said to have been a failure also. The result was famine, which was daily becoming more severe, and the area affected more extended as the year closed, and was destined to attain, on the failure of the early rains of the south-west monsoon of 1877, in months of July, August, and September, an intensity and extent perhaps unparalleled in the annals of the country. The rainfall under the two monsoons, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, is shown in the subjoined table for the several districts:—

	South-West Monsoon.		North-East Monsoon.		Total.	
	Average of previous 10 Years.	In 1876-77.	Average of previous 10 Years.	In 1876-77.	Average of previous 10 Years.	In 1876-77.
1. Ganjam	28·88	27·17	11·55	14·00	40·43	41·17
2. Vizagapatam ...	27·72	20·00	13·29	16·14	41·01	36·14
3. Godavery	24·66	21·79	11·83	4·43	36·49	26·22
4. Kistna	20·29	15·63	10·12	4·53	30·41	20·16
5. Nellore	12·34	8·55	21·13	3·77	33·47	12·32
6. Cuddapah	17·29	7·23	10·72	1·98	28·01	9·21
7. Bellary	16·80	7·05	6·54	0·70	22·34	7·75
8. Kurnool	21·20	7·56	6·13	1·18	27·33	8·74
9. Madras	18·96	15·03	34·37	6·49	53·33	21·52
10. Chingleput	22·80	15·91	27·84	5·67	50·64	21·58
11. North Arcot ...	19·27	15·63	14·56	2·77	33·83	18·40
12. South Arcot ...	17·86	17·53	20·43	7·55	38·29	25·08
13. Tanjore	14·69	13·01	23·18	15·37	37·87	28·38
14. Trichinopoly ...	17·39	17·55	19·67	5·47	37·06	23·02
15. Madura	13·57	10·62	15·24	8·20	28·81	18·82
16. Tinnevelly	6·27	5·64	20·64	12·98	26·91	18·62
17. Coimbatore ...	12·94	14·39	10·77	3·75	23·71	18·14
18. Nilgiris	19·48	21·63	25·20	15·26	44·68	36·89
19. Salem	24·06	14·86	10·60	3·81	34·66	18·67
20. South Canara ...	124·88	115·76	11·72	1·70	136·60	117·46
21. Malabar	93·71	78·93	14·24	4·26	107·95	83·19

South-West Monsoon.

The Ceded Districts, North Arcot, and the West Coast Districts depend upon the south-west monsoon for two-thirds of their cultivation. Bellary and Cuddapah received less than half, and Kurnool less than one-third of their usual rainfall under this

monsoon. The deficiency as regards the other districts was not quite as great, and in one or two cases, *viz.*, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris, the rainfall came quite up to the average, but it was capricious and unseasonable and consequently the crops dependent on these periodic rains suffered greatly.

North-East Monsoon.

The failure of the north-east monsoon, on which the larger portion of the Presidency is dependent for agricultural operations, was almost complete. Bellary received hardly any rain. In Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madras, and South Canara the rainfall was less than one-fifth of the average. In Trichinopoly it was a fourth, in Godavery, Kistna, South Arcot, Coimbatore, and Salem a third, and in Madura, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and the Nilgiris a half; whilst Ganjam and Vizagapatam were the only districts which had rains in excess of the average. The rainfall was not only deficient in quantity but was also generally unseasonable and unequally distributed.

Districts affected.

The districts which suffered most severely from drought were inland—the Ceded Districts, Kurnool, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, and parts of Trichinopoly; and on the seaboard Nellore, Chingleput, Madura, and portions of Kistna and Tinnevelly. Other districts also suffered, but the failure of crops was not so complete as in those above-mentioned. Ganjam and Vizagapatam were, as already observed, more favored as regards rainfall than other districts; but even in them the distribution was abnormal. Moreover a severe storm which occurred in the month of October injured the early crops, caused breaches in the principal tanks, thus diminishing the store of water necessary to bring the crops to maturity. Considerable damage was also done to public works. The Lanqulya River at Chicacole, South Ganjam, rose to the extraordinary height of 20 feet, and inundated the whole town, carrying away a portion of the bridge and destroying 1,300 houses. Fortunately there were no lives lost, but there was great destruction of property. A special grant was made to enable the people to rebuild their houses.

Condition of the people.

The year, which had been preceded by a season of partial drought in several districts, has been one of extreme suffering to the lower classes of the population in all parts of the Presidency. In Bellary, Nellore, and Cuddapah there had been bad harvests for three successive years, the excessive rains of October and November 1874 having damaged the crops of that year. The wet crops in the West Coast Districts, the Delta Districts of Tanjore, Godavery, and Kistna, and the river-irrigated portions of Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and South Arcot were generally safe; but the upland tracts depending upon tank irrigation suffered severely.

Cultivation.

Exclusive of Malabar and South Canara where areas under occupation are unknown, the total extent of ryotwar cultivation during the year was 13,176,636 acres, paying a revenue to Government of Rupees 261,34,252.

—	Acres.	Rupees.
Unirrigated	10,496,740	118,30,248
Irrigated	2,679,896	143,04,004
Total ...	13,176,636	26,134,252

Thus there has been a falling off of 20 per cent. in the area of cultivation as compared with that of 1875-76, which again was less than that of 1874-75 by 2·1 per cent. The actual extent of cultivation in each district is shown in the statement given in the appendix.

—Percentage of decrease shown by districts.

The following table shows the percentage of decrease in cultivation in the several districts. :—

	Percentage of Decrease.
Bellary	50·9
Kurnool	45·4
Cuddapah	42·9
Nellore	36·9
Chingleput	16·1
Kistna	14·2
North Arcot	10·0
Coimbatore	9·5
Madura	9·2
Vizagapatam	8·6
Tinnevelly	7·1
Tanjore	3·8
Trichinopoly	3·2
Salem	3·2
Godavery	1·9
South Arcot	1·7
Ganjam	1·4
Total ...	20·0

The decrease in cultivation is largest in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Nellore. The decrease, however, would have been larger in several of the other districts but for a few deceptive showers which fell during the sowing season. Relying on this promise of a favorable season, the ryots began to cultivate; their labor however was futile, for these early showers were not followed by rain sufficient to mature the crops. Considering the exceptional distress among the people of the Presidency, especially among that vast majority which depends for sustenance on agricultural labor, the following more detailed notice of the crops in those districts which suffered most severely will be useful. These notes summarise the reports of the Collectors concerned.—

Godavery.

The wet crops in the upland taluqs failed to a great extent. Second crops totally failed. The crops in all the delta taluqs were good, and the outturn was rather above the average.

Of the dry crops the black paddy suffered most. Wet paddy failed almost everywhere in the upland taluqs. Under the Kistna channels its yield was fair. The high prices induced ryots to dig wells and cultivate raggi which yielded well. Maize, wherever planted, yielded a splendid crop. Some ryots sowed black gram in their wet lands after the paddy was cut and reaped an excellent crop. —Kistna.

There was an almost entire failure of crops excepting under wells. Owing to the large extent of such cultivation, the Zemindari of Venkatagiri fared better than the rest of the district. The only portions which had a fair crop were the taluqs of Ongole in the north, some villages along the sea coast, and parts of the southern taluqs. —Nellore.

Dry crops were an utter failure; so also were all wet crops dependent upon tanks, but there was a good outturn of paddy under the Irrigation Company's Canal, but on a small area. The yield under springs, river-channels, and wells was one-fourth of the average. —Cuddapah.

Three-fourths of the early crops perished altogether, whilst the crops saved yielded poorly. There was no cold weather cultivation in dry lands. Fields irrigated from nullahs or streams and wells gave an outturn of about one-fourth. The crops under the Tungabadra channels alone were fair, yielding about three-fourths of the average. The cotton crops failed everywhere. —Bellary.

Excluding the tract irrigated by the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, the dry crops on the area actually brought under cultivation totally failed. The yield of crops under tanks and wells was very poor. The crops grown under the canal were principally jonna, paddy, and raggi, and to a small extent sajja and korra. The outturn was generally fair. —Kurnool.

Both dry and wet crops suffered severely. The Collector estimates the yield at about a sixth of the average. —Chingleput.

The yield of the early crops sown on 63 per cent. of the whole area cultivated was about half the average. The later crops failed almost totally. —North Arcot.

There was a general failure of wet crops. Of the dry crops cumbu and cholum yielded an outturn varying from half to three-fourths of the average, but raggi, varagu, and other grains failed almost entirely. —South Arcot.

The yield of the crops in the deltaic portions of the district was fair; crops irrigated by tanks in the upland tracts and the dry crops suffered. The outturn of the harvest was much below the average. —Tanjore.

The yield of the wet crops under the river channels was not much less than the usual average. The outturn of crops under —Trichinopoly.

rain-fed tanks and of dry crops generally did not exceed one-third of the usual average.

—Madura. Both the dry and wet crops yielded an outturn far below the average. There was entire failure in many places. The garden lands under wells generally yielded a fair crop.

—Tinnevelly. Of the wet crops more than one-fourth withered in nearly equal proportions under tank and river irrigation. The outturn of the remainder was generally fair. The average outturn of dry crops was very bad, being not more than one-sixth of the average.

—Coimbatore. Although the south-west monsoon rains were not below the average they were badly distributed, and there was consequently a general failure of the early crops, excepting under wells, which fortunately are numerous in the district. The late crops failed almost entirely.

—Nilgiris. The cereal crops failed generally. The season was also very unfavorable for special products such as tea, coffee, and cinchona. The planting out of young trees on most estates was a total failure. The coffee blossoms appeared late. Leaf disease was prevalent.

—Salem. The crops dependent on the south-west monsoon failed to a great extent, and those on the north-east almost entirely.

Cotton. The area cultivated with cotton was 810,013 acres against 1,571,537 acres in 1875-76, thus exhibiting a decrease of nearly 48 per cent.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ganjam	3,302	3,036	...	266
Vizagapatam	13,107	15,957	2,850	...
Godavery	10,834	9,808	...	1,026
Kistna	219,267	188,033	...	31,234
Nellore	18,378	7,370	...	11,008
Cuddapah	76,074	30,152	...	45,922
Bellary	385,596	36,607	...	348,989
Kurnool	243,637	83,519	...	160,118
Madras	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	3	3	...	...
North Arcot	263	214	...	49
South Arcot	16,303	9,403	...	6,900
Tanjore	4,061	3,536	...	525
Trichinopoly	6,731*	6,775*	44	...
Madura	95,101	73,949	...	21,152
Tinnevelly	281,569	211,406	...	70,163
Coimbatore	184,517	118,605	...	65,912
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
Salem	12,630	11,506	...	1,124
South Canara	164	134	...	30
Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,571,537	810,013	2,894	764,418
		Net Decrease ..		761,524

* Does not include area of cotton cultivated with other crops.

The principal cotton districts are Bellary, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Kistna, Coimbatore, Madura, and Cuddapah. The percentage of decrease in each of these districts is shown below :— —Percentage of decrease in principal districts.

	Percentage of Decrease.
Bellary	90
Kurnool	66
Cuddapah	60
Coimbatore	36
Tinnevelly	25
Madura	22
Kistna	14

The following statement shows the extent of indigo cultivation during the year in the Government taluqs :— Indigo.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ganjam	986	938	...	48
Vizagapatam	3,803	3,508	...	295
Godavery	1,739	1,699	...	40
Kistna	42,975	27,158	...	15,817
Nellore	57,519	20,299	...	37,220
Cuddapah	62,824	19,190	...	43,634
Bellary	10,358	411	...	9,947
Kurnool	40,556	16,902	...	23,654
Madras	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	5,157	2,870	...	2,287
North Arcot	13,728	8,929	...	4,799
South Arcot	61,318	35,332	...	25,986
Tanjore	472	490	18	...
Trichinopoly	837	424	...	413
Madura	72	14	...	58
Tinnevelly	245	181	...	64
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
Salem	2,087	1,932	...	155
South Canara	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	304,676	140,277	18	164,417
		Net Decrease ...		164,399

The falling off in the indigo cultivation has been great, the extent cultivated in 1876-77 being 140,277 acres against 304,676 acres in 1875-76, thus exhibiting a decrease of 54 per cent. The percentages of decrease for the principal districts are as follows :— —Percentage of decrease in principal districts.

	Percentage of Decrease.
Cuddapah	70
Nellore	65
South Arcot	42
Kurnool	58
Kistna	37

Condition of cattle.

Owing to the failure of pasturage and drinking water the mortality among cattle has been exceedingly severe during the year. The losses reported by the Collectors are shown below, but the figures are probably far from accurate, and much below the actual deaths:—

Districts.	Deaths in 1876-77.	Deaths in 1875-76.
Ganjam	9,945	7,111
Vizagapatam	1,709	6,805
Godavary	25,538	28,365
Kistna	30,537	19,106
Nellore	60,873	23,303
Cuddapah	110,760	46,363
Bellary	8,942	8,638
Kurnool	118,907	17,419
Madras	...	...
Chingleput	8,269	13,635
North Arcot	8,271	10,738
South Arcot	18,607	16,564
Tanjore	36,149	31,278
Trichinopoly	34,123	27,737
Madura	16,389	18,912
Tinnevelly	135,603	137,520
Coimbatore	82,411	69,854
Nilgiris	931	488
Salem	200,000	Not given.
South Canara	4,278	5,750
Malabar	23,045	24,804

The loss in Nellore, a district famous for its breed of cattle, has been especially heavy, as also in the Ceded Districts, which depend upon Nellore for their supply. At one time cattle were sold for nominal prices, and large numbers were exported. The people, however, made great efforts to save their agricultural cattle, in many instances using the thatch of their houses for fodder; consequently the loss of such cattle, though severe, has not been so great as was feared.

Prices.

The average prices of the principal articles of food are as follows:—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.
Price of Rice, 2nd sort. Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.	16·	11·8
Paddy	28·6	20·4
Cholum	26·6	19·8
Cumboo	26·4	18·1
Raggi	27·9	18·4
Varagu	39·6	28·2
Wheat	11·4	9·7
Salt	15·8	15·0
Cotton, Rupees per Candy ...	104	110

The above averages being for the whole year and for the whole Presidency, do not adequately represent the intensity of the distress in the several districts affected by famine, which spread with such extraordinary rapidity about the middle of the official year. Its effects on the prices of the staple food supplies are to some extent indicated by the statistics of the prices of the inferior description of rice, which prevailed in each district in each quarter of the year under review contrasted with the prices prevailing in the two preceding years. These details are furnished in the following statement :—

Statement.

Districts.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
1. Ganjam	20·8	22·4	20·5	20·6	19·9	19·8	21·2	20·8	17·0	23·8	21·6	15·3
2. Vizagapatam	19·2	17·3	16·6	17·5	16·2	16·6	17·2	16·6	13·1	17·6	17·4	11·5
3. Godavery	18·1	20·9	20·2	18·4	20·4	19·0	19·0	21·4	11·7	21·0	22·6	9·4
4. Kistna	16·1	19·3	19·8	16·3	18·7	17·8	17·2	19·5	11·1	19·4	20·5	9·3
5. Nellore	14·9	16·6	15·1	15·6	17·3	14·5	15·5	17·2	8·9	15·5	15·7	7·4
6. Cuddapah	17·2	20·4	13·9	17·9	20·4	11·9	18·5	17·6	7·4	19·7	14·7	7·3
7. Bellary	16	19·8	14·7	16·9	18·9	12·4	17·5	16·2	7·3	19·3	15·1	7·2
8. Kurnool	13·9	15·9	15·1	14·4	15·5	13·3	14·4	15·3	6·7	15·6	15·3	7·1
9. Madras	12·3	15·3	11·7	12·5	13·6	11·2	12·2	13·5	8·11	14·6	12·0	8·6
10. Chingleput	14·7	21·3	15·7	14·5	17·5	14·5	16·6	16·6	9·8	20·2	16·0	9·2
11. North Arcot	14·8	19·6	14·1	15·9	18·0	12·7	17·7	16·4	8·5	19·1	14·7	7·9
12. South Arcot	14·6	19·4	15·4	14·7	17·2	14·5	15·6	17·3	10·0	20·0	15·3	8·7
13. Tanjore	14·3	16·5	14·6	13·3	14·6	13·4	14·0	15·3	10·8	15·9	14·7	9·5
14. Trichinopoly	13·7	15·7	13·9	13·1	15·0	12·8	13·9	15·6	9·7	15·0	14·9	7·7
15. Madura	13·2	15·8	14·7	11·5	14·7	12·7	11·7	14·3	9·2	14·3	14·8	7·7
16. Tinnevelly	10·5	13·2	12·0	9·6	11·9	10·6	10·4	12·3	9·6	12·7	12·5	8·3
17. Coimbatore	13·4	14·3	12·4	12·9	13·5	11·5	13·3	13·3	9·1	14·4	12·9	7·9
18. Nilgiris	9·5	10·8	10·1	9·3	10·4	9·1	9·2	9·7	6·9	10·3	9·9	7·2
19. Salem	14·1	16·6	13·0	13·8	15·5	11·9	15·3	14·6	8·3	16·4	13·6	7·2
20. South Canara	13·6	14·6	12·6	13·1	13·8	12·5	13·4	14·4	11·3	14·6	14·3	10·0
21. Malabar	12·3	13·2	12·4	11·6	12·7	11·5	12·8	13·7	10·8	12·9	12·5	9·4
Average ...	14·6	17·1	14·7	14·4	16·0	13·5	15·1	15·8	9·8	16·8	15·3	8·7

Owing to the generally good harvests of 1874-75, there was a general fall in prices in the first quarter of 1875, and this continued more or less during the second and third quarters of that year. The season in 1875, however, having proved unfavorable, prices began to rise in the last quarter of 1875 and continued to rise steadily in the first and second quarters of 1876. The failure of the south-west monsoon caused a rapid advance in prices during the third quarter, and, before its close, in most districts they had almost reached famine rates. The failure of the following north-east monsoon produced at first a panic in the grain markets, and prices reached a very high figure, at which they remained, with some slight fluctuations, until the close of the year under review. After however the first panic had subsided, and the policy of the Government became fully known in regard to the importation of food for the famine-stricken people, the increase of imports was very remarkable, and soon the principal markets were, as a rule, adequately supplied by the unusual activity of private trade. The high prices stimulated export from other provinces of the empire where the food-supplies were in excess of the wants of the people. The railways, and the numerous lines of communication, (the roads of most districts being on the whole good and suitable for wheel traffic,) as well as the extended seaboard with its many ports, had the effect, allowance being made for the cost of transit, of equalizing prices throughout the Presidency to an unprecedented extent; consequently very high prices ruled in districts in which no marked failure of crops had occurred, *e.g.*, Canara and Ganjam. The rise, however, in the price of rice bears but little proportion to the rise in the price of some of the dry grains, the staple food of some of the distressed districts. In Bellary for example, cholum (millet) rose per rupee from 26·1 seers in January 1876 to 7·5 seers in December following, or nearly three hundred and fifty per cent. The rise in the price of raggi was even greater. But the price of common rice rose from 15·1 seers to 7·2 seers only. The case was similar in Kurnool and Cuddapah. Moreover, the price of all other kinds of food rose greatly, such as sugar, fowls, milk, butter, and vegetables. Animal food, *i.e.*, beef and mutton, however, was comparatively cheap during the early months of distress, as there was not sufficient fodder to keep cattle alive, and the lower castes have generally few scruples about eating flesh, even beef.

Fluctuations in prices till culminating in famine rates.

The following statement shows the rate of wages of ordinary and skilled laborers which obtained in the months of June and December of the year under report as compared with those of the previous year;—

Wages.

Districts.	Average Wages per Month.																	
	On 30th June 1875.			On 31st December 1875.			On 30th June 1876.			On 31st December 1876.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	3 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Vizagapatam ...	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9 14 0
Godavery ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Kistna	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	11 14 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	11 14 0
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	12 8 9	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 1 4
Cuddapah ...	7 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Bellary	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
Kurnool	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Madras	6 12 0	5 8 0	9 6 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	13 12 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	13 2 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	11 4 0
Chingleput ...	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 5 4	3 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8	3 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8
North Arcot ...	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
South Arcot ...	4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0
Tanjore	4 8 0	6 0 0	11 13 4	4 8 0	6 0 0	11 13 4	4 8 0	6 0 0	11 14 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
Trichinopoly ...	4 0 0	6 8 0	9 11 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0
Madura	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Tinnevelly ...	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
Coimbatore ...	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
Nilgiris	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0
Salem	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 2 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0
South Canara ...	7 8 0	6 0 0	20 10 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	20 10 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	20 10 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
Malabar	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0

These figures however afford little indication of the real effect of high prices and small demand for labor by private capitalists on the labor rates of the distressed districts.

Land Improvement Act.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act granted during the year amounted to Rupees 48,973, of which Rupees 44,338 were debited to the famine account. The advances were mainly for sinking wells. The particulars for each district are shown below:—

Districts.	Advances debited to Ordinary Head.	Advances debited to Famine Account.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	1,690	...
Nellore	...	31,158
Bellary	400	...
Chingleput	...	10,800
Madura	2,345	...
Coimbatore	...	2,580
Total ...	4,435	44,538

In the early part of the year the liberal terms on which Government were prepared to lend money to enable land-holders to improve their lands were made known as widely as possible; but when applications began to come in, though slowly, they had in several instances to be refused owing to financial pressure. During the latter part of the year, when the famine increased in intensity, it was found necessary to grant small advances for the digging and improvement of wells for drinking water and other purposes. To enable ryots to avail themselves of the concession, the minimum limit of Rupees 100 prescribed by the rules was reduced to Rupees 50, and Tahsildars in the famine districts were authorized to grant advances up to a limit of Rupees 300 on their own authority. These concessions have since been very largely taken advantage of by the ryots; but, as the rules were relaxed only during the latter part of 1876-77, the advances made in that year were small in amount.

HORTICULTURE—CINCHONA.

General.

In June 1876 the Government Cinchona Plantations suffered a great loss in the death of the Superintendent, Mr. McIvor, to whose indefatigable labor and skill, since 1861, the plantations owe their present thriving and prosperous condition. The Secretary of State has marked his recognition of the services of this officer by granting his widow, since the close of the year, on the

recommendation of the Madras Government, a pension of Rupees 1,000 per annum. No successor has been appointed, the plantations having been placed under the general supervision of the Commissioner, while each estate is under a separate Overseer. The arrangement is a tentative one.

Season. The season was very unfavorable owing to the continued drought. The rainfall at Neddivuttum was 96 inches against 80 inches in the previous year. The plantations, however, did not derive the full benefit of the increased rainfall as two-thirds of it occurred in two months of the year during which the weather was generally very dry. The rainfall at Dodabetta was 27 inches against 49 in the previous year.

Conservancy. All the estates were weeded throughout during the year and the weeds were buried at the roots of the trees, thus serving as manure for the trees and removing all risk from fire. There was no increase in the number of plants in permanent plantations, but failures were planted up.

Propagation. Propagation of the new and valuable varieties of Cinchona Pitayensis and Lanceolata was carried on at Dodabetta. On the 31st March there were 6,468 of the former and 21,540 of the latter in the propagating houses. A new propagating house is in course of erection at Neddivuttum for the propagation of the Cinchona Calisaya.

Sale of Seeds and Plants. Owing to the high prices realized by cinchona bark in the London market, there was an extraordinary demand on the Government Plantations for cinchona plants, 142,000 plants having been sold during the year against 87,700 in the previous year. The quantity of seed distributed was 143 oz. against 55 oz. in 1875-76.

Labor. The labor difficulty was intensified during the year in consequence of the planters in the neighborhood having increased their rate of pay. Sufficient laborers were not to be procured without difficulty.

Bark. The quantity of bark taken during the year was 101,880 lbs., of which 88,380 lbs. were shipped to the home market. The prices realized were very high, renewed bark fetching 15*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Nine hundred and sixty pounds of bark were supplied to the Medical Department of Bombay.

Receipts and expenditure. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 59,630. The receipts from sale of the bark crop of 1875-76, plants, seeds, &c., were Rupees 1,08,553, showing a profit for the year of Rs. 50,000. The bark actually harvested during the year was 101,880 lbs., which sold for about Rupees 3,43,597; so that the profit on the plantations for the year was Rupees 2,83,967, but as the year's crop was not sold in time for the price to be included in the receipts of the year, the accounts only show the proceeds of the previous year's crop.

HORTICULTURE—PUBLIC GARDENS.

Ootacamund Botanical Gardens.

Receipts. The receipts, including the opening balance, amounted to Rupees 13,880, of which Rupees 2,326 were realized by sales of plants, flowers, &c., from the several gardens. The receipts from sales are Rupees 606 less than in the preceding year, which is attributable to the bad season in various parts of the Presidency affecting the demand, especially in Wynaad and Bangalore. The gardens however were well stocked with ornamental trees and shrubs for sale.

Expenditure. The total expenditure was Rupees 12,508 against Rupees 10,178 in the preceding year, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
New works	2,057
Establishment	4,162
Maintenance	3,901
Purchase of seeds, &c.	1,258
Miscellaneous	1,128
	12,506

The principal new work was the green-house, which, when completed, will prove a useful and ornamental addition to the gardens. The progress of the work was checked by blasting operations in the neighborhood.

Accounts. During the year a revised system of accounts was elaborated under the orders of Government, in order to exhibit more accurately the several classes of expenditure. To facilitate audit and to secure a more systematic outlay, the new forms were to be introduced at the close of the year.

Season. The unusual and prolonged drought of 1876 caused much injury to the gardens and necessitated an increased outlay on watering.

Produce. During the year 1875-76 several new varieties of potatoes were introduced into the gardens for experimental cultivation, with the view of gradually distributing the healthy seed of varieties found well adapted to the soil and climate among the local cultivators, whose crops, from various causes, have suffered greatly from disease during the last few years. So soon as the quantity raised suffices for the purpose, the Commissioner will distribute seed and arrange for the cultivation being supervised by the Superintendent, who has prepared a simple treatise or manual of cultivation for the use of native cultivators. It is hoped that much may be effected in this way to mitigate, if not eradicate, the diseases which now prove so disastrous to crops of this tuber on the Nilgiris.

Medicinal plants. Much success has attended the cultivation of ipecacuanha, rhubarb, jalap, and other medicinal plants. Of ipecacuanha there are now 2,698 plants in stock.

Other plants—new. The imported plants of prickly comfrey are doing well, as also the santung cabbages.

Mahogany. About a dozen healthy plants have been raised from seed, some of which have been sent to the Nellumbur Teak Plantations, while those remaining will be planted at Burliar.

Sim's Park, Coonoor.

Receipts and expenditure. The Government grant for the year was Rupees 3,000 and the expenditure Rupees 2,995.

Operations. Considerable alterations and improvements have been effected. A miniature lake with a surface area of about 2 acres has been formed. Of new roads 334 running yards 4 feet wide, and 228 yards 16 feet wide have been made; the other walks have been gravelled and rolled, and are now in excellent order; four acres of scrub have been cleared and laid down in *hariali* grass. A sholah at the northern corner has been cleared of undergrowth and formed into a pleasant picnic resort; one hundred and seven running yards of Habrothamnus, 116 yards of Heliotrope hedge, 83 yards of Iresine, and 350 yards of Box edging have been planted. In a few years this park will probably be the prettiest public garden on the Hills. It contains what the Ootacamund Gardens want—some fine natural sholah, of which advantage has been taken in laying out the grounds. The recently-formed lake has also materially added to the aspect of the park.

Stonehouse Park.

Operations. The Government grant for the year was Rupees 1,200, and the expenditure Rupees 1,199-14-7. In addition to the ordinary repairs, fencing, weeding, &c., some hundreds of ornamental trees have been planted and protected, and a commencement has been made in enclosing and laying out the eastern part of the property. Much, however, remains to be done to put the grounds in a thoroughly satisfactory state, and, considering their extent (about 70 acres), but a small portion of the annual grant can be spent on new works of improvement.

Burliar Gardens.

Operations. The fruit trees having been let to a contractor, only one gardener is now employed, and is in charge of propagation and of the stock of growing plants in the nurseries. Two plants of the true Liberian coffee have been put out during the year, and a quantity of fresh seed lately planted has begun to germinate freely. The West African coffee plants (which the Superintendent thinks to be identical with the true Liberian) put down in previous years continue to thrive, the largest being 5 feet in height. One of the plants has flowered, and the blossom appears to have set. The other plants show signs of flowering at an early date. During the year 1,013 plants of various descriptions and fruit trees, including

the mangosteen, clove and leechee, were sold or distributed. The receipts amounted to Rupees 290-4-0, the charges Rupees 190-8-0. The balance, viz., Rupees 99-12-0, was transferred towards the expenditure on the Kulhutty Garden.

Kulhutty Garden.

Operations. The receipts amounted to Rupees 180, being the wages of two gardeners employed, of which only Rupees 44-4-0 was realized from the gardeners, the rest being contributed from the Ootacamund and Burliar Gardens. The gardens suffered much from the prevailing drought. The experiment conducted with the Cuzco maize seed has been successful. The seed has been acclimatized; some has been distributed, and the rest has been planted in some new ground which has been prepared for the purpose. A few jalap tubers and other medicinal plants raised in the Ootacamund nurseries have been put down as an experiment.

Madras Horticultural Society's Gardens.

The operations of these gardens do not call for notice as they are not connected with Government.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Minerals. There is little to mention under this head beyond that a license was granted to a Mr. Lavelle to prospect for minerals within a space of 10 square miles in the neighborhood of Cuddapah. The result is not yet known. The search for gold continues in the Wynaad, conducted by private adventurers. The Government have not aided directly, but the investigations of the Geological Department must have been serviceable in many ways to inquirers. The prohibition of the sale of land containing precious metals under the waste land rules continues. The question of the State's right in metals found in lands other than Government waste is under the consideration of the Government.

FORESTS.

General. A short notice of the history and present constitution of the Forest Department will be found in the Administration Report for the year 1876-77.

Reserved forests. No change has taken place in regard to forests which are classed under this head, though in consequence of the absence of a Forest Act no tracts now under the charge of the Forest officers can be strictly denominated *reserved*, nor is any rigorous conservancy feasible or expedient until a law regulating

the action of Forest officers in regard to villagers, and defining the rights and position of the people of the country in relation to the forest tracts has been passed.

Area, cost and receipts from Reserves.

So far, however, as the means at the disposal of the Forest Department admitted, the conservancy of the State forests has been attended to. In regard, however, to fuel reserves, *i.e.*, small areas especially set apart for the supply of fuel for the railways, a stricter conservancy has been adopted. The following statement shows the area, the cost of, and receipts from these reserves since their formation :—

Divisions.	Area.	Charges.		Receipts.	
		In Year.	Up to Year.	In Year.	Up to Year.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah	16,830	2,971	27,991	...	...
North Arcot	6,400	304	6,217	...	...
South Arcot ...	65,140	3,150	16,422	4,621	6,898
Trichinopoly ...	3,877	1,520	9,089	540	2,307
Madura	17,440	1,961	2,411	2,318	2,318
Tinnevelly	5,526	1,507	9,974	1,873	3,730
North Coimbatore ...	1,010	128	14,066	983	2,088
Salem	12,542	2,656	24,659	1,759	3,920
Palghat	4,002	541	48,602	885	2,488
Total ...	132,767	14,738	1,59,431	12,979	23,749

The area in 1875-76 was 134,315 acres. The Conservator estimates the value of the reserves at Rupees 5,64,877 and the yield when fully stocked at 30 tons to the acre.

Timber felled. The following table shows the quantity and value of timber felled and sold departmentally compared with the figures of the preceding year :—

		Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Teakwood in ...	Cubic Feet ...	150,769	132,462	37,247	84,777	65,463	55,672	87,818	75,503
	Logs	...	40			...	...		
	Sleepers	...	...			...	...		
Ebony or blackwood.	Cubic Feet ...	899	979	755	418	230	1,604	237	979
Rosewood ...	„ ...	6,156	3,935	4,217	3,673	147	1,066	204	1,189
Sandalwood ...	Maunds	12,381	8,832	22,377	19,554	13,887	8,669	71,774	44,568
Red Sander roots or posts.	Cubic Feet ...	12	1,687	3,555	2,754	...	578	...	5,609
	Maunds	29,824	13,952			...	31,255		
	Posts	...	...			...	42		
Other junglewood used as timber.	Cubic Feet ...	64,350	61,009	21,503	23,112	33,167	66,073	20,805	24,640
	Posts	...	200			...	...		
Railway fuel, firewood.	Tons	2,226	2,404	3,838	4,146	1,370	15,657	5,051	11,718
	Cart Loads ...	Lots 66	...			...	...		
Charcoal	Tons	229	145	852	486	229	520	852	2,739
Bamboos	Cart Loads ...	892½	677	3,680	4,039	1,535	442	5,770	4,717
	Head Loads ...	...	1,903			...	13		
	Number ...	8,144	17,520			11,533	20,318		
Saplings	„ ...	21,250	36,314	8,920	13,261	19,346	18,331	10,228	13,162
Forest produce ...	Maunds ...	3,870	2,019	2,686	4,864	4,852	2,357	3,965	9,039
	Tholams ...	...	and 4 lbs.			41	and 4 lbs.		
Total ...		...	...	1,09,630	1,61,084	...	...	2,06,704	193,863

The value of timber supplied to the department and sold to the public was— Timber supplied to the D. P. W., &c.

—	D. P. W. and other Departments.	Sold to Public.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	59,598	1,47,106	2,06,704
1876-77	47,054	1,46,809	1,93,863

The transactions with the D. P. W. were chiefly in the Nilgiri District, the value of timber supplied having been Rupees 38,128 in 1875-76 and Rupees 40,282 in 1876-77.

The following table shows the area, cost, receipts, and number of plantations in the year compared with the year 1875-76 :— Plantations.

Number of Plantations.		Area in Acres.						Cost.		Receipts.	
		1875-76.			1876-77.						
1875-76.	1876-77.	Planted.	Unplanted.	Total.	Planted.	Unplanted.	Total.	During Year.	Up to Year.	During Year.	Up to Year.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
78	81	7,953	7,431	15,384	8,259	7,225	15,485	39,311	5,11,014	26,815	1,65,573

There have been no extensions during the year. The cause of the variations in area at one or two of the plantations has not been explained. The charges decreased during the year by Rupees 18,773, and the receipts by Rupees 1,429. The general results of the operations in the plantations have not been satisfactory owing to two successive seasons of drought and to the scarcity of labor due to the prevalence of disease and famine.

The revenue realized by sales under this system was as follows :— License and Voucher system.

Description of Timber.	Amount realized.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
Teakwood	535	265
Ebony and Blackwood	...	20
Rosewood	30	...
Jungle wood	62,170	61,258
Firewood and Railway fuel ...	84,213	86,740
Charcoal	9,673	11,740
Bamboos	28,219	28,894
Forest produce	5,998	25,270
Total ...	1,90,838	2,14,187

The increase in revenue is entirely due to the handing over to the department the rents of tamarind trees in Salem.

The following statement shows the total yield of the forests under the departmental and voucher system :— Yield of forests.

Description of Timber, &c.	Measurement.	Quantity removed. By Departmental Agency. 1875-76.	By Departmental Agency. 1876-77.	On License. 1875-76.	On License. 1876-77.	On Free Pass. 1875-76.	On Free Pass. 1876-77.
Timber	Cubic feet.	222,174	200,072	465,975	394,378	312,924	349,333
	Posts ...	...	200	Trees 550	862	Pieces 3,389	Pieces 1,257
	Logs ...	...	40	...	Trees 410	Trees136	Trees 52
	Sleepers...	...	...	...	126	Yokes 2,989	...
	Cart loads.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunds ...	42,204½ & c. ft. 12	22,784	...	...	...	...
Firewood and Railway fuel.	Cart loads	2,226	...	...	...	...	...
	Tons ...	Lots 66	2,404	52,341	56,598	69,812	65,535
Saplings	Numbers..	21,250	36,314	...	C. loads 100	...	Branches 10
Bamboos	Cart loads	8,986½	677	41,730	37,863	3,362¾	
	Head loads	...	1,903	...	Hd. loads 374	Hd. loads 243	1,479
	Numbers..	50	17,520	92,800	56,748	By. loads 10	
					Ass load 39		
Charcoal	Tons ...	229	145	4,672	6,534	...	...
				Parahs 368	Parahs 1,528		
					Cart loads 43+	...	...
					1,307		
					Hd. loads.		
Forest produce ...	Maunds ...	3,870	2,019 and 4 lbs.	11,662	107,692		
				Canes 42	Canes 100		
					Hd. loads 194 (Free 28 Maunds).	...	28
Palmirahs	Numbers.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Financial results. The following table shows the receipts and charges of the department for the year under review:—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
I.	Revenue from Wood—	Rs.	I.	Cost of Timber Operations—	Rs.
	1. Brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency—			1. On Wood brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency—	
	(a). Timber and Bamboos	1,26,947		(a). Timber and Bamboos.	80,938
	(b). Firewood and Charcoal	13,309		(b). Firewood and Charcoal	2,777
	(c). Sandalwood ..	44,568		(c). Sandalwood ...	8,499
	2. Removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—			2. On Wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders.	
	(a). Timber and Bamboos	89,998		(a). Timber and Bamboos.	2,326
	(b). Firewood and Charcoal	98,918		(b). Firewood and Charcoal	4,772
	3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood	3,105		3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood	525

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
		RS.			RS.
II.	Revenue from Minor Produce—		II.	Cost of collecting Minor Produce—	
	1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass	1,579		1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass	....
	2. Other Minor Produce ...	33,335		2. Other Forest Produce ...	2,851
III.	Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into British Territory—		III.	Cost of Forest Organization—	
	1. On Wood	...		1. Demarcation Lines and Boundary Pillars or Marks	2,892
	2. On other Forest Produce	...		2. Working Plans	...
IV.	Miscellaneous—			3. Surveys	905
	1. From Fines and Forfeitures	728	IV.	Cost of Treatment and Creation of Forests—	
	2. From Refunds to the Department	708		1. Natural Forests—	
	3. From other Sources ...	2,117		(*a*). Protection from Fire.	2,090
				(*b*). Fencing and Enclosing	3,279
				(*c*). Improvement and Conservation ...	8,600
				(*d*). Reboisement or Restoration of denuded Areas	...
				2. Artificial Forests—	
				(*a*). Formation	5,231
				(*b*). Protection from Fire.	479
				(*c*). Improvement and Conservation ...	26,460
				(*d*). Fencing and Enclosing	646
			V.	Rent of Leased Forests ...	3,680
			VI.	Cost of collecting Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into British Territory	...
			VII.	Works of Utility for the Development of Forests—	
				1. Roads and Bridges ...	4,796
				2. Buildings and Offices ...	4,490
				3. Compensation for Land taken up for forest purposes and for extinction of forest rights ...	25
				4. Other Works	391
			VIII.	Cost of Departmental Cattle—	
				1. Purchase of Stock ...	10,595
				2. Hire of Stock	2,686
				3. Feed and Keep of Cattle.	8,972
			IX.	Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools—	
				1. Timber Wood Operations	309
				2. For Other Purposes ...	477
			X.	Miscellaneous—	
				1. Refunds	2,723
				2. Law Charges	170
				3. Other Charges	2,359
				Total A, Conservancy and Works ...	1,94,943
				Total B, Establishments ...	2,19,027
	Total Receipts ...	4,15,312		Grand Total of all Charges ...	4,13,970

Departmental operations. The total revenue from departmental working has been Rupees 1,84,824 and is made up as follows :—

	RS.
Timber and bamboos	1,26,947
Firewood and charcoal	13,309
Sandalwood	44,568
Total ...	1,84,824

The working expenses were—

Timber and bamboos	80,938
Firewood and charcoal	2,777
Sandalwood	8,499
Hire of stock	2,686
Feed of cattle	8,972
Wood operations	309
Rent of leased forests	3,680
Total ...	1,07,861

General results. The receipts of the year are in excess of the expenditure by Rs. 1,342. If the transactions connected with fuel reserves and plantations are excluded, there is an excess of receipts over charges of Rupees 38,358 : adding to this the value of increased stock, the profit to Government may be set at Rupees 61,406.

General remarks. The demand for timber in Cuddapah almost ceased owing to the prevailing distress; and owing to the same cause (absence of water), and to the employment of certain Forest Officers on relief-works, forest operations were almost at a standstill in some places. The water level in the casuarina plantations fell so low that disastrous losses have occurred. In the Annamallay Forests a quantity of curved teak was prepared for the British Admiralty, but was not despatched as the season was unfavorable. Forest operations in South Canara had reference chiefly to inquiries into private claims to forests, many of which were regarded by the department as State property. The unsettled state of affairs entails considerable loss to the department. The Pambry teak forest in Wynaad, claimed by a Nair, was handed over to the department, the claim having been rejected. The cultivation of the carob tree has been receiving attention in Cuddapah and North Arcot, and that of the giant bamboo (Bambusa gigantea) at Nellumbur and the Annamallays, also that of the red cedar. The year was adverse to experiments in artificial reboisement in the reserves, and, except the experiments noted, nothing has been done in the scientific and botanic branches of arboriculture. Some progress has been made with forest surveys. The Conservator has submitted a statement of forest acquisitions from the first formation of the department to the end of the year under review.

TRADE.

Trade statistics.

The forms in which the trade transactions of the Presidency have been returned for the year under review differ in many respects from those hitherto in use. The particulars of the trade are exhibited in the following returns which will be found in the appendix to this chapter.

(1.) Quantities and value of articles of merchandise, and value of treasure imported from *Foreign* countries;

(2.) Quantities and value of articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures, and value of treasure exported to *Foreign* countries;

(3.) Customs duty collected on imports and exports;

(4.) Total value of merchandise (distinguishing home from foreign) and treasure imported into and exported from Madras *coastwise*;

(5.) Number and tonnage of vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with *cargoes* from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency.

(6.) Number and tonnage of vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with *ballast* from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency.

(7.) Number and tonnage of vessels, distinguishing their nationality, employed in the Interportal trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast.

These returns exhibit the commerce of the Presidency with tolerable completeness, but they furnish no details of the interportal trade between the several ports of British India.

Imports and Exports generally.

The value of imported merchandise, including treasure, decreased during the year from £4,454,290 to £3,879,432 or 12·9 per cent., whilst the value of exported merchandise, with treasure, fell from £7,478,353 to £7,016,704 or 6·2 per cent. On the other hand the interportal trade increased enormously in consequence of the impetus given to the grain trade by the famine. The total imports rose from £4,259,387 to £9,892,344 or 132·2 per cent., and the exports from £3,741,755 to £5,325,075 or 42·3 per cent. The value of *Government* treasure and stores have been excluded from the calculation in the case of both foreign and interportal trade. If the foreign and interportal trades are taken together, the imports rise from £8,713,677 to £13,771,777 or 58·4 per cent., and the exports from £11,220,107 to £12,341,780 or 9·08 per cent. The total sea-borne trade of Madras during the past year was—

—	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
Merchandise and Treasure	13,771,777	12,341,780	26,113,557
Government Treasure and Stores	1,052,205	511,887	1,564,092

Imports from foreign countries.

The following list is extracted from the statement in the appendix and shows the most important imports :—

—	Value, 1875-76.	Value, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Living animals	25,637	40,987	15,350	...
Apparel	153,115	141,493	...	11,622
Clocks and Watches... ...	5,036	3,569	...	1,467
Coal	29,280	42,885	13,605	...
Cotton	947,235	746,664	...	200,571
Flax	5,339	10,153	4,814	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	11,398	25,014	13,616	...
Glass	16,352	12,520	...	3,832
Hardware	* 36,681	* 32,724	...	3,957
Liquors, Malt	49,489	38,331	...	11,158
Spirits	96,130	86,007	...	10,123
Wines	75,432	59,373	...	16,059
Metals	329,160	265,177	...	63,983
Oils	4,428	9,248	4,820	...
Provisions	53,664	43,188	...	10,476
Railway plant	458,674	207,517	...	251,157
Silk	9,145	7,208	...	1,937
Spices	103,090	134,305	31,215	...
Sugar	2,628	886	...	1,742
Tea	2,398	2,409	11	...
Tobacco	9,324	10,730	1,406	...
Umbrellas	4,106	2,618	...	1,488
Wool	27,647	21,668	...	5,979

It is observed that the value of animals imported is nearly double that of the preceding year, whilst the value of apparel fell from about £153,000 to £141,000, and the value of clocks and watches from £5,000 to £3,500. The quantity of coal imported rose from tons 17,400 to tons 22,300, due probably to the opening of long sections of the Great Southern Railway. As regards cotton, there was a large decrease in the value, but not so great in the quantity of twist and yarn imported, the figures being lbs. 9,698,580 against lbs. 10,687,228 in the preceding year. As regards piece-goods, there was a slight falling off in grey but an increase in white and colored, and in the latter case to the extent of about £40,000. There is also an increase under flax manufactures, the value of canvas being nearly four times as great as in 1875-76. The imports of fruits and vegetables rose in value more than 100 per cent. The imports of jewellery increased about 20 per cent., so also did those of leather manufactures. There was, however, a very large falling off in the value and quantity of beer and porter

imported, also in spirits, to the amount of about £11,000 in one and £10,000 in the other case. There was a still greater decrease in the value of wine and liquors, the total value having fallen from £75,000 to under £60,000. In last year's report it was observed that, in spite of the raising of the duties, imports of spirituous liquors had increased. The rise was temporary, and probably due to large purchases in consequence of the raising of the duty. The higher rates of duty and possibly changes in the abkári system have probably seriously reduced the consumption of imported wines and spirits; still the figures of previous years show that the imports fluctuate considerably from year to year, and are probably influenced more or less by fluctuations in the markets of Europe. Less machinery was imported. As regards metals, there was a large decrease under copper and a still larger under iron. During the last twenty years the value of metals imported has increased more than four-fold. Manufactured iron and copper come from the United Kingdom, tin from the Straits' Settlements, and copper, unwrought, from Australia. This decrease extended to all other metals, zinc excepted. The quantity and value of oils rose 100 per cent. There was a large falling off under paper, and under provisions there was a decrease of more than £10,000. The value of railway plant and rolling-stock was only £207,500 against £458,600 in the preceding year; this single item accounting for considerably more than half of the total decrease in the value of imports, exclusive of treasure. Under silk there was a marked falling off in regard to both raw and manufactured. The trade in spices shows a great and continued increase. Last year it was noted that the value had risen 140 per cent. In the year under review it has risen from £103,000 to £134,300. There has been a great decrease in the quantity of sugar imported, due probably to the increased consumption of that manufactured in the country. There is also a slight falling off in the quantity of tea brought into the country, arising probably from the same cause. As regards tobacco, the large increase in unmanufactured has been more than counterbalanced by the decrease in manufactured tobacco. There has been a very large decrease in the number and value of umbrellas imported. There has also been a considerable decrease under wood and manufactures thereof. There has, moreover, been a slight falling off under woollen goods. Under articles not enumerated there has been an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

The imports of grain rose considerably as shown in the following statement. The increased imports were from Ceylon and other countries in Asia. **Grain.**

Statement.

—	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	cwts.	Value. £	cwts.	Value. £
Gram	4	2	5,755	3,101
Paddy	3	1	308	101
Rice	208	89	144,147	85,109
Wheat	728	271	91	29
Pulse	55	19	1,804	962
Other sorts	128	55	526	168
Total ...	1,126	437	152,631	89,470

Dutiable and free goods.

It is to be remarked that the decrease under *dutiable* has been greater in proportion than under *free* goods, the figures being £3,490,000 to £3,050,000 in one case, and £400,000 to £380,000 in the other. The value of Government stores imported was slightly in excess of that of the preceding year:—

Imports.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£
Dutiable	3,489,680	3,054,164
Free	402,260	381,908
Total ...	3,891,940	3,436,072

Countries concerned.

The following table exhibits the state of trade with the several foreign countries with the total treasure:—

Countries.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	3,117,089	2,577,293	...	539,796
Austria	3,820	2,596	...	12,224
France	112,906	111,645	...	451
Italy	8,961	7,259	...	1,702
Mauritius	105	144	39	...
United States	28,300	37,709	9,409	...
Arabia	3,259	6,573	3,314	...
Ceylon	480,338	494,665	14,317	...
China	3,490	3,040	...	450
Persia	393	521	128	...
Straits Settlements ...	75,287	92,067	16,780	...
Other countries	57,991	102,560	44,569	...
Total ...	3,891,939	3,436,072	88,556	548,623
Treasure	562,352	443,360	...	118,992
Grand Total ...	4,454,291	3,879,432	...	574,859

—United Kingdom.

It will be observed that with five countries only has there been a falling off, and this is almost exclusively confined to the United

Kingdom; and in this case is in great measure due to the cessation of imports of plant and metal, &c., for railways.

With Austria the difference is due to one item, £1,500, having been paid to this country for coral in the preceding year. —Austria.

In the trade with France there was an increase of £10,000 or about 12 per cent. in the amount paid for apparel, and also in that paid for colored cotton goods, a decrease in purchases of glassware and coral, but an increase in the amount paid for jewellery, also in the purchase of spirits; but a large decrease, or over 50 per cent. in that of wines, and a nearly equal decrease in the purchase of paper. Most articles show a slight depression in the trade. —France.

The decrease in the value of purchases from Italy fall almost wholly under coral. —Italy.

There was a large increase in the trade with the United States in fruits, gums, and resins, hardware and oils; in the last item the value rose from £6 to £2,790. The balance of increase is under other articles—chiefly, it is presumed, under ice. —United States.

The increased trade with Arabia falls exclusively under fruits and provisions. —Arabia.

Passing to Ceylon the increase is attributable to larger purchases of animals, building materials, twist, earthenware, fruits and vegetables (above £12,000), oils, tobacco, and grain. There was, however, a falling off in the value of the trade under wood manufactures, spices, and shells. —Ceylon.

As regards the Straits Settlements, there was a great increase in the trade in spices and wood, the increase in the former alone being above £30,000. Against this is to be set a fall in the value of medicines and drugs amounting to more than £10,000. —Straits Settlements.

The following table exhibits the value of merchandise exported to the principal foreign countries during the year 1876-77 as compared with 1875-76, with the total value of treasure:— Exports to foreign countries.

Countries.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	4,027,341	3,786,212	...	241,129
Austria	230,758	91,527	...	139,231
France	1,079,838	844,837	...	235,001
Italy	143,285	47,140	...	96,145
Mauritius	47,458	34,916	...	12,542
United States	9,475	6,361	...	3,114
Arabia	22,123	27,418	5,295	...
Ceylon	1,227,071	1,130,384	...	96,687
China	93,375	67,434	...	25,941
Persia	24,255	19,556	...	4,699
Straits Settlements ...	112,505	113,800	1,295	...
Other countries	188,357	293,522	105,165	...
Total ...	7,205,841	6,463,107	111,755	854,489
Treasure	272,512	553,597	281,085	...
Grand Total ...	7,478,353	7,016,704	392,840	...

Passing over foreign merchandise, which shows a moderate increase, viz., £63,636 against £51,243 in the preceding year, as exhibiting no transactions calling for special notice, excepting the decrease (50 per cent.) in the exports of twist and yarn, attention is drawn to the list of Indian produce and manufactures :—

	Value, 1875-76.	Value, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Animals, living	78,986	104,194	25,208	...
Apparel	3,737	3,987	250	...
Coffee	1,572,061	1,255,117	...	316,944
Coir	66,739	144,532	77,793	...
Cotton	1,577,754	1,026,737	...	551,017
Dregs and Gingelly Oil ...	25,805	67,094	41,289	...
Indigo and other Dyes ...	516,503	626,145	109,642	...
Grains, food	942,179	634,568	...	307,611
Hides and Skins	1,008,416	1,189,844	181,428	...
Jewellery	1,524	4,044	2,520	...
Oils	152,499	111,269	...	41,230
Seeds	423,668	360,644	...	63,024
Tea	13,730	16,446	2,716	...
Spices	152,976	124,278	...	28,698
Tobacco	10,676	13,951	3,275	...
Wood	6,069	10,151	4,082	...

Animals. As in the case of imports so of exports there has been a large increase in the value of animals, amounting to about £25,000.

Coffee. Under coffee there has been a large falling off both in quantity and value, the quantity being only 280,131 cwts. against 357,594 cwts. or 21·7 per cent. less. The enhanced value, however, has prevented this item from disturbing the total values of exports proportionately. This decrease is due to the unfavorable season. The following table exhibits the countries to which this produce is sent.

Name of Country.	Quantity, 1875-76.	Quantity, 1876-77.
	cwts.	cwts.
United Kingdom	169,709	156,397
Austria	36,399	9,432
France	121,596	88,765
Italy	4,898	1,294
United States	...	193
Arabia	1,380	768
Ceylon	4,047	1,489
Persia	3,392	2,839
Other countries	16,173	18,954
Total ...	357,594	280,131

The total exports, including foreign ports in India and other Presidencies, were :—

—	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	£
1875-76	381,176	1,661,110
1876-77	322,910	1,433,260

Under other countries Turkey in Asia took 9,788 cwts.

Coir. There has also been an enormous increase in quantity and value of the exports of unmanufactured and manufactured coir, in the case of the former the value being nearly doubled, and in the latter more than doubled. The increase approximates £80,000. The principal countries purchasing are the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Cotton. Under cotton there has been a large falling off in the raw material of no less than £550,000 or 33·6 per cent., due to the failure of the periodic rains; but there has been a satisfactory increase under piece-goods, as appears from the following table:—

—	Value, 1875-76.	Value, 1876-77.
Cotton—	£	£
Raw	1,577,622	1,026,514
Twist	133	223
Piece-goods—		
Grey	2,138	3,321
White	4,000	4,959
Colored	196,335	177,648
Other sorts	22,039	61,556
Other sorts	542	920
Total ...	1,802,809	1,275,141

The principal countries to which cotton was sent were—

—	Value, 1875-76.	Value, 1876-77.
	£	£
United Kingdom	1,122,585	724,257
Austria	62,629	32,685
France	150,919	138,344
Italy	104,476	32,847
Ceylon	4,644	9,875
China	90,702	64,930
Holland	41,790	23,700

Information regarding the internal traffic in cotton will be found in the articles on railways, and regarding the cultivation in the article on agriculture. Taking the total export trade, including interprovincial, the figures are as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£
1875-76	733,420	1,652,849
1876-77	481,071	1,074,037

Dregs of gingelly oil.

The trade in this article is almost exclusively with Ceylon. There was a large increase in the quantity exported, viz., 194,518 cwts. against 106,082 cwts. in the preceding year, due apparently to the high price ruling in Ceylon, the value having increased in a much higher ratio, £67,094 having been paid against £25,805 in 1875-76.

Indigo and other dyes.

Despite the unfavorable character of the year, the exports of this dye rose in value from £468,764 to £560,039, the quantity being 27,871 cwts. against 22,559 cwts. in the preceding year. The value of exports of other dyes rose considerably, viz., £66,106 against £47,739 in 1875-76. The following comparative statement shows the principal destinations of these exports:—

	Indigo.		Other sorts.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	433,586	382,763	46,053	64,611
France	16,736	7,574	1,087	934
Other countries	6,431	166,606	188	13

The interprovincial trade in indigo is trifling.

Other Countries.

Under "Other Countries," the exports to which show so great an increase, Holland, Portugal, Egypt, and Turkey in Asia are the most important. The trade with Egypt rose from £4,540 to £159,920, wholly due to large purchases of indigo. Portugal purchased coffee in value £35,700. The trade last year was *nil*. The principal articles of export to such countries are cotton, coffee, and indigo.

Statement showing Particulars of the Trade with "Other Countries," the Value of Exports to which exceeded £10,000.

Countries.	Total Merchandise (Country and Foreign).		Principal Articles.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Value, 1875-76.	Value, 1876-77.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£			£		£
(1) Holland	41,934	23,745	Cotton, raw ... ... cwt.	17,411	41,790	10,355	23,700
(2) Malta	2,446	5,059	Dyeing and coloring materials—				
			Indigo ... ... „	111	2,425	201	5,041
(3) Portugal	...	35,747	Coffee ... ... „	...	...	8,937	35,747
(4) Egypt	4,543	159,923	Dyeing and coloring materials—				
			Indigo ... ... „	10	216	6,980	158,641
			Spices ... ... lbs.	117,085	1,824	12,880	110
			Coffee ... ... cwt.	737	2,504	192	766
(5) Réunion (Bourbon) ...	22,302	9,964	Grain and Pulse —				
			Rice not in the husk ... „	53,437	14,468	22,219	6,020
			Gram ... ... „	19,186	5,553	7,366	1,801
			Tobacco—				
			Unmanufactured ... lbs.	11,770	163	57,080	812
			Manufactured—				
			Cigars ... ... „	325	33	6,010	601
(6) Turkey in Asia	58,730	47,781	Coffee ... ... cwt.	10,852	43,518	9,788	39,668
			Indigo ... ... „	171	3,790	109	2,350
			Spices ... ... lbs.	410,240	5,909	139,561	2,443
			Grain and Pulse—				
			Rice not in the husk ... cwt.	2,504	1,176	2,396	1,418
			Wood—				
			Teak ... ... tons.	307	1,774	88	703
			Other timber ... ... „	154	506	123	442

Food grains. The following statement shows the kinds of grain exported and their value and quantity:—

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	£	CWT.	£
Gram	96,088	28,563	49,239	14,643
Paddy	258,840	61,042	184,309	42,132
Rice	2,325,559	841,658	1,415,340	559,384
Wheat	7,492	3,249	4,469	2,134
Pulse	16,234	5,108	44,099	16,173
Other sorts	6,884	2,558	289	102
Total ...	2,711,097	940,178	1,697,745	634,568

Under pulses only is there a rise in the quantity exported. The values, it is noted, have not decreased proportionately. The following table shows the principal destinations of this export trade:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	CWT.	CWT.
United Kingdom	227,763	108,740
France	12,080	14,982
Mauritius	133,930	60,456
Ceylon	2,133,022	1,447,775
Persia	6,784	6,160
Straits Settlements	560	6,155
Other countries	116,804	49,344

Considering the famine prevailing in the Presidency the check to exports which caused a decrease of about 33 per cent. is not so great as might have been expected. Ceylon alone with purchases aggregating in value £565,577 was principal buyer. Of this she returned grain to the value of about £65,000.

Hides and Skins. This trade, which is almost wholly with the United Kingdom, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, shows a slight improvement.

	Value.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£
Hides, raw... ...	24,862	10,096
,, dressed ...	236,614	403,140
Skins, raw ...	1,632	2,044
,, dressed ...	745,308	774,564
Total ...	1,008,416	1,189,844

In twenty-two years the value of this trade has risen from £75,000 to £1,300,000, including interprovincial trade.

The exports have risen from £1,524 to £4,044. **Jewellery.**

The value of exports of vegetable oil has fallen from £151,200 to £104,000, due partially to the failure of crops; but that of other sorts has risen from £1,270 to £7,230. If, however, interprovincial trade in India is taken into consideration, the value of the exports of oils, mineral and vegetable, has risen from £344,204 to £392,735, and the quantity in a higher ratio. Much of this article is sent to Bombay for transhipment. The principal purchasing countries are England and France, the trade with them being as follows:— **Oils.**

	Value.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£
United Kingdom ...	112,940	89,140
France	21,543	7,509

The value of provisions exported rose from £43,780 to £55,260. The principal purchasers were Ceylon (4), France, and the Straits. **Provisions.**

The adverse character of the season very seriously affected this trade as follows:— **Seeds.**

1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CWT.	£	CWT.	£.
882,943	423,668	600,759	360,644

The totals, including interprovincial exports, were—

1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CWT.	£	CWT.	£
1,360,506	586,689	904,791	490,611

The United Kingdom, France, and Ceylon were chief purchasers in the following order:—

	Value.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£
France	340,772	292,999
United Kingdom ...	57,177	48,160
Ceylon	11,671	6,757

Tea. It is satisfactory to note that the value of tea exported rose from £13,730 to £16,446, and the quantity from lbs. 112,562 to lbs. 144,323. Its destination was almost exclusively England.

Spices. The trade in spices fell from £152,900 to £124,200. This trade is almost wholly distributed between the United Kingdom, France, and Ceylon as follows :—

	Value.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£
United Kingdom ...	54,617	41,586
France	50,276	29,976
Ceylon	20,103	34,330

Tobacco, wax, wood, and woollen goods. The exports show a slight improvement under each of these articles, especially manufactured tobacco; but they are not of sufficient importance to require special notice, though both tobacco and wax are probably capable of great development.

Free and dutiable articles. As in the case of imports so of exports the trade in *dutiable* goods suffered more severely than *free*; in fact as regards the latter there was a rise in the value of exports exclusive of treasure, but it was more than counterbalanced by the falling off under dutiable. The fall in dutiable goods is chiefly due to grain operations.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£
Dutiable	2,124,625	1,161,574
Free	5,029,973	5,237,898
Total ...	7,154,598	6,399,472*

Countries. Referring to a foregoing statement it will be observed that the export trade of the country exclusive of treasure has fallen

* Exclusive of foreign or re-exports.

from nearly seven and a quarter millions pounds sterling to below six and a half millions. Of this trade, to speak roughly, rather more than half appertains to the United Kingdom, one-fifth to Ceylon, about one-eighth to France, and the remaining portion is distributed among other countries, of which the Straits, Austria, and China are the more important. Comparing the position of countries whose purchases exceeded £100,000 with the position they occupied in the preceding year the decline in the trade with Austria and Italy is most marked, and was mainly due to the falling off in the purchases of raw cotton and coffee :—

Countries.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£
United Kingdom	4,027,000	3,786,000
Ceylon	1,227,000	1,130,000
France	1,079,000	844,000
Austria	230,000	91,000
Italy	143,000	47,000
Straits Settlements ...	112,000	113,000

Interportal trade.

The following table shows the value, inclusive of merchandise and private treasure, of the interportal trade between Madras and the other British Indian ports not within the Presidency, during the past two years :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£	£	£
Indian produce	1,172,617	5,096,815	1,572,544	1,819,275
Foreign do.	882,748	878,580	52,691	29,363
Bullion	320,406	371,787	15,471	81,763
Total ...	2,375,771	6,347,182	1,640,706	1,930,401

In regard to Indian produce the increase was most marked in the trade with Bengal and Scinde. In the case of the former the trade increased nearly eightfold and in the latter nearly fourfold, whilst the trade with Burmah was scarcely doubled, and that with Bombay was about two and a half times greater than in the preceding year. It is curious, however, to note that imports of private treasure rose. The reasons for this are not evident.

In regard to British ports *within* the Presidency the imports and exports rose as follows :—

Statement.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£	£	£
Indian produce	1,237,904	2,611,853	1,166,797	2,259,960
Foreign do.	432,389	340,717	450,811	355,594
Bullion	163,914	506,769	237,075	536,717
Total ...	1,834,207	3,459,339	1,854,683	3,152,271

Movements of grain—Coasting trade.

The following table exhibits the quantity and value of the coast grain trade of the year, including foreign ports in India :—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Gram	193,183	64,877	698,471	315,797
Paddy	1,544,018	364,914	2,739,302	815,792
Rice	1,273,050	472,435	8,015,205	4,334,078
Wheat	55,077	23,711	123,666	61,413
Pulse	234,237	80,370	507,119	207,203
Other sorts	108,896	30,498	973,251	421,941
Total ...	3,408,491	1,036,805	13,057,014	6,156,224

EXPORTS.

	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Gram	235,841	61,232	351,957	114,785
Paddy	1,053,258	205,311	1,802,192	415,980
Rice	3,340,241	1,165,279	3,621,685	1,499,314
Wheat	23,224	8,467	31,224	13,282
Pulse	170,588	42,480	350,375	95,713
Other sorts	68,502	14,287	463,095	160,025
Total ...	4,891,654	1,497,056	6,620,528	2,299,099

This grain was supplied principally by and to the following provinces :—

	Imports, Value.		Exports, Value.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£	£	£
Bengal	145,184	3,297,495	493	180
Bombay	196,119	561,786	18,423	44,080
British Burmah	103,112	279,213	1,256	1,058
Scinde	9,228	41,925	12	13
Total ...	453,643	4,180,419	20,184	45,331

The total exports and imports to and from Indian ports other than British were:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£	£	£
Indian produce	31,256	64,372	156,114	163,747
Foreign	14,403	17,737	61,712	58,909
Bullion	3,750	3,714	28,540	19,749
Total ...	49,409	85,823	246,366	242,405

The following is a list of the principal imports and exports:—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	21,472	81,008	12,823	54,313
Coir and Rope ... „	20,064	15,256	36,691	27,845
Cotton—				
Twist ... ... lbs.	2,599,765	191,185	2,236,653	141,655
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods... Yds.	12,757,176	222,821	9,616,191	228,074
Piece-goods... No.	7,247	354	17,411	1,153
Dyeing and Coloring, &c. ... Cwt.	8,045	14,605	9,363	43,348
Grain and Pulse—				
Paddy ... ... „	745,579	162,958	1,523,470	444,454
Rice ... ... „	859,917	317,060	2,718,539	105,772
Other Grains ... „	330,297	99,639	905,826	346,580
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter ... Gls.	15,808	4,571	47,968	6,735
Spirits ... ... „	50,890	21,739	52,448	19,877
Wines ... ... „	5,726	5,134	6,801	4,285
Metals	...	55,783	...	47,961
Oils ... ... „	145,152	18,391	255,351	26,987
Provisions ... Val.	...	40,955	...	31,261
Salt ... ... Tons.	6,801	31,240	2,217	13,130
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	174,026	77,782	243,798	117,217
Spices ... ... lbs.	6,813,669	86,911	4,601,508	55,958
Sugar and other saccharine matter Cwt.	56,616	30,829	51,816	29,103
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	2,445,526	26,737	2,443,599	28,070
Tobacco ... ... No.	4,000		...	
Timber and Manufactures of ... Val.	...	27,170	...	22,495
Wool—				
Manufacture of. „	...	6,603	...	10,867
All other articles, &c. ... ... „	...	187,226	...	261,043
Total ...	...	1,725,967	...	3,020,150

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Coffee ... ... lbs.	2,401,280	81,671	1,450,064	55,225
Coir and Rope ... ... Cwt.	10,588	6,086	21,917	15,012
Cotton—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	9,816,358	227,976	10,654,877	232,540
Piece-goods ... ... No.	15,996	926	19,946	1,281
Indigo ... ... lbs.	47,740	6,267	176,848	20,163
Grain and Pulse—				
Paddy ... ... Cwt.	763,259	136,823	1,576,119	362,145
Rice ... ... ,,	895,321	296,288	2,092,545	883,004
Other sorts ... ... ,,	361,309	84,244	1,038,447	330,024
Hides and Skins ... ... No.	189,456	18,648	255,507	27,695
Liquors—				
Spirits ... ... Gals.	47,157	18,668	55,069	18,979
Oils ... ... ,,	187,396	20,129	321,212	32,112
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	35,305	...	30,825
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	176,771	67,163	249,231	97,327
Spices ... ... lbs.	7,578,981	94,063	5,252,454	61,169
Sugar and other saccharine matter ... ... Cwt.	52,100	24,133	45,792	22,996
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	2,298,202	24,318	2,559,098	26,541
Timber & Manufactures of Val.	...	19,957	...	17,629
All other articles, &c. ... ,,	...	474,536	...	430,334
Total ...	...	1,637,221	...	2,665,001

As already noticed, there is an enormous increase in the exports and imports of food-grains owing to the movements of grain for the supply of the famine-stricken parts. In all other articles there is generally a decrease.

Government Stores and Treasure.

Government Stores and Treasure have been excluded from the figures in the above statements. They were as follows :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	£	£	£	£
Stores {Home	130,454	98,277	17,089	46,354
Stores {Foreign	15,684	56,819	3,336	30,349
Bullion ... ... ,, ...	146,700	550,229	182,731	434,415
Total ...	292,838	705,325	203,156	511,118

Bullion.

The exports and imports of bullion to and from foreign countries exclusive of Government treasure are shown in the following statement compared with the value of trade :—

EXPORTS.

Countries.		Bullion.		Trade.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	Gold ...	16,430	26,156	4,027,341	3,786,212
	Silver ...	...	...		
Ceylon	Gold ...	1,669	4,723	1,227,071	1,130,384
	Silver ...	253,035	472,219		
China	Gold ...	...	...	93,375	67,434
	Silver ...	...	42,500		
Straits Settlements ..	Gold ...	...	...	112,505	113,800
	Silver ...	1,378	...		
Other Countries ...	Gold ...	...	...	188,357	293,522
	Silver ...	...	8,000		
Total ...		272,512	553,598	5,648,649	5,391,352

IMPORTS.

Countries.		Bullion.		Trade.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	Gold ...	214,876	35,938	3,117,089	2,577,293
	Silver ...	950	1,000		
France	Gold ...	2,394	1,092	112,906	111,645
	Silver ...	5,280	5,266		
Mauritius	Gold ...	...	...	105	144
	Silver ...	400	450		
Arabia	Gold ...	...	...	3,259	6,573
	Silver ...	...	105		
Ceylon	Gold ...	55,666	2,257	480,338	494,665
	Silver ...	275,510	267,318		
Straits Settlements ..	Gold ...	...	264	75,287	92,067
	Silver ...	665	517		
Other Countries ...	Gold ...	5,588	128,665	57,991	102,560
	Silver ...	1,023	487		
Total ...		562,352	443,359	3,846,975	3,384,947

Information regarding interportal bullion transactions has been noted above.

The following table exhibits the value of the imports and exports in the most important provincial ports in the Presidency :— **Value of imports and exports in Provincial Ports.**

Statement.

		Trade with Foreign Countries.	Trade with Foreign Ports in India.	Trade with other Presidencies.	Trade between Ports within the Presidency.	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
Madras ...	Imports ...	3,215,044	11,262	3,660,985	1,454,593	8,341,889
	Exports ..	3,088,722	73,423	531,531	848,175	4,541,353
Ganjam ...	Imports ...	2,957	411	172,159	106,193	281,721
	Exports ...	140,816	1,623	75,516	349,282	567,288
Vizagapatam.	Imports ...	6,296	455	11,884	258,259	376,853
	Exports ...	240,230	4,735	54,043	133,723	432,733
Godavery ...	Imports ...	4,160	5,485	127,681	318,907	456,235
	Exports ...	442,754	11,882	237,869	688,242	1,380,748
Kistna ...	Imports ...	352	690	17,925	233,713	252,681
	Exports ...	33,937	2,793	90,159	270,681	397,571
Nellore ...	Imports ...	...	...	35,270	157,948	193,218
	Exports ...	57	94	4,742	82,113	87,007
South Arcot..	Imports ...	44,000	889	118,181	40,751	210,123
	Exports ...	53,395	121	1,565	24,960	80,042
Tanjore ...	Imports ...	476,500	977	145,937	79,377	702,793
	Exports ...	643,179	7,641	36,436	97,302	784,560
Madura ...	Imports ...	40,476	3,590	49,192	54,575	147,834
	Exports ...	80,650	54	5	35,101	115,810
Tinnevelly ...	Imports ...	355,938	1,475	217,132	81,938	656,485
	Exports ...	804,283	12,770	26,082	22,577	865,714
Malabar ...	Imports ...	58,782	57,265	1,950,855	643,452	2,719,356
	Exports ...	1,241,290	81,092	1,004,866	543,497	2,870,746
South Canara.	Imports ...	21,800	3,851	277,886	181,208	484,746
	Exports ...	248,155	46,244	205,459	229,778	729,638
Total ...	Imports ...	4,226,315	86,350	6,894,097	3,617,214	14,823,984
	Exports ...	7,017,478	242,472	2,268,273	3,325,431	12,853,660

The chief port has, of course, the largest share (nearly half) of the trade; Malabar comes next (20 per cent.); then follow Godavery (rather less than 7 per cent.), Tinnevelly and Tanjore (a little over 5 per cent.), and South Canara (nearly 4 per cent.); and after these come Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, South Arcot, Nellore, and Madura in order. At the port of Madras the import trade is the more important, and in other districts the exports.

Concluding remarks.

To sum up there was a falling off both in the import and export trade with the United Kingdom, amounting to 21 and 6 per cent. respectively. England takes the larger portion of the exports of almost all the articles and supplies the principal articles of import, so that these figures indicate a considerable depression in trade. With Austria the import trade is of no importance, but there are generally considerable exports of coffee and cotton to that country. In 1876-77 the exports to Austria fell off by nearly 60 per cent. France supplies this Presidency with apparel and liquors and takes coffee, cotton, seeds (gingelly), and spices. The imports, which consist of articles in demand among the higher classes of Europeans in this country, fell off but slightly, but there was a large decrease amounting to 22 per cent. in the exports. With Holland there was till recently but very little trade, but in 1875-76 the value of cotton exported amounted

to nearly 4 lakhs of Rupees; in 1876-77 however the exports fell again to a little over 2 lakhs. Italy takes cotton and coffee. The exports of these articles in 1876-77 decreased by 67 per cent. The exports to other countries in Europe exhibit an increase, as coffee valued at £30,000 was for the first time exported to Portugal. The trade with Mauritius and Bourbon consists of exports of rice and seeds. There was a very large increase in the exports to other countries in Africa, the increase consisting mainly of large consignments of indigo to Egypt, for which there appears to have been an unusual demand. With America the trade is very limited. Of the countries in Asia trade is carried on principally with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Persia, and Turkey. Rice and other grains, cotton piece-goods, and animals are the principal exports to Ceylon, and the imports from that country consist chiefly of cotton piece-goods. In 1876-77 there was an increase of 9 per cent. in imports, while exports decreased by 7 per cent. From the Straits Settlements spices, gums, and metals are imported, and exports to those places are cotton piece-goods and hides and skins. There was a slight increase in the exports and a large increase in the imports (22⅔ per cent). With China the import trade is insignificant, and there was a decrease of 28 per cent. in the exports, which consist entirely of raw cotton. To Persia and Turkey coffee is exported; the exports fell off considerably during 1876-77. The exports to the Australian Continent consist chiefly of rice, and the principal imports are copper and horses. The imports increased by 44, and the exports decreased by 98 per cent.

As regards the interprovincial trade, the principal imports from Bengal are rice and other grains, cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, and metals, and the principal exports cotton, seeds, hides and skins, spices, coffee, tobacco, and oils. The export trade has decreased by 4·7, and the import trade has increased by 450 per cent.

Bombay procures from this Presidency coffee, spices, oils, cocoanuts, timber, coir, and sugar, and supplies cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, and metals. There was an increase both in the exports and imports, amounting respectively to 23 and 46 per cent.

With Scinde the trade is not of great importance, but in 1876-77 the imports rose from £17,144 to £64,989. The increase is chiefly in rice. In exports the decrease was small.

Burmah usually takes oils, seeds, tobacco, and cotton piece-goods, and supplies rice and timber. In the year under review the imports and exports rose by 84 and 28 per cent. respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL.

General. A sketch of the general organisation, functions, and account system of the department will be found in the introduction to this section in the Administration Report for 1875-76.

Imperial Services Grants. To meet the expenditure on works undertaken for the Imperial Government, the grants for the year 1876-77 amounted to Rupees 35,84,917 from Ordinary Revenue, and Rupees 4,26,282 from Loan Funds. The whole of the latter grant was for Irrigation works, and of the former grant Rupees 28,63,750 were for Irrigation and River Conservancy, Rupees 6,53,000 for Military Services, Rupees 68,167 for the other Imperial Services. Against these grants from the ordinary revenues, the outlay amounted to Rupees 26,47,662 on Irrigation and River Conservancy, Rupees 7,24,778 on Military Works, and Rupees 21,074 on all the other Imperial Services.

Government of India Works. By far the most important works carried out by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Government of India are those connected with irrigation and the conservancy of rivers. The expenditure on these works will be dealt with under a separate section.

Provincial Works. During the year the total grant from Provincial Funds on account of Public Works, mainly in connection with the Judicial, Revenue, Customs, Police, Educational, Jail, Medical, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, was Rupees 16,60,420, of which Rupees 2,43,390 was the aggregate amount of the grants-in-aid to the Local Fund Boards. The expenditure incurred against this grant was Rupees 19,84,543.

Local and Special Works. The amount placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department from Local and Special Funds, excluding the grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds, stood at the beginning of the year at Rupees 39,58,205. At the end of the year it stood at Rupees 44,30,899, out of which an expenditure took place of Rupees 40,03,114.

Cost of Establishment. During 1876-77 the whole Public Works Establishment charges, excluding the Railway Establishment, amounted to Rupees 22,30,253, of which Rupees 9,47,096 were charged to Imperial Funds and Rupees 7,43,559 to Local Funds; the balance of the cost of the establishment charged to Provincial Funds amounting to Rupees 5,39,598, or to about 33 per cent. on the cost of the Provincial works.

Changes in the Department. Several changes in the *personnel* of the Department took place towards the close of the year. The Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Major-General Walker, vacated his post, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The Consulting Engineer for Railways was at the same time appointed Joint Secretary in the Railway Branch.

Grants and Outlay. The following statement shows the final grants and outlay under the different heads of service and classes of account, excluding Railways:—

—	Final Grant.	Outlay.
IRRIGATION.*	RS.	RS.
Capital Extraordinary	4,26,282	†2,85,887
Capital Ordinary	1,65,425	91,330
Revenue	8,04,943	7,79,939
Ordinary Agricultural	18,93,382	17,76,393
IMPERIAL.		
Military.		
Original Works	3,32,028	2,90,575
Repairs	2,41,770	2,32,256
Establishment	1,57,000	1,62,822
Tools and Plant	15,000	25,367
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances.	92,798	13,758
	8,38,596	7,24,778

—	Final Grant.	Outlay.
Other Services.	RS.	RS.
Original Works	38,299	29,753
Repairs	5,709	2,573
Establishment	22,199	20,202
Tools and Plant	1,960	3,389
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	...	76,991
	68,167	21,074
Total Imperial and Irrigation. {Extraordinary ...	4,26,282	2,85,887
{Ordinary ...	37,70,513	33,51,366
	41,96,795	36,37,253
PROVINCIAL.		
Original Works	7,54,706	9,02,042
Repairs	3,87,058	‡ 3,79,673
Establishment	4,85,579	§ 5,39,598
Tools and Plant	83,887	1,27,605
Profit and Loss	...	1,841
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	50,810	33,784
Refund to Extraordinary Grant	50,000	50,000
	17,10,420	20,34,543
LOCAL AND SPECIAL.		
Original Works	16,82,084	14,01,184
Repairs	19,66,303	18,22,059
Establishment	7,42,271	7,43,559
Tools and Plant	40,241	36,198
Profit and Loss	...	114
	44,30,899	40,03,114
Grand Total for the Presidency ...	1,03,38,114	96,74,910

* The details of expenditure are given under the Irrigation notice.
† Including Rupees 50,000 refund from Provincial Grant.
‡ Includes Rs. 1,94,712 contribution to Local Funds.
§ Includes Rs. 48,678 do. to do.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

Classification of works.

The order of review of the works under this branch of the department is as follows :—

Imperial—Military, Other Services, Miscellaneous.

Provincial—Civil Buildings, Communications, Miscellaneous.

Special.

Progress of works checked by famine.

Only the more important works under each head will be noticed. During the last half of the year under notice, public works were carried on with much difficulty owing to the sickness and distress which prevailed more or less in every district of the Presidency. In the Ceded Districts, Chingleput and Nellore, the famine was felt most keenly, and in those districts numerous works were entered upon which will not be mentioned in this report, as they were mostly petty irrigation or road works. In several of those districts in which no actual famine relief operations were in progress many works were entirely deserted by the laborers employed on them through scarcity of food and disease.

Imperial, Military. —Works in Bellary.

In December 1873 it was determined to add a block of barracks and a band barrack to the existing blocks occupied by European Infantry. The estimates for these additions amounted to Rupees 58,000 and Rupees 37,600 respectively. These important additions were fully completed, and the buildings handed over to the Military authorities. The construction of the European Infantry Canteen, sanctioned two years previously, and intended to complete the requirements of the European troops stationed in that cantonment, was commenced, and the sum of Rupees 5,325 provided for the work utilised. It was found impracticable to give more funds, and the work had to be stopped in September, by which time the superstructure had been raised to a height of five feet, and a large quantity of materials collected. The work of constructing a recreation room at an estimated cost of Rupees 27,380 had for the same reasons to be abandoned after some progress had been made.

—Works in Chingleput.

An estimate for building a new double-storied hospital at Poonamallee to hold ninety patients, with out-houses, forming one of the items of the comprehensive proposals of a Committee assembled to report upon the requirements of that Military station, was sanctioned and work was commenced in September. By the close of the official year, over Rupees 44,000 had been expended.

—Works in Bangalore.

At Bangalore the recreation room and canteen of the Parade Barracks and the European portion of the Main Guard latrine were completed ; and at the French Rocks, the Armourer's Shop for Native Infantry and a school-house for a Regiment of Native Infantry. The Garrison Gymnasium was commenced, but the work was afterwards stopped under orders from Government.

—Works in Nilgiris.

The fourth block of the Wellington Barracks was completed during the year. The building accommodates 152 unmarried soldiers. It is upper-storied, built of burnt brick-in-mortar, plastered, floored with teak and granite, the verandahs being terraced. Its out-buildings, latrines on the dry-earth system, wash-houses, and urinaries are very complete. It has cost close upon a lakh and-a-half, or about Rupees 986 per man housed. Lightning conductors have been fitted to the whole of the Wellington Barracks at a cost of Rupees 6,300.

—Works in Malabar.

A swimming-bath cut out of a flat laterite rock close to the sea, so arranged that the rise and fall of the tide in turn fill and empty it, was commenced for the use of the European Infantry Regiment stationed at Cannanore. Considerable improvements were effected to the general drainage of the European Barracks, the sections of which were altered, all covered drains being removed and replaced by open drains.

Imperial Miscellaneous.

—Works in Godavery.

The coal-boring operations were continued up to June, when the approach of the rains brought the work to a close. Holes were bored in the positions selected by the Geological Department, but without success, and the Government determined to postpone further attempts, leaving for future consideration the question of sinking a shaft at the spot where, in 1875, a seam of shaly coal was met with.

—Works at the Presidency.

Great but not unexpected difficulties were met with in the summer of 1876 in the construction of the Madras Harbour Works. The Superintendent, Mr. James May, died in the month of May 1876, and there was some delay before a successor could be found. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. Beardmore, directed the operations until the arrival in this country of Mr. Thorowgood, the new Superintendent. During May, June, and July, heavy surf prevailed, and the projection of the northern surf bank was carried out under great difficulties, the sea scattering the laterite as fast almost as it was laid down. This, however, was in some ways beneficial, for, as the rubble was dispersed on both sides, it eventually formed, as the work advanced, an effectual protection to the groyne itself. Another perplexing feature was the rapid accumulation of sand which collected on the south side of the groyne, until from the Madras Pier, reaching almost to the end of the advancing surf bank, there was a constantly increasing triangular expanse of sand, before which the surf breakers retreated; while on the northern side of the bank there was a corresponding encroachment on the part of the sea. In the month of August the depth of water in front of the works was found to have suddenly decreased, and the sand commenced to run round the end of the groyne. On the return of the north-east monsoon the work was advanced with much more ease, the accumulation of sand being day by day hollowed out by the reversed action of the sea, due to change of wind and current, and by the end of March more than one half of the accretion was swept away. A change from the original design was adopted by Mr. Parkes,

who was summoned from England in October. Concrete blocks roughly laid were used intead of laterite rubble for the portion of the groyne within surf limits, while, at the junction of the rubble bank with the concrete blocks, the slopes of the laterite were faced with small concrete blocks to ensure greater stability at this point. On the 31st March 297 feet of rough concrete blocks were laid, and the length of the northern surf bank from the shore advanced in all to a length of 1,175 feet. Preparations were also being made to start the southern bank, so as to prevent any further accumulation of sand within the harbour. A great number of concrete blocks were made during the year, and all the necessary machinery was set up. On the whole the progress of the works during 1876-77 may be considered satisfactory. The obstacles which presented themselves, and which at one time gave rise to not a little apprehension to the residents of Madras, were, as a rule, not unexpected. Mr. Frederick Bateman, C.E., whose advice was sought by the Secretary of State before he resolved to adopt the design of harbour proposed by Mr. Parkes, had given it as his opinion that the work would during its construction in all probability suffer much damage from high seas and sudden storms, although its ultimate success was in his opinion not to be doubted.

—Works in Vizagapatam. The commodious bungalow erected at Korapat for the Assistant Agent at a cost of about thirty thousand rupees was completed.

—Works in Godavery. The only original work in progress in the Godavery District was the Range Office at Chattipett, which was completed at an expenditure of Rupees 11,766, or slightly under the estimated cost.

—Works in Kistna. A new Taluq Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Bezwarah, for which a revised estimate was sanctioned in December 1876, was built at a slight excess over the estimate of Rupees 24,644.

—Works in Nellore. The large Taluq Cutcherries at Atmakur and Rapur were completed, and the Cutcherry at Udiagiri only needed some trifling work to be finished before it could be handed over to the Revenue Officers. The Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Venkatagiri made fair progress, but the funds provided during the year could not be wholly spent, owing to sickness among the work-people, and to the difficulty experienced in procuring skilled labor. A similar building at Sallarapett, sanctioned in 1874 for execution at an estimated cost of Rupees 12,830, was so far completed that the Sub-Magistrate was able to occupy it.

—Works in Cuddapah. Three Taluq Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails at Kadiri, Madnapalli and Jamalamadugu were on hand in the Cuddapah District, of which the last named was completed, and the others were well advanced.

—Works in Kurnool. The large Taluq Cutcherry at Koilguntla was approaching completion, the expenditure to the 31st March amounting to Rupees 54,521.

—Works in Bellary. In the autumn of 1874, in accordance with suggestions made by the Inspector-General of Jails, several changes from the original estimate for improving the Bellary Jail were submitted

for the sanction of Government, which was accorded in November of that year. The revised estimate provided for the erection of ten wards to accommodate two hundred male and seventy-six female prisoners, with the necessary out-houses, cook-room, bath-rooms and latrines, and at the end of the year under review the greater part of the work was complete.

—Works at Presidency.

The number of works on hand at the Presidency was as usual large. The Public Works Department new Stores and Workshops at the Seven Wells progressed rapidly during the year, and the establishments were able to remove from Chepauk to the new buildings. The Government having resolved to convert the old Workshops into offices for the Public Works Secretariat, an outlay of Rupees 11,083 was expended with this object. The Consulting Architect having returned from furlough in August 1876, the several works which during his absence could not be completed, were proceeded with. The Senate House was with the exception of the ornamentation and furnishing completed, and the four large towers were raised to their full height. The Royapettah Palace was handed over to the Prince of Arcot.

—Works in Madura.

Ten compartments of the Collector's Cutcherry at Madura were so far advanced as to be fit for occupation, and the Court itself was completed. Several works connected with Tirumal Naick's Palace were on hand under the supervision of the Consulting Architect. Rupees 1,433 were spent upon the Taluq Cutcherry, and four compartments were completed. Screen-walls to the District Munsif's Court were built.

Provincial, Communications. —Works in Ganjam.

The progress of the Canal from Chilka Lake to the port of Ganjam, upon which work at the beginning of the year under review some fifteen thousand Rupees had been spent on an estimate of Rupees 1,41,370, was to some degree retarded by the high level of water in the lake, augmented by heavy rains, and a further expenditure of Rupees 17,284 was incurred.

—Works in Vizagapatam.

The work on the new Potinghy Ghaut approach to the Jaipur country was carried on under difficulties, as the supply of labor available is small.

—Works in Nellore.

The most important communications in progress in the Nellore district were the extensions of the East Coast Canal. For that part of the canal projected to extend from Dugarazapatam to Krishnapatam an estimate, amounting to Rupees 2,87,000, was sanctioned in 1873, and the work of excavation actually commenced so far back as 1868, but in the autumn of the next year it was suspended—to be recommenced in 1873. In 1875 this section of the canal was opened for traffic; and the few drainage works necessary for its entire completion were executed in the year under review. The section from Krishnapatam to the Penner River was estimated to cost Rupees 2,74,000, and an estimate for that amount was sanctioned in January 1876. Fair progress was made upon this work till the winter of 1876, when the Government resolved to draft the famished population of Nellore and the Ceded Districts to work on the Canal. It was

expected that in a short time a hundred thousand coolies would have been engaged on this project, but these anticipations were not realized. It was found that the intending immigrants from Kurnool and Cuddapah for the most part never reached the Canal, preferring to seek employment upon the many petty relief works that had at first necessarily been set in hand, and which they came across *en route*. Accordingly, Government ordered the discontinuance of most of these minor unimportant relief works in the Nellore and other districts, and special arrangements were made to facilitate the safe journey to the Canal of immigrants from the Ceded Districts. At the close of March 1877 the numbers employed on the East Coast Canal were steadily increasing, in spite of the prejudice which appeared to exist among many of the natives against working upon it. The total length of the section from the Kundlaru to the Penner is 24½ miles, of which 3 miles had in previous years been excavated, while at the close of the year 19½ miles in all were completed, or 109 miles open for navigation from Madras. The appropriation of a lakh and a half of Rupees was exceeded by Rupees 21,658, to be afterwards adjusted against famine funds.

—Works at the Presidency.

The widened Hospital Bridge was opened for traffic during the year. To give employment to the distressed Wudder community of Madras during the continuance of the famine, it was resolved to set in hand the long-projected Junction Canal between the Cooum and Adyar rivers, an important link in the East Coast Canal communications which could not be executed in previous years for lack of the necessary funds, but the necessity of which had been strongly advocated by Sir Arthur Cotton and other able Engineers. Its construction will remove the only obstruction that existed in a line of inland navigation which, when completed, will connect the Godavery, Kistna, and their numerous navigable channels, with the Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, and South Arcot districts. Good progress was made before the close of the year upon this work, which was only begun about the middle of January 1877.

—Works in Madura.

The trace of the new Pulney ghaut was successfully completed. While but a little longer than the old steep approach to the hills *viâ* Periacolum, the foot of the ghaut has been well thrown forward into the low country, which is reached by easy gradients, only in three instances, for short lengths, exceeding one in nineteen. The portion of the new ghaut from Kodicanal to the Neutral Saddle was opened to cattle traffic. The upper three miles are nearly completed to a width of fourteen feet. The work of dredging out Paumben Channel was continued, 117,257 cubic feet of débris being removed, and 71,053 cubic feet of stone raised. The depth of the channel at high tide is now fourteen feet, but greater depth cannot be procured by the available means; a steam dredge is required to effect much improvement. A dredge is now under course of construction at Paumben, which will cost some thirteen thousand Rupees, and the materials for which have been mostly collected.

A lighthouse was under course of construction at Vakalapudi. The foundations and basement were completed, and almost all the needful materials collected. It was expected that the building would be executed by the autumn of 1877. —Special Works in Nellore.

The additions and improvements to the Provincial College, Combaconum, sanctioned in 1874, were completed at a saving of about sixteen hundred rupees upon the estimate of Rupees 58,000. —Works in Tanjore.

The project for fixing the mouth of the Mangalore Harbour and closing the Gurpur gap was in abeyance. An exceptionally heavy burst of the monsoon at the end of July was much felt in the Netravati and Gurpur Rivers, and the long predicted junction of the embouchure of the rivers into the sea having been effected by natural causes, the Gurpur gap closed spontaneously. —Works in South Canara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION.

The works with which the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department is concerned are constructed from funds assigned annually, and which are either a part of the proceeds of loans contracted by the Government of India, or of the ordinary revenue of the country. Those paid for from the first source are called Extraordinary Works, and those from the second or current revenue Ordinary Works. Outlay from ordinary funds is further sub-divided and accounted for under three heads. Capital-Ordinary, Revenue, and Ordinary-Agricultural. Including extraordinary expenditure there are, therefore, four fund heads, *viz.*:—(1) Capital-Extraordinary; (2) Capital-Ordinary; (3) Revenue; and (4) Ordinary-Agricultural. General Duties and Classification of Outlay.

Under the first head are included all works carried out from public loans which are appropriated only for the construction of such irrigation schemes as give a reasonable promise that the works will yield a return at least equal to the interest of the money laid out upon them, and for all such quasi-commercial works accounts of capital and revenue are maintained. According to present arrangements the eight following works only are included in this category, *viz.*:— Capital Extraordinary, or Loan Works.

1. Godavery Delta works.
2. Kistna Delta works.
3. Pennair Anicut.
4. Chembrambakam Tank works.
5. Palar Anicut.
6. Pelandorai Anicut.
7. Cauvery Delta works.
8. Strivaikuntam Anicut.

During the year 1876-77 the grant from Loan Funds for the construction of these reproductive irrigation works, or as it is

technically called the grant under '*Capital Extraordinary*,' was Rupees 4,26,282 of which Rupees 2,85,887 were expended.

Capital Ordinary Works. Under the second are comprised works at first constructed by means of funds appropriated from current revenue and from which returns are expected, under such conditions that the actual profit from the so-called capital outlay can be ascertained. This grant, technically called the grant for '*Capital Ordinary*,' amounted to Rupees 1,65,425, against which there was an outlay of Rupees 91,330.

Revenue Works. Under Revenue are grouped all works connected with minor extensions and improvements as well as repairs of works in Classes 1 and 2, the cost of which is debited to a revenue account. For '*Revenue*' expenditure, Rupees 8,04,943 were allowed from the ordinary revenue, of which Rupees 7,79,939 were expended.

Ordinary Agricultural Works. The term Ordinary-Agricultural is applied to those works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept. The grant for such works was Rupees 18,93,382, against which there was an expenditure of Rupees 17,76,393. Viewed as a whole, the grant from *Ordinary* Funds for irrigation works was Rupees 28,63,750, compared with an expenditure of Rupees 26,47,662.

Account System. Regarding the works in the last-mentioned category it is necessary to explain that the reason for omitting those connected with irrigation from the system of accounts which is framed to exhibit the returns due to original outlay, and to balance the cost of maintenance against revenue, is not necessarily that they are unremunerative, but because no such exact conclusion can from the circumstances be arrived at as to make it desirable to prepare for them the very elaborate accounts prescribed for the exhibition of the financial results of the systems of irrigation on which Loan Funds have been expended. It is, however, intended to maintain simpler accounts for all considerable irrigation works on which any outlay of importance has been, or may in the future be, made. When it is considered that Ordinary-Agricultural Works constitute the bulk of the works of irrigation in the Presidency, and that they irrigate an area of about 3,365,157 acres, yielding a revenue, approximately, of Rupees 1,31,04,126, their importance is manifest.

Minor heads. Under Ordinary-Agricultural minor sub-divisions have been adopted, one called Irrigation, including all works of the nature of those just referred to; another River Conservancy; a third River Embankments; a fourth Drainage; and a fifth Miscellaneous. This last includes works not susceptible of being referred to either of the four classes abovementioned.

Order of review. In the following paragraphs the works carried out are treated under the fund heads and in the order noted above.

Classes of outlay. In addition to the expenditure on new works and repairs for which the Department of Public Works is responsible, and which it is considered desirable for administrative reasons to classify

separately, there is outlay in other directions. These other heads of account are for the establishment employed in duties of supervision and direction, and for tools and plant used in carrying on the works. The whole outlay under fund heads is, therefore, separated into four classes, *viz.*, Original or New Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant. As regards establishment, since the Irrigation Branch is charged with a fixed percentage (25 per cent. on grant or outlay, whichever is the greatest) for general establishment, it will only be necessary to notice in this section of the Administration Report and under one head matters relating to the special establishments attached to the Irrigation Branch. Tools and Plant expenditure will be considered in relation to the fund heads with which in certain cases it is especially connected. Besides questions connected with outlay in the Public Works Department, there are to be considered those arising from the collection of revenue due to the works, and it will be proper to deal with them under the heads of Receipts from Irrigation Works.

To sum up—the administration of the Irrigation Branch of the department is treated under the sections corresponding to the classes of outlay, New Works and Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, the successive divisions of each section being the fund heads, Capital Extraordinary, Capital Ordinary, Revenue, and Ordinary-Agricultural. The following statement shows the final grants and outlay under the different heads of service, and classes of account:—

Statement of Outlay as compared with the Final Grants during the Year 1876-77.

	Final Grant.	Outlay.
IRRIGATION.		
Capital Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.
Works	2,65,649	2,02,012
Establishment	94,754	1,00,052
Tools and Plant	49,150	15,563
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	16,729	18,462
Receipts on Capital Account	...	202
Total ...	4,26,282	3,37,291
Capital Ordinary.		
Works	82,458	40,754
Establishment	52,548	48,248
Tools and Plant	34,465	22,777
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	13,272	5,073
State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works ...	9,226	4,998
Receipts on Capital Account	...	20,374
Total ...	1,65,425	91,330

Statement.

	Final Grant.	Outlay.
Revenue.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and Improvements	40,538	33,169
Maintenance and Repairs	4,63,359	4,46,093
Establishment	2,23,846	2,22,279
Tools and Plant	77,200	78,398
Total ...	8,04,943	7,79,939
Ordinary Agricultural.		
Original Works	4,04,256	3,42,034
Repairs	10,30,046	10,10,285
Establishment	4,34,755	3,93,493
Tools and Plant	24,325	30,242
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	...	339
Total ...	18,93,382	17,76,393

Original Works and Repairs.—Systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

A succinct description of the chief features of the systems of irrigation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, which will render the subsequent account of the operations of the year under review more intelligible, will be found in last year's Administration Report. These systems are the—

(1.) Godavery Delta System.
(2.) Kistna Delta System.
(3.) Pennair Anicut System.
(4.) Cauvery Delta System.
(5.) Chembrumbakam Tank System.
(6.) Pelandorai Anicut System.
(7.) Palar Anicut System.
(8.) Strivaikuntam Anicut System.

Navigable Canals.

The following statements show the length of navigable canals open, and the progress made in 1876-77 in the Godavery and Kistna Delta Systems :—

Names of Canals.	Proposed Total Length.	Completed and Navigable.	
		Up to 1875-76 inclusive.	Up to 1876-77 inclusive.
Eastern Delta.	Ms. Ch.	Ms. Ch.	Ms. Ch.
Main Canal	4 12	4 12	4 12
Samulcotta	32 68	32 68	32 68
Cocanada Canal	25 27	25 27	25 27
Bank Canal	37 23	23 40	23 40
Coringa Canal	22 27	22 27	22 27
Injeram Canal	10 62	10 62	10 62
Mundapetta Canal	13 35	13 35	13 35
Total ...	146 14	132 31	132 31

Names of Canals.	Proposed Total Length.	Completed and Navigable.	
		Up to 1875-76 inclusive.	Up to 1876-77 inclusive.
Central Delta.	Ms. Ch.	Ms. Ch.	Ms. Ch.
Main Canal	8 0	8 0	8 0
West Bank Canal	41 0	28 0	28 0
East Bank Canal including Billacurru Junction.	45 0	39 0	39 0
Amalapur Canal	31 40	27 0	27 0
Bendamurlunka Canal	14 0	2 0	2 0
Total ...	142 40	104 0	104 0
Western Delta.			
Main Canal	6 5	6 5	6 5
Kakarapurru Canal	10 29	10 29	10 29
Nursapur Canal	29 51	29 51	29 51
Bank Canal	24 40	21 40	22 38
Mukkamala Canal	2 32	2 32	2 32
Gostanuddy and Velpur	28 35	23 0	28 35
Ellore Canal	40 27	40 27	40 27
Junction Canal	3 43	3 43	3 43
Venkiah and Weyyeru	29 74	29 74	29 74
Undi Canal	15 60	5 60	5 60
Attili Canal	15 75	15 75	15 75
Total ...	206 71	188 76	194 69
Grand Total ...	495 45	425 27	431 20

Names of Canals.	Proposed Total Length.	Navigable.	
		Up to 1875-76 inclusive.	Up to 1876-77 inclusive.
Eastern Delta.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Ellore Canal	39	39	39
Budameru	29	29	29
Masulipatam Canal	49	49	49
Pulleru between Head Sluice and Cowtaram.	26	17	17
Bantumilly Canal	22	22	22
Polarázkodu Canal	17	17	17
Total ...	182	173	173
Western Delta.			
Nizampatam Canal	42	42	42
Bank Canal	46	21	21
Commamoor Canal	50	50	50
Total ...	138	113	113
Grand Total ...	320	286	286

Capital Extraordinary. —Grant and Expenditure. The grant for works to be carried out from Loan Funds was Rupees 2,65,649 and the total expenditure Rupees 2,02,012.

Systems having works in Progress. Of the eight systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, three only had works going on during the year from Loan Funds, *viz.* :—

Godavery Delta System,
Kistna Delta System,
Strivaikuntam Anicut System,

and the following are briefly the chief facts with reference to the work done on them during the year.

Godavery Delta System. The Godavery Delta System is divided into three sections, the Eastern, Central, and Western, in the first and last of which only are Loan Fund Works in progress.

—Eastern Delta System. The total sanctioned estimate for works for improving the Irrigation and Navigation in the Eastern Section is Rupees 12,86,220, the grant for the year was Rupees 1,22,909, the expenditure Rupees 87,674, and the total expenditure to date Rupees 8,68,651.

—Western Delta System. The total estimate for "Works" sanctioned for "Improving the Irrigation and Navigation in the Western Section of the Godavery Delta System is Rupees 13,23,213;"* the grant for the year was Rupees 78,560, the expenditure Rupees 65,226, and the total expenditure to end of year was Rupees 8,91,600.

Throughout the Godavery Delta the progress of works was affected considerably by the necessity for keeping the canals open as long as possible, both on account of navigation and the supply of water for the population, the season having been exceptionally dry. Rupees 7,790 of the short outlay however are due to non-payment of compensation for land, the disbursement of which did not rest with Public Works Officers.

Kistna Delta System. The Kistna Delta System is divided into two Sections, the Eastern and Western, separated by the river.

—Eastern Section. The total current sanctions for works in the Eastern Section amount to Rupees 7,15,713; the grant for the year was Rupees 27,360, the expenditure against this was Rupees 22,122, and the total expenditure to end of the year was Rupees 6,19,971.

Owing to the necessity for keeping the canals open this year much later than usual, to supply water for second crop and for drinking purposes, considerably less work could be done than had been anticipated. The widening of the Main Canal was gone on with, but not finished as had been expected; and there still remain to be done 300 running yards of the revetment on the south side, and the revetment and turfing between the Ellore and

* Includes the amount of estimates revised up to date.

Ryves' Canals. On the Masulipatam Canal also it was not found possible to finish the work and there still remains some sloping of banks and widening of upper reach to be done. On Ryves' Canal better progress was made. The new cut was nearly completed and water conveyed by it to the Gudivada Taluq, which otherwise would have suffered severely from want of water. The Nedamanoor Bridge foundations were got in and the superstructure raised 5 feet, and for the Komatigunta Weir nearly all the materials were collected and construction commenced. Estimates in connection with this delta, amounting to Rupees 27,21,270 (including Establishment and Tools and Pant), were submitted in December to the Government of India, and, in anticipation of sanction, the first 10 miles of the Bank Canal were undertaken as a Famine Relief-work and Rupees 8,063 were spent from Famine Relief Funds.

—Western Section.

The work sanctioned for the Western Section, the estimates for which amounted to Rupees 2,76,400, were completed in 1875-76, the total outlay being Rupees 2,75,732; but further estimates, amounting to Rupees 10,96,800 for "works," were submitted to the Government of India in 1874. These have not yet been sanctioned owing to want of certain revenue information. Besides these, estimates for the Commamur Canal and Rampairu Drainage, amounting to Rupees 13,18,825, have been submitted to, and are under the consideration of, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The urgent necessity for relief works in this part of the district however led to sanction for part of both of those works being proceeded with at once, and on the former Rupees 35,259 were expended from Famine Relief Funds on the prolongation of the canal below Santeravoor, at which place also foundations have been excavated for a Lock and materials for that work collected.

Strivaikuntam Anicut Project.

The amount of the sanctioned estimate for the Strivaikuntam Anicut Project is Rupees 9,39,500. The grant for the year was Rupees 36,820, the expenditure Rupees 33,530, and the total expenditure to end of the year was Rupees 9,53,845. The chief works of the year were coping of anicut and head sluice, which were finished off; the completion of the Alwar Tinnevelly Bridge; and the revetment of the Pottakulam Tank, on which Rupees 3,039 were expended, and similar work to the Korumpullum Tank, on which the expenditure of the year was Rupees 21,854. The Oppar Oday Dam still remains incomplete, pending a decision as to the height to which it can safely be raised, to arrive at which decision further observation on rainfall and discharge are necessary. Besides this work little remains to finish off the project as sanctioned, but a proposal for the improvement of the South Main Channel is under consideration, a considerable quantity of rock obstructing it in its third mile and channel being found too small for the area it has to supply.

Other systems.

Besides the three systems above noticed there were transactions connected with two others which, though not involving any

debit to Extraordinary funds, make it advisable to notice them under that fund head. They are the :—

(1) Pennair Anicut System.
(2) Pelandorai Anicut System.

Pennair Anicut System.

The work in connection with the Pennair Anicut System in progress in the previous year was that known as the "Sarvapully Project," the sanctioned estimate for which is Rupees 4,20,060. Total expenditure on this to end of 1875-76 was Rupees 4,16,168, and the grant for the year under review was at its commencement Rupees 21,000, against which Rupees 13,311 were expended on compensation for land and Rupees 2,944 on works. As, however, it was evident that the sanctioned estimate would be considerably exceeded, the Government of India withdrew the grant and ordered all expenditure on it during the year to be transferred to the "Ordinary" grant, and all work was peremptorily stopped, pending the submission and sanction of a revised estimate, which it is anticipated will amount to 5½ lakhs.

Pelandorai Anicut System.

As noticed in last year's Administration Report, the Pelandorai Anicut System was at the end of 1875-76 completed except the works for additional storage, and against a sanction of Rupees 2,00,555 for the complete project, the expenditure had then been Rupees 2,22,424. That expenditure however has, by sale of materials, &c., during the year, been reduced to Rupees 2,19,146. There was no grant and no expenditure during the year, but as it has become evident that to make the project complete additional cross drainage and distribution works must be constructed, a revised estimate is under preparation, which for the whole "Works" will probably be not less than Rupees 2,71,000, whilst "Establishments" and "Tools and Plant" will probably raise the estimated direct charges to Rupees 3,41,500. Although the returns will doubtless fall short of those originally calculated upon a comparison of expected increase of revenue with "*Works*" outlay only, there nevertheless appears to be a probability of the project proving moderately remunerative.

Statement of Loan Fund Works in progress in 1876-77.

The subjoined statement shows in one view the several projects under execution from Loan Funds during the year; their estimated cost, the grants and outlay of the year, and the balance of the estimates as yet unexpended.

Name of System.	Current Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised).	Expenditure in the year.	Total Expenditure to end of the year on Works.	Balance of Estimates.
Godavery Delta System.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extension of Irrigation and Navigation in the Eastern Delta.	12,86,220	1,22,909	87,674	8,68,651	4,17,569
Extension of Irrigation and Navigation in the Western Delta.	13,23,213	78,560	65,226	8,91,600	4,34,211
Kistna Delta System.					
Improvements to existing Delta Works.	7,15,713	27,360	22,122	6,19,971	95,742
Strivaikuntam Anicut System.					
Strivaikuntam Anicut Project.	9,39,500	36,820	30,530	9,53,845	14,345
Totals ...	42,67,244	2,65,649 2,05,552	2,05,552	33,34,067	9,33,177
Short Expenditure ...		60,097			

The causes of the short outlay have been noticed in the remarks already made on the work done in the several systems.

Projects under consideration.

No project other than the improvements to the Kistna Delta System has been under consideration during the year. In connection with these, estimates for three out of five sub-sections of the eastern section of the delta were reviewed, approved, and submitted to the Government of India for sanction in December 1876. Orders on the estimates have not yet been passed.

Capital, Ordinary.

The grant from ordinary revenue for *original* works chargeable to Capital account amounted to Rupees 82,458, the expenditure was Rupees 40,754, and the total expenditure to end of 1876-77 Rupees 92,52,775. The following were the systems on which works were in progress under this "Fund Head":—

Godavery Delta System.
Kistna do.
Pennair do.

Godavery Delta System.

The grant for the year for the Godavery Delta System was Rupees 6,500, and the expenditure Rupees 1,490. The outlay consisted in completing the construction of improved shutters and gearing to one vent of the Dowlaishweram under-sluices and of an experimental set of gearing for working the Vijaisweram under-sluices.

Kistna Delta System.

The grant for the year for the Kistna Delta System was Rupees 6,691, and the expenditure Rupees 6,620. The rest-house at

Gudevadah, noticed in the last report, was completed, as also the bridge across the Ellore Canal at Perikeed, with the exception of turfing approaches.

Buddam Project. The Buddam Project, which consists of channels for the supply of water from the Toongabudra stream to the lands of Buddam and Allur Villages, was finally completed. These channels will ultimately be supplied from the Commamur Canal, and the anicut across the Toongabudra will then be removed so as to facilitate drainage.

Pennair Anicut System. The grant for the year for the Pennair Anicut System was Rupees 62,267, and the expenditure Rupees 34,107. The extension of the anicut across the Pennair at Nellore, the necessity for which was demonstrated by the effect of the flood of October 1874, was pushed on with, Rupees 22,627 having during the year been spent on the work which is now completed, except portion of the road approach. A revised estimate for this work, amounting to Rupees 2,07,245 for Works, Tools and Plant and Establishments was sanctioned during the year; but a considerable saving on this is expected.

—Sarvapully Project. As already noted in the remarks under the head of "Extraordinary," the expenditure during the year (Rupees 16,256) on the "Sarvapully Project" up to the time of the stoppage of the work in November was by order of the Government of India transferred to the "Ordinary Grant."

Revenue—Extensions and Improvements. The grant under this head was Rupees 34,435, and the outlay Rupees 33,169, which was expended in the provision of various minor works in connection with the eight systems.

—Maintenance and Repairs. The grant under this head was Rupees 4,59,559, against which there was an outlay of Rupees 4,46,093. Of this Rupees 1,41,829 and Rupees 1,16,604 were expended in the Godavery and Kistna Delta Systems, respectively, chiefly on repairs of the Anicuts and keeping the Canals and Channels in working order; and the balance was spent on ordinary conservancy of works connected with the other six systems.

Ordinary Agricultural. It has already been explained that this sub-division includes all works of irrigation in the Presidency except those belonging to the eight systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are now kept. But although the outlay under these works is not now contrasted or compared in any regular financial statements with the returns in the shape of wet assessment or the difference between that and the cess on dry land of the same area, the connection of the works with the land revenue and the intimate sympathy which exists between their condition and the agricultural prosperity of the country demand notice: more cannot however be here attempted than to give a very general idea of the nature of the works.

General Classification of Minor Irrigation Works. Widely distributed and existing more or less in every district of the Presidency, they may be divided into two distinctive classes—

I. Rain-fed tanks or reservoirs generally of minor individual importance, deriving their supply directly from rainfall distributed over an area of land which is called the catchment basin.

II. Channels from rivers and streams providing direct irrigation or supplying tanks, together with the tanks supplied.

In the first case the rainfall is caught and retained before it reaches natural drainage lines of any importance. In the latter it is diverted from such drainage lines while pursuing its course and is led away by artificial means. The second class is the more important, and the works which have been constructed in connection therewith by natives of the country, or by the British Government, whether anicuts, or weirs across rivers, or channels themselves, are often of considerable magnitude and have a large revenue dependent on them.

Number of works, irrigated area, &c.

The following statement, in which the numbers of works of irrigation in each district are roughly estimated and in which also the irrigated area in each district is shown, is an index to the geographical distribution of those works throughout the Presidency and to their relative importance in a financial point of view. Columns 4 and 5 are taken from the similar statement in last year's report as more recent information is not available.

District.	Tanks and Irrigation Canals.	Weirs across Rivers or Streams.	Irrigated Area. *	Revenue. *
1	2	3	4	5
				RS.
Ganjam	3,829	2	287,279	5,15,431
Vizagapatam	376	13	166,846	2,44,098
Godavery	1,606	5	173,089	7,75,540
Kistna	1,272	1	62,002	2,80,349
Nellore	765	7	208,588	6,78,500
Cuddapah	2,406	...	260,475	9,13,438
Kurnool	654	49	61,791	2,57,656
Bellary	3,493	25	194,380	8,28,462
Chingleput	2,360	7	407,169	12,26,004
North Arcot	3,834	4	271,131	13,21,436
South Arcot	4,707	179	393,100	18,97,301
Tanjore	No returns.		114,525	1,51,696
Trichinopoly	1,535	95	208,665	7,83,290
Salem	2,005	217	113,936	4,85,747
Coimbatore	337	68	102,933	5,99,827
Madura	3,942	373	172,969	6,31,978
Tinnevelly	2,357	98	166,279	15,13,373
...				
Total ...	35,455	1,143	33,65,157	1,31,04,126

NOTE.—The statement as regards the number of works is only an approximation.

* The area irrigated as well as revenue attributable to the systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept is excluded. Irrigation works belonging to land-owners are not taken into account.

Grouping of Irrigation works.

It has long been understood that, in order to a comprehensive treatment and management of these numerous works, it is absolutely necessary that they should be grouped into systems hydrographically connected, and measures have been taken towards this end. It is obvious that the whole of them can be referred to various natural drainage lines and ultimately to river basins. When this has been done and the particulars of water-supply, revenue and outlay, are properly recorded, it will be possible to measure with some accuracy the relation of returns to outlay, and to proportion expenditure with due regard to economy. Little progress was made during the year towards this desirable end, but this arose in some measure from the exceptionably heavy demands made on the time and energies of most of the officers of the Department in connection with Famine Relief-works.

Grant and Allotments.

The total grant for works under this head of Ordinary Agricultural was Rupees 14,08,959, which was thus allotted :—

	Rs.
For Major New Works	1,79,212
„ Minor New Works	1,99,951
„ Repairs	10,29,796
Total ...	14,08,959

Major Works —"Irrigation."

Of works of the Major Class, *i.e.*, estimated to cost more than Rupees 2,500, the following may be noticed :—

In the *Godavery District* a commencement was made with the "Improvement of the irrigation under the Bayana Weir," and a revised estimate amounting to Rupees 16,580 has been submitted and is under consideration. In the *Nellore District* the Chinnakraka Tank surplus weir, a work 418 feet long, was finished at a total cost of Rupees 13,477. In *Chingleput* 10 vents, each 8 feet wide, were inserted in the body wall of the Red Hill Lake waste weir, and its crest raised to 46·31 above M.S.L. In *North Arcot* the Seesamangalam supply channel, from the Seear River to the tank of the same name in the Wandewash Taluq, was completed, its total cost being Rupees 19,780. And the works for improving the Poorsay tank were commenced and made fair progress, Rupees 4,777 being spent on them. In *South Arcot* the extension of the Trikalore Anicut across the Peniar, a work estimated to cost Rupees 56,060, was pushed on with and finished, excepting a small quantity of rough stone work in the apron. A considerable saving is anticipated on this work. In *Salem* the improvement of the Chinnakistnapooram tank was finished at a total cost of Rupees 10,364, and the new escape to the Tripatore large tank was nearly finished. In *Tinnevelly* the work of constructing Head Sluices to exclude flood waters from, and regulate the supply to, the irrigation channels from the Tambrapurni, was continued and brought nearly to completion. In *Coimbatore* the Fullapolliem and Singanellore sluices were finished. In *Kurnool* the improvements to the important Nundial tank made good progress, Rupees

13,890 being the expenditure on them during the year. A new weir, 200 feet in length, was constructed to the Kondamayapalli tank at a cost of Rupees 5,455. The improvements to the Yeldoorti tank were carried on, and considerable progress made with the works in connection with the Cumbum tank and its channels. The latter work, however, was to some extent retarded by a difficulty in getting carriage for stone and other materials, all available carts and cattle about Cumbum having been engaged in carting grain at high rates.

Major Works —River Embankments.

The chief works of the major class under the head of "River Embankments" in progress during the year have been those in the *Godavery District* where the "protective works round the Polavaram Island," the "Embankment from Purushottapatnam to Rajahmundry," and the "Embankment from Vijeswaram to Polavaram" were carried on to the full extent of the allotments given for them: and some progress was made with the "Embankment from Rajahmundry to Yanam." In the *Nellore District* the embankment on the right (south) side of the Pennair from Narsimakondah to the sea made rapid progress, Rupees 45,999 being expended on the work during the year against a grant of 46,858. In the *Cuddapah District* the embankment of the Cheyair above and below the Railway bridge over that river has been carried on rapidly, the cost being met from Famine Relief Funds.

Minor New Works— Irrigation.

The greater portion of the outlay on original works was for those of the minor class, that is to say, not exceeding Rupees 2,500 each in value.

The following classified abstract will afford an idea of their general nature. It shows also the grants and outlay of each district.

Statement.

List of sanctioned Minor New Works.

Districts.	Weirs or Escapes.		Irrigation Sluices.		Head Sluices.		Surplus Sluices.		Surplus Channels.		Aqueducts.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Grants.	Outlay.
	No.	Amount of Estimate.	No.	Amount of Estimate.	No.	Amount of Estimate.	No.	Amount of Estimate.	No.	Amount of Estimate.	No.	Amount of Estimate.	No.	Amount of Estimate.	No.	Amount of Estimate.		
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	1	347	4	699	...	...	4	1,240	...	...	1	470	6	770	16	3,526	3,000	2,777
Vizagapatam.	...	...	10	2,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	11	2,166	2,000	2,000
Godavery ...	5	3,860	19	6,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	25	10,246	8,102	7,225
Kistna ...	1	499	17	3,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	955	20	4,612	3,500	2,893
Nellore ...	1	1,200	21	4,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,209	27	7,919	4,000	2,921
Cuddapah ...	37	25,231	13	2,704	2	1,870	5	3,400	...	...	...	...	6	10,033	63	43,238	16,000	16,420
Kurnool ...	12	22,463	3	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	492	16	23,831	16,878	16,308
Bellary ...	11	9,797	2	1,770	4	2,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	435	19	14,485	8,000	7,552
Chingleput ...	53	11,834	34	6,372	4	3,003	1	135	...	...	1	80	13	2,926	106	24,350	30,304	17,647
North Arcot ...	53	28,286	19	6,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	34,704	26,235	25,529
South Arcot ...	5	852	59	11,394	1	1,160	5	1,243	...	...	2	1,032	11	11,978	83	27,659	17,500	17,279
Salem ...	52	35,068	26	5,645	...	...	3	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	42,033	15,000	15,218
Coimbatore ...	5	3,243	30	4,045	4	13,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7,124	70	27,692	9,000	7,545
Tanjore ...	1	340	...	...	...	...	4	2,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,610	3,000	1,361
Trichinopoly.	9	13,870	24	7,705	2	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	23,065	13,340	13,118
Madura ...	11	3,357	18	4,067	1	380	5	1,577	1	660	...	...	1	156	37	10,197	7,092	6,783
Tinnevelly ...	27	11,492	28	5,893	5	57,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,407	68	75,812	17,000	10,975
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	284	1,71,739	327	73,590	23	80,686	27	11,185	1	660	4	1,582	88	38,703	754	3,78,145	1,99,951	1,73,551

Besides the minor new works enumerated in the above list, estimates have been prepared, but not sanctioned, for 436 more at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,73,731, and 872 such works have been ascertained to be necessary, for which estimates have not yet been prepared. A good deal is being done to meet the great wants of the old irrigation work, viz., adequate means of disposing of surplus water and of effective distribution, and though more rapid progress is needed in some districts, the grant for the whole Presidency might with advantage be considerably increased. In the year under review this has virtually been the case because, though ordinarily works of this class are not well suited to the unskilled labor for which employment has been most urgently required, yet many have been taken up as works for Famine Relief and paid for from Relief funds.

Ordinary Agricultural, "Repairs."

The following statement shows the grant and outlay under "Repairs" Ordinary Agricultural :—

Statement of Allotments and Outlay under Ordinary Agricultural Repairs, 1876-77.

District.	(1) Irrigation.	(2) River Conservancy.	(3) River Embankment.	(4) Drainage.	(5) Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Outlay.	Outlay.	Outlay.	Outlay.	Outlay	Allotment.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	29,015	...	19,692	...	...	39,000	48,707
Vizagapatam	14,403	...	837	...	...	15,310	15,240
Godavery	12,286	25,812	8,809	11,398	...	61,895	58,305
Kistna	9,398	125	6,619	...	...	18,200	16,142
Nellore	47,636	321	2,684	...	...	54,139	50,641
Cuddapah	50,645	966	12	...	64	53,000	51,559
Kurnool	49,085	...	...	...	...	55,400	49,085
Bellary	45,567	...	...	...	...	47,100	45,567
Presidency	2,327	...	...	...	...	2,340	2,327
Chingleput	78,924	368	...	...	...	89,700	79,292
North Arcot	89,064	1,450	...	...	...	91,373	90,514
South Arcot	87,711	855	957	...	115	90,000	89,638
Salem	48,503	2,387	112	...	772	54,000	51,774
Tanjore	9,108	21,112	40,196	65	43	62,300	70,524
Trichinopoly	42,030	34,797	19,041	2,149	574	98,559	98,591
Coimbatore	70,520	4,167	...	...	...	75,000	74,687
Madura	41,540	...	...	...	...	47,408	41,540
Tinnevelly	70,386	...	1,096	603	2,004	73,000	74,089
Malabar	2,063	...	...	...	...	2,072	2,063
Total ...	8,00,211	92,360	1,00,055	14,215	3,444	10,29,796	10,10,285

NOTE.—The allotment in the Budget was not divided amongst the 5 main heads.

It will be seen that in two districts the outlay considerably exceeded the allotment. This arose in Ganjam from the repairs of the embankments of the Mahanaddi River, and several other repairs having been undertaken on emergency to make good the serious damages caused by the storm and floods of October last, and in Tanjore, from an error in distinction between "Revenue" and "Ordinary Agricultural."

The total short outlay is so in appearance only, as from Famine Relief Funds there has been on works of this class which ordinarily would have been carried out from Budget grants, an outlay considerably in excess of the grants for the year.

Comparison of grants and outlay for repairs.

The following statement compares the grants and outlay for *repairs* for the past ten years for all works under the Irrigation Head of Service, which includes works under Revenue Account, and under Ordinary Agricultural upon Irrigation, River Conservancy, River embankments, Drainage and Miscellaneous works.

Years.	Grant.	Outlay.	Difference.	
			Short Outlay.	Excess Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	9,63,454	8,75,364	88,090	...
1867-68	10,75,000	10,00,053	74,947	...
1868-69	10,75,000	10,16,257	58,743	...
1869-70	10,94,340	10,72,519	21,821	...
1870-71	12,00,000	11,44,826	55,174	...
1871-72	12,00,000	11,22,500	77,500	...
1872-73	14,63,047	12,61,253	2,01,794	...
1873-74	13,58,654	14,01,146	...	42,492
1874-75	14,99,535	15,29,759	...	30,224
1875-76	14,61,800	15,22,742	...	60,942
1876-77	14,89,355	14,56,378	34,355	...
Total ...	1,29,16,731	1,25,26,055	5,24,334	1,33,658
Average ...	12,91,673	12,52,605	...	...

Establishment.

As there is one general establishment employed indiscriminately in all branches of the Public Works Department, it has been found convenient to charge against the Irrigation Branch a fixed percentage on the whole outlay on this account, and this rate is 25 per cent. on grants or outlay, whichever may be greater. The advantage of having a special establishment which could concern itself exclusively with irrigation and thus acquire the efficiency which practice and experience in a limited field of work would give has long been recognised, but the difficulties arising from the small scale of establishments and the large area over which works are spread has hitherto been considered an insuperable obstacle to such an arrangement.

Office of Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Of the Chief Engineer's establishment it need only be said that the necessity for reorganising and strengthening it so as to provide more completely for the work of general direction and control still exists.

Water Regulation, Navigation, &c.

The Water Regulation, River Conservancy, and Navigation establishments have usually been classed under one general head, *viz.*, Conservancy. They are employed in the distribution of water for irrigation, and the regulation of the supply in canals and channels, the control of the canal navigation and the record of traffic, the execution of petty repairs and general conservancy of canals, channels, and embankments.

Return of Cultivation and Revenue.

The establishment in question is not concerned with the assessment of water-rate or the preparation of the primary account of irrigated area and revenue, but in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas returns are compiled by it from detailed statements received from the revenue officers, and these being available at an earlier date are considered approximate, and as such are submitted to Government. Similar statements are prepared by the Collectors and submitted through the Board of Revenue, and they are considered authoritative. It has only lately been decided by the local Revenue and Public Works Officers that the delta Superintendents who are responsible for the proper distribution of the water should be present when claims for remission on account of failure or excess of water are heard, but there is no code of rules mutually binding on the water regulation and revenue officers. Much difficulty is frequently experienced in maintaining the Engineering Establishment at the strength admitted to be requisite for the effective supervision of the large works under construction and for the management of those existing, and the efficiency of the administration in the several deltas must be seriously affected whenever the proper complement of officers is not maintained.

Temporary Survey Establishments.

A grant for temporary establishments employed on surveys has been made of late years. These surveys are required for the purpose of framing the projects for the completion of the works of the delta systems (Godavery, Kistna, Pennair, &c.) and also for supplying data for the grouping of other works of irrigation and their comprehensive treatment in the way of reform, reconstruction, or repair. The system under which surveys have been carried out by surveyors temporarily entertained is considered capable of improvement, and will, it is hoped, soon be altered. The expenditure on surveys amounted during the year to Rupees 9,355. The grant was Rupees 15,000.

Surveys and investigation in progress.

In the *Godavery District*, surveys of the Godavery River chiefly in connection with the Polaveram Island embankments were carried out. In the *Kistna District* Rupees 2,247 were spent in connection with the "completion project" of the Western Delta. In *Kurnool* Rupees 1,582 were expended on surveying and levelling in connection with the improvement of the Cumbum Tank channels, and Rupees 529 in surveys of Pedda Devalapur group of tanks. In *Madura* there was an expenditure of Rupees 863 on surveys of 12 tanks. Various allotments of inconsiderable amounts were made for surveys in other districts, but in several cases they were only partially utilized.

Tools and Plant, Godavery and Kistna Delta Systems.

The grant under this class of outlay for the year was Rupees 1,85,140 and the outlay Rupees 1,46,980. The chief expenditure was incurred in connection with the Godavery and Kistna Delta systems. For each there is a workshop, the one at Dowlaishweram and the other at Bezwadah, at the heads of the respective deltas, in which all work in connection with the maintenance and construction of floating plant and the machinery for sluices and locks

is carried out. Iron girders for bridges and miscellaneous smith's and carpenter's work is also turned out. The grants and outlay for these systems were as shown below :—

	Capital Extraordinary.		Capital Ordinary.		Revenue.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavery Delta System.	30,300	14,432	* 400	365	44,150	46,562
Kistna Delta System ...	7,850	369	17,600	5,519	33,030	27,588

Floating plant.

The floating plant is used on the delta works for purposes connected with construction and maintenance and not for the navigation of the canals. An abstract of the vessels and boats at present existing with their value and cost of annual maintenance is given below :—

Description.	No.	Original Value.	Cost of up-keep.
Godavery District.		Rs.	Rs.
Steamers	4	71,250	1,900
River dredges	5	9,490	370
Canal do.	6	1,64,176	1,932
Wooden material boats	8	6,934	882
Iron material boats	48	1,22,941	6,214
Iron flats	2	13,618	336
Range boats	16	23,263	2,328
Total ...	89	4,11,672	13,962
Kistna District.			
Steamers	1	16,988	600
Dredges	5	1,13,022	1,550
Punts	39	67,321	3,480
Pinnace	...	...	20
Range boats	7	3,627	300
Wooden mud boats	5	2,400	200
Total ...	58	2,03,358	6,150
Grand Total ...	147	6,15,030	20,112

The outlay in districts other than the Godavery and Kistna or on other than the Capital and Revenue heads was insignificant when compared with the number of works; and needs no special notice. The works are, as a rule, too much scattered and of too little individual importance to render possible the economical use of expensive plant or labor saving machinery.

Receipts from Irrigation Works. Revenue in 1875-76.

The revenue dependent on the works existing throughout the Presidency and serving the purposes of collecting, storing and

* The allotment of Rupees 10,000 for an increase of the capital of the Government workshop has been excluded.

distributing water for irrigation is very considerable. The collections from irrigated land amounted in 1875-76, the latest year for which the accounts are compiled, to Rupees 134,92,595.

Irrigation receipts not credited to the works.

The receipts however credited in the accounts of the Public Works Department, or rather of the works which it is the business of the department to construct, maintain and repair, is quite insignificant, and they accrue not from the sale of water for irrigation but from other incidental sources of profit, such as navigation dues, water-supply of towns, sale of canal produce, such as grass, rent of land, &c.

Cause of anomaly.

This anomaly is due to the revenue system obtaining in the Presidency, by which the charge or rent levied on irrigated land is for the most part in the form of a consolidated assessment, of which the proportion due to water-supply as distinguished from the claim for the use of the land for cultivation is generally indefinite. It is only as regards the deltas of the Godavery and the Kistna, and that quite recently, that a settlement has been made distinguishing between land assessment and water-rate, but even here the principle of the settlement was a consolidated wet rate, of which an arbitrary and uniform portion was called the water-rate.

Collections made by Revenue Department.

The assessment is collected by the Revenue Officers, and hitherto, except in the case of the Godavery and Kistna Delta systems, reliable information as to the amount due to the Works has not been available. The necessity for ascertaining with as much accuracy as possible the profits on such enterprises as the irrigation works in the deltas has been long recognised, and special investigations have been instituted and are in progress, which have for their object on the one hand the summing up of the charges against the works, on the other the determination of the revenue which is due to the outlay incurred.

For five out of the eight systems approximate accounts have been prepared, and the following abstract shows the results which are for the present accepted:—

Statement.

Latest year included in this account.	Name of system of Irrigation.	Capital Outlay.		Revenue Receipts.		Working Expenses.		Net Revenue.		Charges for Interest.		Difference between net Revenue and charges for Interest.		Percentage of net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
		During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75.	Godavery Delta ...	4,41,940	69,10,549	16,23,310	2,29,66,885	1,54,751	54,98,671	14,68,559	1,74,68,216	3,10,974	46,98,602	11,57,585	1,27,69,614	21·25
1874-75.	Kistna Delta ...	1,56,374	44,93,902	8,90,598	92,16,261	1,94,905	23,50,046	6,95,693	68,66,215	2,02,226	26,46,665	4,93,467	42,19,553	15·48
1873-74.	Cauvery Delta ...	49,844	13,39,641	11,60,713	2,61,75,721	11,204	47,12,266	14,49,509	2,14,63,455	60,284	11,84,754	10,89,225	2,02,78,701	85·81
1872-73.	Palar Anicut ...	538	10,83,714	21,022	11,47,651	10,124	41,149	10,898	11,06,502	48,767	6,26,885	87,869	4,79,617	1·01
1874-75.	Srivaikuntam Anicut	65,708	10,60,597	38,779	62,928	*	*	38,779	62,928	47,727	1,94,236	8,948	1,31,308	3·65

No credit is allowed on account of increase of land revenue.

* No information regarding working expenses is available.

In order to obtain a tolerably fair comparison of the outlay during the year under review with the revenue of the works on which the funds were expended, it is considered that the following charges and receipts should be included:— Comparison between outlay and revenue.

Expenditure.

1. On extensions and improvements under revenue.
2. Maintenance and repairs do.
3. Original Works, Ordinary Agricultural, Irrigation.
4. Repairs do. do.
5. Share of general establishment.
6. Office of Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
7. Conservancy Water regulation and Survey Navigation Establishments.
8. Tools and Plant.

Receipts.

1. Consolidated wet assessment.
2. Water-supply of towns.
3. Receipts from plantations and other canal produce.
4. Navigation receipts.
5. Rents of buildings.
6. Other Miscellaneous receipts.

The following statement shows the distribution by districts of the foregoing charges and receipts:— Receipts and charges distributed by districts.

Statement.

Districts.	Charges during 1876-77.										Receipts during 1875-76.			
	Revenue.		Ordinary Agricultural Irrigation.		Total Works & Repairs.	Establishment.			Tools and Plant.	Total Charges.	Irrigated Area.	Wet Assessment	Navigation and other Receipts.	Total.
	Extensions & Improvements.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.		Share of General Establishment.	Special Establishment.	Total Establishment.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	...	...	2,777	48,707	51,484	14,148	1,166	15,314	1,076	67,874	297,641	5,29,308	7	5,29,315
Vizagapatam.	...	...	2,000	15,240	17,240	4,738	1,567	6,305	682	24,227	165,506	2,29,858	42	2,29,900
Godavery ...	7,523	1,41,829	36,739	58,305	2,44,396	67,176	48,180	1,15,356	48,346	4,08,098	599,410	23,58,156	63,367	24,21,523
Kistna ...	5,104	1,16,604	5,556	16,142	1,43,406	39,434	24,663	64,097	28,487	2,35,990	265,007	11,44,927	28,014	11,72,941
Nellore ...	4,137	24,411	54,167	50,641	1,33,356	36,651	4,776	41,426	3,111	1,77,893	182,885	3,98,175	56	3,98,231
Cuddapah ...	...	...	16,420	51,559	67,979	18,681	300	18,981	1,276	88,236	201,435	5,25,198	472	5,25,670
Bellary ...	...	...	7,552	45,567	53,119	14,598	...	14,598	1,015	68,732	143,661	5,34,566	3	5,34,569
Kurnool ...	...	...	35,447	49,085	84,532	23,231	2,110	25,341	2,231	1,12,104	53,663	2,34,045	27	2,34,072
Presidency ...	...	...	...	2,327	2,327	639	...	639	1,035	4,001	...	...	174	174
Chingleput ...	2,434	21,042	32,450	79,292	1,35,218	37,961	2,505	40,466	3,197	1,78,881	296,874	5,52,049	66	5,52,115
North Arcot..	2,014	46,334	29,761	90,514	1,68,623	45,142	5,173	50,315	3,150	2,22,088	241,254	9,92,388	1,444	9,93,832
South Arcot...	...	8,999	31,006	89,638	1,29,643	34,717	4,782	39,499	2,614	1,71,756	381,522	16,34,222	1,548	16,35,770
Salem ...	...	...	23,855	51,774	75,629	20,784	638	21,422	1,430	98,481	97,306	4,21,419	1,413	4,22,832
Tanjore ...	9,829	75,145	1,361	70,524	1,56,859	43,104	9,899	53,003	3,304	2,13,166	938,619	6,14,205	4,524	6,18,729
Trichinopoly.	...	...	13,118	98,591	1,11,709	30,700	3,317	34,017	2,097	1,47,823	206,343	7,70,817	4,089	7,74,906
Coimbatore...	...	...	14,614	74,687	89,301	24,335	224	24,559	2,464	1,16,324	99,317	5,19,485	2,408	5,21,893
Madura ..	...	...	6,783	41,540	48,323	13,025	1,190	14,215	890	63,428	175,460	6,21,026	...	6,21,026
Tinnevelly ...	2,128	11,729	28,428	74,089	1,16,374	31,987	3,581	35,568	2,196	1,54,138	181,925	12,96,596	2,320	12,98,916
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	90	...	90
Malabar ...	...	...	...	2,063	2,063	567	84	651	39	2,753	387,522	1,16,065	...	1,16,065
Total ...	33,169	4,46,093	3,42,034	10,10,285	18,31,581	5,01,618	1,14,154	6,15,772	1,08,640	25,55,993	4,915,370	1,34,92,595	1,09,974	1,36,02,569

Information regarding the receipts of 1876-77 is not yet available, and those of 1875-76 are therefore entered for the purpose of comparison with the outlay of the year under review.

Navigation receipts.

Of receipts realized at present in the Public Works Department under the various heads enumerated above, the only portions meriting notice are those attributable to the navigation of canals in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas. Licenses to ply on these canals are issued to boat-owners, the present rate being one rupee per ton per annum for cargo boats, and from three to six annas for every square foot of deck space for passengers' boats. The subjoined statement shows the amount of collections from this source during the year, as also some of the main facts connected with the traffic on this important system of canals.

Godavery District.

Number of Passenger and Cargo boats		1,526	
Ton mileage, 1876-77		16,500,144	
Value of cargoes, 1876-77	Rs.	4,84,14,799	—Arbitrary
Navigation receipts	„	47,595	[valuation.

Kistna District.

Number of Passenger and Cargo boats...		675	
Ton mileage, 1876-77		3,169,009	
Value of cargoes 1876-77	Rs.	67,16,315	—Arbitrary
Navigation receipts 1876	„	21,082	[valuation.

The question of raising the charge for licenses so as to increase the direct return from the navigation works is under consideration. It is considered that such a step may be taken without unduly raising the cost of conveyance to a market. At present the charges for navigation, maintenance and establishments are in excess of the receipts from traffic.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

General.

The constitution of the Railway Department, the position of the two Companies owning the Railways now existing in the Presidency in relation to Government and of Government in relation to them, and other matters connected with the Railway administration, will be found in the Administration Report for 1875-76. The Railways are under the guarantee system.

Madras Railway.

Open mileage.

The open mileage remains the same as at the end of last year, *viz.*, 854½ miles of single and 3½ miles of double line. The extension of the double line as far as Ambatoor (10 miles from

Madras), which was sanctioned in December 1875, was not completed within the official year, owing to the difficulty in procuring permanent-way material and to the want of engines for ballasting. In consequence of the heavy grain traffic entailed by the famine, sanction was accorded in February 1877 for doubling the line as far as Arconum (42½ miles from Madras). The work was progressing rapidly at the close of the year.

Capital expenditure. The total capital expended up to 31st March 1877 was Rupees 10,68,20,095 (£9,791,842), being at the rate of Rupees 1,24,499 (£11,412) per mile. During the official year under review the amount expended under this head was Rupees 4,51,661. The principal item was the Huggri Bridge, costing Rupees 1,20,224, and new permanent-way over girder bridges, costing Rs. 70,637. The value of stores on hand (including those in transit) on 31st March 1877 was Rupees 31,39,850, showing a decrease of Rupees 1,85,886 during the year.

Dividend, &c. The net profits of the official year were Rupees 33,05,877, giving a dividend at the rate of 3·10 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the Company up to 31st December 1876 amounted to £7,646,676, and the net profits for the same period to £3,346,946, leaving a balance of £4,299,730 to be met from the revenues of the country in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The net cost of land for the Madras Railway is estimated at 18 lakhs, and the expenditure on control of the Railways of this Presidency from the commencement amounts to about 13½ lakhs of Rupees.

Condition of way and works. No damage to way or works occurred during the year; owing to the failure of monsoon rains for two years past the temporarily-restored large bridges on the North-West Line were not subjected to any severe test. The permanent-way was maintained in good order throughout the year. The rails laid down in 1856 do not show signs of general failure, though the heavy traffic now being worked may be expected to tell upon them. The substitution of iron pots for jungle-wood sleepers between Pothanore and Palghaut was continued, and the extension of the iron sub-way to Beypore was sanctioned. A considerable number of small masonry works have failed, owing, it is thought, to unequal settlement caused by the ground having dried up to an unprecedented depth. The quality of the masonry in these culverts was not such as would enable it to offer any real resistance to disturbance, however slight, in the foundation, and their reconstruction sooner or later was certain.

Scarcity of water. The scarcity of water for locomotive purposes caused much anxiety; nearly every well was deepened and a large number of new ones were sunk, tanks being also erected at nearly all the large rivers. The vegetable fencing suffered much from drought, and also from the aloes being destroyed by the starving population who cut out portions of the plant for food.

In consequence of the heavy grain traffic, the resources of the Locomotive Department were severely taxed during the latter part of the official year, and a large amount of work was executed in the Perambore Workshops. Four new double-saloon carriages were built for the traffic in connection with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, raising the total number of this type of carriage to 12. Twelve goods brake-vans were also sanctioned. During the calendar year 6 engines and 85 wagons were renewed. In December 1876, the number of engines in daily use rose from about 93 to 109, and 4 engines were subsequently hired from the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 12 from the State Railways and 6 from the East Indian Railway. Ten powerful goods engines were also ordered from England. Difficulty was experienced in effecting repairs with sufficient rapidity, and an indent for extra machinery was sanctioned. Owing to the great pressure of other work but little progress was made in the improvement of third-class carriages, a measure which has been long under consideration, and which becomes year by year more necessary. The provision of screw couplings was proceeded with, and an indent for one thousand was sent to England. **Rolling stock.**

The reconstruction of the telegraph between Arconum and Beypore has been completed, and the only section on which wooden posts are still in use is between Royapoorum and Arconum. Correct time is now transmitted to all the principal stations by means of a sympathetic clock at the Central Station, placed in circuit with the standard clock at the Observatory. **Electric Telegraph.**

The transfer of the maintenance of the telegraph wires to Government, which had long been the subject of negotiation between the Directors and the Secretary of State, was finally decided upon, and the particulars of an agreement for two years were settled; but the transfer has not yet taken place. In consequence of the large number of messages required to be sent in connection with the working of trains it was decided, on 19th March 1877, to discontinue the transmission of private messages. Sanction was at the same time given for the erection of a station to station wire between Adoni and Raichore for working the "block system" on this section, and its extension over the whole of the line is contemplated, the "crossing order" system having been found unsuitable for heavy traffic.

The number of accidents to trains during the last four calendar years was as follows :— **Accidents.**

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
1. Collision	1	1	6	9
2. Getting off proper line	7	18	8	27
3. Fire	5	19	34	57
4. Running over cattle	46	48	41	38
5. Other causes	5	6	7	21
Total ...	64	92	96	152

—Amboor collision. The large number of accidents of all classes during 1876 was in some measure due to the increased number of trains run. The most serious was at Amboor, where 10 persons were killed and 15 injured, of whom 2 afterwards died. This collision was moreover the most disastrous that has ever occurred on the Madras Railway. Of the remaining eight, two were serious, and the rest slight.

—Derailments. Three derailments occurred from running over cattle due to the absence of cow-catchers, with which all engines will soon be provided.

—Fires. The larger number of fires is attributed to the extreme drought and to heavy traffic. But there can be little doubt that the comparative frequency of fires on this line is due in great measure to the extensive use of wood fuel.

—Other causes. Under head 5 are included ten cases of attempts to throw trains off the line (seven by placing obstructions on the rails, and three by tampering with the permanent-way), eight cases of running through crossing gates, and three failures of rolling stock.

Numbers killed and injured. The numbers of persons killed and injured were as follow:—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	...	1	1	1	...	1	12	18
Servants of the Company or of contractors	9	2	9	13	5	14	13	14
Other persons ...	6	1	7	...	3	1	6	2
Total ...	15	4	17	14	8	16	31	34

The number of persons killed and injured from all causes during 1876 was very large. With the exception of the Amboor collision all personal accidents were due to misconduct or want of caution on the part of the sufferers.

Train service. No interruption to traffic occurred during the official year. The passenger train service remained the same as in the previous year until 1st July 1876, when the ordinary goods' train between Arconum and Cuddapah was converted into a passenger train (first, second, and third class) and the mixed train which formerly conveyed four classes of passengers was restricted to cooly class and goods and run on week-days only. By timing the cooly-class trains from Madras, Cuddapah, and Jollarpett, to meet at Arconum, a through-journey could be made in one day between any two of these places. The third-class trains were also timed to start at more convenient hours, and these arrangements

form a very complete service for all classes. They entail, however, a certain increase in the train mileage. From 4th February 1877, the local passenger trains between Madras and Vellore and between Arconum and Tirupetty were discontinued, and the engine-power thus set free was utilised in the transport of grain from Raichore to the South.

Trial stations.

During the year six trial stations were opened, two on the Bangalore Branch and four on the South-West Line; crossing stations were added at certain points between Raichore and Gooty for convenience in working the grain traffic.

Unpunctuality of trains.

In consequence of the abnormal traffic the difficulty of ensuring punctuality on the long single lines of this Company's system was considerably enhanced, and upwards of 20 per cent. of all trains were more or less late, the details being as follows :—

	Per cent.
Not exceeding 15 minutes	3·11
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 minutes	7·14
„ 30 „ 60 „	5·21
„ 60 „ 90 „	2·26
„ 90 minutes	2·75

During the month of December the proportion rose to upwards of 50 per cent. The principal delays were at meeting stations, and were caused in many instances by the impossibility of sending the necessary "crossing order," owing to the telegraph being occupied with other messages.

Railway Commission.

The present abnormal goods traffic on the Madras Railway has for a time diverted attention from the reforms advocated by the Railway Commission, and ordered to be carried out by the Board of Directors. The supply of drinking water at the carriage windows is now arranged for at most of the large stations. The publication of the revised goods classification lists in the vernacular is deferred, owing to delay in the translation. Two out of three Traffic Canvassers were withdrawn in November for work in connection with the famine. Reserved third-class accommodation must be more effectively advertised, and receive more encouragement than it does at present, before it can become at all general.

The Company's officers consented to a small portion of a column of each leading daily newspaper being reserved for the publication of special rates and advertisements. Difficulties, however, have arisen and prevented this being carried out. The new form of goods receipts note giving fuller details is to be introduced on receipt of the forms from England. A column for "reprimands" in the Company's *Traffic Gazette* was agreed to, with a view of lessening the number of fines inflicted in the Traffic Department, but the Traffic Manager now considers the measure "highly impolitic," and it seems doubtful whether the Board's orders in this respect will be carried out. It was agreed that a concise Code of Rules with a view to inform third-class passengers of

their rights and privileges should be published and exposed for sale in third-class waiting rooms; but it is stated now that the Traffic Manager considers the ordinary time and fare table "sufficient for all purposes."

Rates and fares.

The first and second-class passenger fares were revised as follow :—

	Pies per Mile.		Pies per Mile.
First-class from	15	to	18
Second-class from	8 night / 5 day	to	7

At the same time first and second class return tickets, which had previously been available for 10 and 20 days according to distance, on payment of a fare and a quarter, were made available for one month irrespective of distance on payment of a fare and a half.

The free allowance of luggage was fixed at—

120 lbs. first-class Passenger.
60 „ second do.
20 „ third do.
15 „ cooly do.

Various alterations in the goods classification and reductions in rates were introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Commission.

The minimum charge for goods was also reduced from 1 Rupee to 8 Annas, and the demurrage rules were revised, allowing the public 36 instead of 24 working hours to remove goods before any charge is levied for demurrage or wharfage.

The rates by goods train for the following articles were reduced irrespective of weight or distance :—

Articles.	Per Ton per Mile. Pies.		Articles.	Per Ton per Mile. Pies.	
	From	To		From	To
Garlic	14	8	Twist and piece goods, press packed	18	14
Grain (of all kinds) ...	10	8	Asphalt and dammer ...	12	8
Ground-nuts	12	8	Balapum stone	12	8
Jaggree	12	8	Betel nuts	18	14
Molasses (in casks)... ...	12	8	Bones	12	8
Myrabolams	12	8	Bone dust	12	8
Nux vomica (unprepared)...	12	8	Carraway seeds	14	8
Oil cake	12	8	Chunam and lime	12	8
Potatoes	12	8	Country drugs	24	14
Onions	12	8	Empty boxes and cases ...	36	18
Seeds (of all kinds) ...	12	8	Earthenware, pots, chatties, &c.	12	8
Soap nuts	12	8	Ore	12	8
Soap sand	14	8	Pepper (of all kinds) ...	14	10
Scrap iron and broken metal	12	8	Tiles	12	8
Stone, dressed or undressed.	12	8	Yarn and twist (country) ...	18	14
Sugar, brown, country ...	12	8	Telegraph Line Stores ...	16	14
Tamarind (raw)	12	8	Cassucuty, Catechu or Kutch	18	10
Turmeric (common) ...	12	8			
Twist and piece-goods (country packed)	24	18			

The special rate of 6½ pies per ton per mile for articles of country produce in consignments of 8 tons and for distances of not less than 300 miles was reduced to 6 pies per ton per mile; and the same goods, when booked at stations on the Bangalore Branch to stations on the North-West Line for distances of 350 miles and upwards are carried at 5 pies per ton per mile. The rate for first-class goods was reduced from 12 to 10 pies per ton per mile. Certain favorable special rates for goods were also introduced during the year.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

As in last year's report, the comparison is made for five calendar years. Owing to the exceptionally large receipts since November, the figures for 1876 differ considerably from those of the official year. Some particulars relating to the latter period will be found in a statement in the appendix to this chapter.

The general results for the last five calendar years may be thus compared:—

—	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.	Receipts per Open Mile per Week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1872	62,05,653	32,38,962	29,66,691	52·19	142·8
1873	68,83,350	39,19,378	29,63,972	56·94	156·8
1874	59,06,501	38,19,532	20,86,969	64·67	132·0
1875	64,29,735	45,18,602	19,11,151	70·28	143·7
1876	71,13,773	45,79,778	25,33,995	64·38	158·2

The receipts per mile per week during 1876 were higher than usual, owing to the large quantities of grain carried to the famine districts during the latter half of the year, and slightly exceed those of 1873, when exceptional receipts were derived from the carriage of permanent-way materials for His Highness the Nizam's State Railway. The working expenses amount to 64·38 per cent. of the earnings. As compared with 1875 there was a considerable decrease under "Engineering," but a large increase under "Locomotive," due to heavy repairs and extra mileage run. The Traffic Department also shows an increase owing to the extra work performed.

Earnings under coaching and goods.

The earnings under coaching and goods were as follow:—

—	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Amount.	Per Open Mile per Week.	Amount.	Per Open Mile per Week.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.
1872	23,79,969	54·78	36,09,354	83·07	59,89,323
1873	25,22,717	57·46	41,51,181	94·55	66,73,898
1874	24,69,483	55·20	32,18,298	71·94	56,87,781
1875	24,65,993	55·12	37,58,441	84·01	62,24,434
1876	25,89,492	57·72	42,97,130	95·79	68,86,622

A large increase on previous years is shown under goods, but it is worthy of observation that the passenger receipts were not affected prejudicially by the prevailing famine.

Train mileage, &c.

The train mileage and earnings per mile :—

	Mean Mileage worked.	Traffic Train Mileage.	Average Number of Trains each Way per Diem over the whole Line.	Per Traffic Train Mile.		
				Gross Earnings	Expenses	Profits.
1872	831	1,738,770	2·858	3·569	1·863	1·706
1873	842	2,014,876	3·278	3·416	1·945	1·471
1874	858	1,925,473	3·074	3·067	1·983	1·084
1875	858	2,127,759	3·397	3·022	2·124	0·898
1876	858	2,333,450	3·715	3·048	1·963	1·085

Notwithstanding the heavy traffic worked, the receipts per train mile show little or no improvement. This may be attributed to the small average loads hauled, to the reduction in the average rate realised from all goods, and to the large amount of empty mileage.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers, exclusive of troops and police, carried in each class with the receipts therefor were as follow :—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Fourth or Cooly Class.		Total.	
	Passengers.	Receipts	Passengers.	Receipts	Passengers.	Receipts	Passengers.	Receipts	Passengers	Receipts
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
1872 ...	9,722	1,33,728	111,866	1,53,444	2,000,359	15,98,014	350,032	1,38,678	2,471,979	20,23,864
1873 ...	10,631	1,27,465	74,469	1,27,177	2,132,467	16,96,414	503,232	2,01,715	2,720,799	21,52,771
1874 ...	14,747	1,25,783	52,258	1,14,843	2,111,892	16,21,021	569,806	2,32,017	2,748,703	20,93,664
1875 ...	12,998	1,31,781	44,711	1,15,036	1,803,627	14,04,716	837,965	3,42,536	2,699,391	19,94,069
1876 ...	12,486	1,53,216	39,747	1,27,980	1,735,411	14,58,189	973,872	4,22,545	2,761,516	21,61,930

The total numbers and the receipts from passengers were higher than in any previous year. The first and second classes show diminished numbers, but increased receipts derived from the higher average mileage and the enhanced fares. Since third-class carriages have been attached to the local train between Pothanore and Beypore, the number of second-class passengers has steadily declined. During the year under review the number of passengers carried in the two highest classes formed less than 2 per cent. of the total, but these contributed 13 per cent. of the receipts. The third class shows a decrease in numbers, which is more than compensated by the increase under cooly class. During the second half of the year the average journey of the latter class increased from 39 to 42 miles; this is attributed by the Traffic Manager to the transfer of some of the third-class passengers into the cooly class, owing to poverty induced by the failure of crops. There has been a steady increase in the cooly class at the 2-pies rate since its introduction.

The receipts from goods were :— Goods traffic.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Special	10,12,404	17,18,254	10,67,637	10,79,213	16,85,200
First Class	10,86,677	11,52,864	10,04,696	13,76,376	13,27,109
Second Class	5,30,730	4,72,767	4,63,752	5,51,525	5,51,608
Third Class	3,72,817	3,15,567	3,01,996	3,54,989	3,51,938
Fourth Class	2,32,012	1,64,849	1,60,518	1,82,346	1,33,502
Fifth Class	2,37,611	1,57,052	80,549	78,065	88,000
Total ...	34,72,251	39,81,353	30,79,148	36,22,514	41,37,357

The tonnage of goods in each of the last five years was :—

	TONS.
1872	360,452
1873	399,979
1874	366,369
1875	410,967
1876	609,371

The average receipt per ton per mile was :—

1872	11·32
1873	10·71
1874	10·47
1875	10·31
1876	9·75

During the year 1876, 114,792 tons of laterite, realising Rupees 36,454, were carried for the Madras Harbour Works. Deducting this abnormal traffic, the figures representing ordinary merchandise become 494,579 tons, yielding Rupees 41,00,903. Compared with 1875 there was a falling off during the first half of the year of 18,339 in tonnage, and of Rupees 1,94,647 in receipts. The most serious falling off occurred in rice, which is attributed to the failure of crops, and to the imports having only just commenced. In the North Arcot District the falling off in exports amounted to 21,655 tons. In the Salem and Coimbatore Districts the falling off was 2,496 tons; while the figures for Malabar, the Great Indian Peninsula, and South Indian Railways show an increase of 5,242 tons; and direct imports into Madras sent inland increased by nearly 3,000 tons.

During the second half of the year the total quantity of food grains carried over the whole system was 172,343 tons, yielding a receipt of Rupees 10,97,768 against 59,413 tons, and a receipt of Rupees 4,03,554 for the corresponding half of 1875. The extraneous sources of supply were :— Food grains.

	TONS.
Madras (imports by sea) about	67,000
Beypore do.	9,000
Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways	34,000
South Indian Railway	12,500

the balance being made up by an inter-district traffic. The bulk of the grain was absorbed by the following districts:—

	TONS.
Bellary	50,500
Mysore	45,000
Cuddapah	18,000
North Arcot	12,500
Salem	9,500
Coimbatore	8,500
Malabar (exclusive of Beypore)	2,000

Bellary received 30,000 tons of grain from the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways, and about 17,000 tons from Madras. Mysore received about 22,000 tons from Madras, about 7,000 tons from the South Indian Railway, about 3,000 tons from Beypore, about 2,000 tons from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and about 1,700 tons from Malabar. Cuddapah received about 11,000 tons from Madras, about 2,000 tons from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about 550 tons from the South Indian, and about 200 tons from Beypore.

During the month of December the quantity of grain carried over the whole of the Madras Railway system was 59,000 tons, equivalent to a daily average of 1,900 tons, of which Madras contributed 990 tons.

The receipts from the chief commodities carried are shown in an appendix statement. A satisfactory increase is shown in skins, due to large consignments sent from Cawnpore and Delhi and stations on the Rajputana State Railway to Madras, and from Bombay and stations on the Great Indian Peninsula to Bangalore and Madras. Some of these consignments were carried over a distance of 2,300 miles.

Cotton traffic. The following table shows the distribution of the cotton traffic:—

—	Loose.	Pressed.	Total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
To Madras	702	16,597	17,299
„ Bombay	...	1,800	1,800
„ Pressing factories ...	3,680	...	3,680
„ Other stations ...	580	117	697

Of the full-pressed cotton Bellary contributed 7,348 tons; Adoni 6,892 tons; Tadputri, Yerragoontla, and Cuddapah 2,422 tons; Avenashy and Coimbatore 1,738 tons. The increase over 1875 of 1,181 tons in the quantity sent to Bombay may be attributed in some measure to the enhanced rates now charged.

The following is the tonnage of cotton delivered by rail at Madras and the quantity exported during the last four years is noteworthy, indicating apparently the growing local consumption:—

—	Delivered by Rail.	Exported.
	TONS.	TONS.
1873	16,402	16,361
1874	16,022	16,133
1875	23,973	20,775
1876	17,299	15,881

The following table gives the tonnage of salt traffic out of Madras :— Salt traffic.

—	Total from Madras.	Grand Total from all Stations.
1872	38,135	43,283
1873	40,655	46,813
1874	37,431	43,052
1875	44,861	47,996
1876	46,977	51,470

The tonnage on the South-West Line shows a falling off to the North Arcot District, but an increase to Bangalore, Salem, and stations to the west. The increase has taken place chiefly in long lead traffic, under the rate of 6½ pies per ton per mile now quoted.

The work done by the Railway in transporting passengers and goods may be thus compared :—

—	Passengers.			Goods.		
	Unit Mileage.	Passenger Miles per Mean Mile worked.	Average Mileage.	Ton Mileage.	Goods Ton Miles per Mean Mile worked.	Average Mileage.
1872	127,199,678	153,069	51·0	60,173,103	72,411	163·6
1873	141,389,857	167,921	51·5	73,153,049	86,880	179·9
1874	136,995,042	159,668	49·4	58,162,282	67,788	156·0
1875	135,894,734	158,385	49·7	68,626,132	79,984	165·2
1876	143,195,738	166,895	51·2	83,026,930	96,768	135·0

The ton mileage of goods per mean mile worked exceeds that of 1873.

The lower average mileage over which goods were carried is due to the short distance traffic for the Madras Harbour Works.

But little progress was made with this work during the year. The cylinders have been sunk to the hard, and it only now remains to imbed them in the rock by the aid of the pneumatic apparatus which will be available shortly. This bridge is now not expected to be completed until the end of 1878. Progress of Works—Cheyair Bridge.

Huggri Bridge. Steady progress was made during the year, though the operation of benching the cylinders into the rock proved to be laborious and costly. It was expected that the bridge would be opened for traffic about August 1877.

Protective works. The question of new bridges *vs.* protective works for the Palar, Poiney, Gooriattum, and Naggery rivers is still undecided. Borings of the beds of these rivers have been taken, and from them designs for new bridges will be prepared. Until these are ready nothing can be determined. Borings have also been taken at the Pennair, Paupugnee, and Chittravutty, and a design for a new bridge over the first-named river is now under consideration in England.

South Indian Railway.

Open mileage. At the end of last official year 398 miles were open for traffic. During the year 1876-77, 172 additional miles were opened as under:—

	Miles.
On 1st September 1876, Madras to Tindevanum ...	76
„ January 1877, Tindevanum to Cuddalore ...	52
On 15th February 1877, Tanjore to Mayaveram ...	44

The open mileage on the 31st March 1877 was 570.

Capital expenditure. The amount of capital expended on the open line up to March 1877 was Rupees 3,46,75,162 (£3,323,036), being at the rate of Rupees 60,834 (£5,830) per mile. The value of stores in stock on the 31st March 1877, including stores in transit (Rupees 5,65,590), was Rupees 34,63,133. The total capital expenditure, including line under construction and stores, was up to the same date Rupees 3,91,64,255.

Dividend, &c. The net profits of the official year were Rupees 10,27,289, giving a dividend at the rate of 2·6 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the Company up to 31st December 1876 amounted to £1,625,076, and the net profits for the same period came to a total of £521,958, leaving a balance of £1,103,118 to be met from the revenues of the country in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The cost of land for this Company is estimated at 20 lakhs of Rupees.

The adjustments giving retrospective effect to the rate of exchange agreed upon for the amalgamated South Indian Railway Company were carried out during the year, and involved a reduction of expenditure recorded in Indian currency of Rupees 4,81,058. With this exception there are no abnormal items in the accounts of the year. The expenditure in England has now been fully brought into the accounts kept in this country.

Condition of way and works. The open line has been maintained in good order, and is gradually approaching a high standard of efficiency. The worst feature of this year's experience has been the failure of the 40 lbs. rails at

Trichinopoly Junction. It is said that the work there has been exceptionally severe, and it has been determined to lay down steel rails; 50 tons have been indented for.

It has been found, as was expected, that the method of packing up the rails with wood in the bridges where excessive camber has been allowed in the girders will not answer. The small packing pieces have all been removed, and the permanent-way has been relaid during the year, the camber being corrected in the timber rail bearers or by iron packings under the rail. The siding accommodation provided for in the original estimates has been largely added to during the last year, partly at the instance of the Traffic Manager to secure safer working, and partly to meet development of traffic.

Defective waterways.

During the period under review the waterways provided in the open line have proved deficient at several points.

Rolling stock.

Early in April 1876 nine broad-gauge engines and 123 goods wagons were transferred to the Indian State Railways, the purchase having been effected in the previous official year. With the sudden accession of grain traffic towards the end of 1876, the remaining engines of this gauge were called upon to perform a task to which they were unequal from having been allowed to fall into disrepair on the presumption that the Trichinopoly-Erode section would long ago have been converted to the metre gauge. They were taken into shops and repaired as quickly as possible, and three small engines were hired from the Madras Railway. With this assistance a fair amount of traffic was got through, but the engines were continually failing and great inconvenience ensued. It was also found necessary to discontinue one of the two passenger trains. The metre-gauge engines are now working better, but frequent failures are still reported. The leading-spring pintles, which are of insufficient section, continue to break and will do so until all have been replaced. The rapid and uneven wear of tyres has in some instances attracted attention. The wood-work of carriages deteriorates quickly, and a large proportion of the panels have had to be renewed. One hundred wagons were built for conveying stone for the Madras Harbour Works and fourteen heavy goods brake-vans. It is probable that further additions to the stock will be found necessary. An estimate, amounting to Rupees 20,240, was sanctioned for lengthening the sun-shades of third-class carriages and fitting them with venetians. In the carriages of this class recently constructed in this country a great improvement on the type sent out from England has been made. In the former the side protection from wind and rain is nearly, if not quite, as effective as in the first-class carriages, and the extra cost is not large.

Additional station accommodation.

During the period under review permanent station buildings have been erected at Aiyalur, midway between Vaiyampatti and Vadamadura, a goods godown has been added at Amayanaikanur, and a cotton shed at Tuticorin.

Feeder roads. It is hoped that the roads in communication with the several railway stations will have been largely added to in most districts in consequence of the famine operations, but much yet remains to be done. The railway station of Ayempettai is still cut off from the main road, and the Alumpaukum station is not yet in communication with the road or with the villages to the east of the line. The opening of 400 miles of railway alongside the main trunk-road of the country must have set free a vast number of bullocks and carts for transport in the interior, and, unless the feeder roads of a railway keep pace with the opening of the line itself, the loss of this transporting power is not improbable; but the local interests of a district may not always permit the setting aside of the funds necessary to open out lines of road where imperial interests preponderate. Easy communication between the principal civil station and the chief post towns may, for instance, often appear to a Local Fund Board to be of more importance than a railway feeder into an agricultural district difficult of access and poorly populated, but requiring a practicable outlet for its produce to secure its development.

Accidents. No accidents to passengers from causes beyond their own control were recorded during the year 1876. There were three collisions, in one of which six wagons were much damaged.

Rates and Fares. No alteration was made in the passenger fares which remain at—

	Pies.
First Class	8 per mile.
Second Class	3 ,,
Third Class	2 ,,

On and after 1st September 1876 the local goods, which had up to that date been carried at the first-class rate of one anna per ton per mile, were carried at a reduced rate of eight pies, foreign traffic being charged as before. There are now thirty-one special rates in force on this Railway, of which—

One refers to cotton;
Six refer to Government or Railway work;
Seven represent concessions for long distance;
Twelve are forced on the Company by competition or are quoted to develope trade;
Two refer to differential rates for cotton and hay;
Two to light bulky articles; and
Two to grain and seeds.

Train service. The train service during the year under review varied but slightly. The new time-table that came into operation on 1st January 1876 provided two trains each way daily over the Negapatam-Erode section, and one train each way over the rest of the line, in addition to special trains for festivals and extra goods trains as required.

Emigration to Ceylon. The extraordinary increase in the number of emigrants from the southern districts to Ceylon in consequence of the famine points,

as has been already anticipated, to a possible rapid development hereafter of this item in the passenger receipts. The numbers during the ten months ending July 1877 thus compare with the average of three previous similar periods :—

—	From Madura.	From Tinnevelly.	Total.
Period ending July 1877	156,973	38,693	195,666
Average of three previous periods ...	66,744	28,872	95,616

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results for the last five calendar years may be thus compared :—

—	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.	Receipts per Open Mile per Week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
1872 ...	8,42,022	4,78,873	3,63,149	56·87	86·7
1873 ...	11,53,212	5,76,463	5,76,749	49·99	119·1
1874 ...	9,69,746	5,89,678	3,80,068	60·81	100·1
1875 ...	10,78,481	5,19,400	5,59,081	48·16	94·8
1876 ...	19,90,800	10,60,522	9,30,278	53·27	89·8

The gross receipts per open mile per week show a falling off as compared with the two previous years, but exceed those of 1872. They may be regarded as satisfactory considering the large extension of open mileage on which traffic has not yet had time to develope. The working charges are increased by the inclusion of a sum of Rupees 1,92,431, which represents the difference between the original cost and the selling price of the rolling stock transferred to State Railways. If this item be deducted, the percentage of expenditure to receipts is reduced to 43·61. This favorable result is due to the greater part of the line being maintained from Capital, and to the metre-gauge rolling stock being nearly new.

Earnings under coaching and goods.

The earnings under coaching and goods were as follow :—

—	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Amount.	Per Open Mile per Week.	Amount.	Per Open Mile per Week.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.
1872 ...	4,68,050	48·19	3,56,846	36·74	8,24,896
1873 ...	5,77,199	59·59	5,40,602	55·82	11,17,801
1874 ...	5,39,217	55·67	4,04,238	41·74	9,43,455
1875 ...	5,65,864	49·72	4,63,239	40·71	10,29,103
1876 ...	11,83,325	52·38	7,18,132	32·39	19,01,457

Train mileage, &c.

The train mileage and earnings per mile were :—

—	Mean Mileage worked.	Traffic Train Mileage.	Average Number of Trains each Way per Diem over the whole Line.	Per Traffic Train Mile.		
				Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Profits.
1872	185¾	259,006	1·905	3·251	1·849	1·402
1873	185¾	330,277	2·436	3·491	1·745	1·746
1874	185¾	315,460	2·326	3·074	1·869	1·205
1875	218¼	345,054	2·166	3·125	1·505	1·620
1876	424	596,540	1·922	3·337	1·778	1·559

The earnings per mile from passengers exceed those of the previous year, but those from goods show a considerable diminution, notwithstanding the heavy grain traffic worked towards the close of 1876. This is due to the extensions being opened at first for passengers only, goods traffic not being carried till some months later. A satisfactory increase is shown in the receipts per train mile, notwithstanding the lower rates at which goods were carried. Owing to the small number of trains run on the newly-opened sections, there is a decrease in the average number over the whole line.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class and the receipts therefor were as follow :—

—	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	Passengers.	Receipts.	Passengers.	Receipts.	Passengers.	Receipts.		
	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1872	2,241	8,508	16,140	13,448	1,093,369	4,19,327	1,111,750	4,41,283
1873	2,467	7,544	14,916	13,785	1,483,280	5,22,961	1,500,663	5,44,290
1874	2,706	7,561	15,088	14,159	1,493,870	4,86,092	1,511,664	5,07,812
1875	3,564	9,381	23,744	16,482	1,520,956	4,93,584	1,548,264	5,19,447
1876	8,483	18,936	67,820	37,277	2,732,806	10,62,932	2,809,109	11,19,165

The total number per mean mile worked shows a falling off, but there was an increase in the first and second classes. It will be observed that with less than half the open mileage, the South Indian Railway booked more passengers than the Madras Railway, but owing to the lower fares, and to the smaller average mileage travelled, the receipts were not much more than one-half. The receipts from third-class passengers have, however, increased in a higher proportion than the numbers, from which it would appear that the average mileage of this class is increasing.

Goods traffic.

The tonnage and receipts from goods were :—

	TONS.	RS.
1872	100,553	3,53,129
1873	116,653	5,31,519
1874	107,814	3,55,200
1875	108,359	4,12,505
1876	182,134	6,85,720

The average receipts per ton per mile were :—

1872	11·581
1873	10·829
1874	10·661
1875	10·652
1876	9·581

Compared with 1875 the tonnage increased 68 per cent. and the receipts 66 per cent., but taken per mean mile worked the figures show a decrease. The average rate charged for all goods decreased by 10 per cent., so that the average mileage must have increased. The extra tonnage carried fell entirely under the special class.

The receipts from the chief commodities carried are shown in the appendix to this chapter. The chief increases are under grain, seeds, and sundries, but all commodities show improved receipts due to the extension of open mileage.

The work done by the Railway in transporting passengers and goods may be gathered from the following table :— Passengers and goods collectively.

—	Passengers.			Goods.		
	Unit Mileage.	Passenger Miles per Mean Mile worked.	Average Mileage.	Ton Mileage.	Goods Ton Miles per Mean Mile worked.	Average Mileage.
1872 ...	34,882,382	187,792	31·24	5,920,123	31,872	58·51
1873 ...	52,508,841	282,686	34·93	9,764,498	52,568	80·92
1874 ...	48,641,040	261,863	32·09	7,694,127	41,422	92·96
1875 ...	48,577,188	222,576	31·18	8,767,189	40,171	72·31
1876 ...	102,698,914	242,214	36·40	14,540,964	34,295	75·45

The mileage of passengers per mile worked shows an improvement over the preceding year, but in goods a considerable falling off is evinced, though the figures are higher than in 1872. As compared with the Madras Railway the results for 1876 are as follows :—

Passengers per Mile worked.

Madras Railway booked 3,261, and carried them an average distance of 53·4 miles.

South Indian Railway booked 6,654, and carried them an average distance of 36·4 miles.

Goods per Mile worked.

Madras Railway carried 717 tons for an average distance of 135·0 miles.

South Indian Railway carried 430 tons for an average distance of 75·5 miles.

The average contents of a train on the two lines in the same year were, supposing all trains to be mixed,—

Madras Railway 61·4 passengers and 35·6 tons of goods.

South Indian Railway 172·2 passengers and 24·4 tons of goods.

Taking the proportion of train mileage due to passengers, the average number in a whole passenger train on the South Indian Railway works out to 337, which was the highest figure attained during last year by any line in India. This speaks well for the 2-pies rate; the carriages fill well, and there can be no doubt that the line is popular with third-class passengers. The average load of a goods train is small, being only 49·8 tons, but it is hoped that this will improve as traffic developes. The corresponding figures on the Madras Railway for passengers and goods trains were 197 passengers and 51·6 tons of goods.

Progress of Works—Northern Extension.

Of the 217 miles comprised in the Northern Extension, 172 miles were opened for traffic during the official year.

	Miles.
Section 1. Madras to Tindevanum, 1st Sept. 1876 ...	76
„ 2. Tindevanum to Cuddalore, 1st Jan. 1877 ...	52
„ 3. Tanjore to Mayaveram, 15th Feb. „ ...	44

—Madras-Tindevanum Section.

The first section includes four large bridges :—

Cooum, five	spans of	40 feet.
Adyar, six	„	66 „
Palar, eighteen	„	120 „
Caranguli, eleven	„	40 „

The Palar bridge is unfinished, and will probably be completed early in 1878. The river is for the present crossed on a temporary road laid along the bed with twelve openings each of 18 feet for slight freshes, the openings being temporarily spanned by portions of the booms of the permanent girders carried on wells sunk 10 feet into the sand.

For the 40 feet spans wrought-iron plate girders are used. In the Adyar and Palar bridges the girders are of the Whipple-Murphy type, the roadway being carried in the former on the upper boom, while in the latter it will be suspended from the lower boom. In the Adyar girders the struts and tension links are riveted to the booms, but in the Palar bridge they are fastened by pins. The piers are of brickwork except in the Caranguli bridge, where coursed rubble has been used. The Adyar and Caranguli bridges are founded on rock at or a little below river-bed level. The piers of the Cooum and Palar bridges are

carried on brick cylinders sunk to a firm substratum, the greatest depth reached in the former being 29 feet and in the latter 61 feet. For each pier two cylinders 12 feet* in diameter are sunk to the required depth and filled with concrete; they are then cut off a little below deep bed level and joined by flat stones with a semi-circular relieving arch, and the pier is erected on this foundation. This arrangement has been adopted in all cases where cylinder foundations have been used.

All cylinders in the large bridges are tested with a weight of 150 tons before they are hearted with concrete. At first this weight was applied with rails, but subsequently sand, retained by upright sleepers tied by horizontal rails, on a platform also formed of rails, was used with considerable economy and convenience as the locking up of so much permanent-way became objectionable.

There are thirteen stations within this section; the ruling gradient is 1 in 200, and the sharpest curve has a radius of 18 chains.

The line was at first fenced with wire for six miles only out of Madras, but fencing of this kind has since been extended to Palaveram, twelve miles from Madras. A local train now runs over a portion of this distance after dark.

—Cuddalore-Tindevanum Section.

The principal bridges on the Cuddalore-Tindevanum section are the following:—

Thondyar, two	spans of	100	feet.
Ginjee, eleven	,,	30	,,
Panar, seventeen	,,	100	,,
Guddalem, ten	,,	100	,,
Cuddalore backwater, one	,,	70	,,

In the Ginjee bridge plate girders are used, and the masonry piers are founded on rock at a small depth. In the other bridges the girders are of the Whipple-Murphy type, the 100-feet spans being fastened by pins, while the 70 feet girders are similar to those of the Adyar, except that in this case the roadway is carried on the lower boom. The piers of all these bridges, except the Ginjee, are founded on brick cylinders in the manner before described, the greatest depth below bed being as follows:—

Thondyar,	25 feet.
Panar,	19 ,,
Guddalem,	23 ,,
Cuddalore backwater,	36 ,,

The original design of the Thondyar bridge provided four openings each of 30 feet, but in consequence of the floods of 1874 this provision was increased to seven openings each of 30 feet; subsequently, as the trial borings showed a great depth of

* In the smaller spans the diameter of wells is reduced.

alluvial sand and clay, it was resolved to provide two openings each of 100 feet. In sinking the cylinders, however, rock was met with at 24 feet, and the bridge has therefore been built on a design more costly than was necessary owing to faulty data being supplied. The result indicates the economy of providing an engineering staff engaged in work of the kind with proper boring apparatus under a European Superintendent. In some other bridges also the results have differed considerably from the conclusions drawn from the borings. Although the foundations of the Panar and Guddalem bridges are not deep, it has been thought desirable to use large spans owing to the peculiar nature of these rivers.

The Thondyar, Panar, and Guddalem bridges will not, it is thought, be finished much before the close of the year 1877, and in the meanwhile the rivers are crossed by temporary roads laid along the beds with three, fifteen, and ten openings respectively, each of 15 feet, spanned by timber beams resting on masonry wells sunk 10 feet into the bed. With these arrangements uninterrupted communication was maintained throughout the period under review.

It was unfortunately found necessary to limit for some time the speed over the Coum and Caranguli bridges to four miles an hour. Defects were discovered by the Inspecting Officer in the rolled iron cross girders after their erection, and similarly defective girders were found in the stores. On being struck with a sledge hammer the web cracked nearly along the central line longitudinally, in some cases for nearly two feet. These *rolled* beams have all been replaced, as they failed, by *built* beams, and a more careful inspection of stores before they leave England has been urged.

No great engineering difficulties have marked the construction of these sections. Considerable delay resulted from the want of agreement between the rivet holes of the cross and main girders, necessitating much extra chipping and drilling, and again from the despatch to this country of iron well curbs in sections weighing 15 cwts., and of such a form that they could not be moved by country carts without being further sub-divided. The attention of the Company's Consulting Engineers in England was directed to these matters.

It is to be regretted that with the completion of the Panar bridge the portion of line between the 102nd and the 108th mile cannot be regarded as a secure communication in all seasons. The circumstances and condition of this river are such that with any extraordinary flood it leaves its ordinary course and spreads over a valley which has a fall of six feet per mile in a direction parallel to the Railway. Without due regulation and the maintenance in each branch of the river of a predetermined maximum flood discharge, there is little ground for hope that the river will confine itself to the waterway provided for it. This being so, the southern approach to the Panar bridge is carried

on a level with the country for half a mile, rising to the bridge at 1 in 200, the ruling gradient of this part of the line. Should the river ever be taken under regulation, it is intended that the approaches shall be raised above flood-level.

Somewhat similar conditions are to be found on the south approach to the Palar bridge. Unless the right bank of this river is made secure for some miles above the bridge, the river spill in high floods will certainly carry away the embankment in the 45th mile.

There are six stations between Tindevanum and Cuddalore, and the ruling gradient is 1 in 200.

—Tanjore-Mayaveram Section.

The section of line between Tanjore and Mayaveram includes the following bridges :—

The Virasholanar,	four	spans of	40	feet.
Arasalar,	four	„	40	„
Trimalrajanar,	three	„	30	„
Kudamurutti,	six	„	30	„
Vettar,	four	„	50	„
Vennar,	six	„	50	„
Vadavar,	four	„	30	„

These rivers are all under regulation by the Irrigation Department, and the construction of the bridges presented no engineering difficulty; the foundations have been carried down into blue clay, found at varying depths nowhere exceeding 30 feet below the river deep bed.

This section provides at present eight stations, and probably at least one more will be added; its ruling gradient is 1 in 200.

In connection with the opening of this section may be mentioned the improvement of the gradient of approach from the east to the Tanjore station yard. The falling gradient from the yard has always been a source of anxiety in working this station; while the inconvenience to the public of having the level-crossing gates (at the station points) closed for a long time together had been much pressed of late. The Acting Chief Engineer of the Company took the opportunity when laying out the Northern Extension to increase the gradient of approach from 1 in 250 to 1 in 200, and to extend the station level to the eastward, thus securing sufficient headway for an under-bridge at an existing waterway distant 150 yards from the present level-crossing. The existing arch will be replaced by a girder, and the drainage, which is inconsiderable, will be led under the roadway in closed culverts.

The inconvenience of level-crossings at the more frequented thoroughfares is beginning to attract notice, but remedial measures, though inexpensive, have been postponed pending a decision as to the incidence of the cost. The Agent of the Railway Company maintains that all such accommodation, after a line is once opened, should be paid for by the public.

—Harbour works' line.

On the 23rd March 1877 the first engine passed from the Egmore station to the beach over the extension of the Company's line which has been constructed in connection with the Harbour Works. The Railway Company completed the line up to the end of their sanctioned mileage near the Penitentiary. The Harbour Works bear the expense of all earthwork and bridging from this point to the beach. The Railway Company lend without charge all permanent-way materials required for the line outside their own limits, to be laid by the Harbour Works. The Railway Company erected the Semaphore and Telegraph Office at the Junction, but the Harbour Works pay the cost of working these, such cost not exceeding Rupees 50 per mensem. A small branch line of scarcely more than a train's length has been opened out to a quarry hill in the 15th mile.

Extensions, Cuddalore to Porto Novo; Mayaveram to Shiyali.

It was hoped, at the end of the official year under review, that a further extension of the open line would be effected on 1st June from Cuddalore to Porto Novo, 17 miles southward, and from Mayaveram to Shiyali, 12¼ miles northwards. The break will thus be reduced to 17½ miles only, and a further reduction of this by 6 miles may be expected towards the end of 1877. The opening of the remainder will probably await the completion of the Vellar and Coleroon bridges, which cannot be looked for till July 1878. Owing to these bridges being within tidal limits, it is not possible to run across the beds of the rivers as has been done in other cases.

The following represents the work done up to the close of the period under review on the three largest bridges on the unopened section :—

—The Paravanar, two spans of 150 feet.

The cylinders are all in position and are in process of being sunk. The backwardness of this work will not prevent the opening of the line between Cuddalore and Porto Novo, as a temporary bridge, the piers of which are formed of sleeper cribs filled with laterite boulders, has been erected of sufficient strength for slow traffic.

—The Vellar, four spans of 150 feet.

It has been decided to found the cylinders upon a peculiarly tenacious black clay which exists at 30 feet below low water level. The cylinders of both abutments and of one pier have already reached this depth, and two other piers are rapidly approaching their ultimate level. The superstructure will shortly be commenced.

—The Coleroon, fourteen spans of 150 feet.

Sinking is in progress at all the cylinders, and the plentiful supply of labor and material has resulted in a large outturn of masonry. The cylinders of pier 13 were canted over by the flood of 1876, but by the use of steam pumps and screw jacks they have, with great difficulty and after some delay, been brought back to the vertical and traversed into position. The cylinders in this river bed will be sunk into a hard substratum at depths varying from 30 to 40 feet below the deep bed, each cylinder being embedded to a depth of at least 15 feet in clay.

Salt siding, Tuticorin.

The earthwork and laying of the permanent-way of the salt siding at Tuticorin, two miles in length, is nearly finished, but the masonry works are not yet commenced.

Arconum-Conjeveram Section.

The conversion of the Arconum-Conjeveram section to the metre gauge was sanctioned in September 1876, and the earthwork was executed by famine labor. The metals have not yet been altered, but all the necessary preparations have been made, so that the work may be completed as soon as the rolling stock shall be ready.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.

History of formation of Company and scope of operations.

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament, dated the 11th May 1858, for the purpose of constructing and managing works of irrigation and navigation in various parts of India. Portion of the scheme was begun in 1863 and was virtually completed in 1871. Hitherto the canal has been an entire failure in a financial point of view. The returns from irrigation and the sale of water generally have been insignificant when compared with the capital outlay. They have averaged up to end of 1875-76 about Rupees 51,000 per annum, but the impetus given to irrigation in the year under review by the failure of the monsoons raised the revenue receipts to Rupees 1,72,183.

Causes of financial failure of scheme.

The causes of this state of things are stated to be the unprofitable outlay on works of navigation, which, owing to the want of capital on the part of the Company, are not utilized; the scarcity of labor in the district, and the high rates necessary in order to attract it from a distance for the construction of the canal, whereby the capital outlay was increased; and, finally, the cost of transport of produce to a market by the indifferent roads of the country, and the check thus given to the extension of irrigation for the growth of rice, which is not an article of large local consumption. A revenue report on the canal, in which its projects were fully discussed, was laid before Government during the year.

Sanctioned works.

The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,24,19,169-11-2, of which the sum of Rupees 1,98,586-2-10 was for Revenue Account, the remainder being for construction. These estimates provided for the construction of the Main Canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head works and anicuts across the

Toombudra at Soonkasala.
Caulee at Jootoor (head of 7th section Main Canal).
Kundaur at Rajoly (head of 9th section Main Canal).
Pennair at Adimapully (head of 10th section Main Canal).

and the Pennair at Somaisweram, as well as for station buildings and a considerable portion of the distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1876-77 estimates for—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Main supply	26	11	8
Distribution	...		
Buildings	2,018	12	0
Revenue Account	31,400	0	0
Total ...	33,445	7	8

Comparative statement, Original and Revised Estimates.

The annexed table shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxta-position the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1876-77 are shown in italics.

Description.	Original Estimate.			Present Estimate.			Increase.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Anicut and Head Works at Kurnool.	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...		
One mile of canal from anicut ...	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...		
Anicut and Head Works at Soonkasala.	1,25,000	0	0	4,89,322	0	0	3,64,322	0	0
1st Section Main Canal, 18 miles ...	4,60,000	0	0	11,29,783	13	5	6,69,783	13	5
Aqueduct across the River Hindry....	1,45,000	0	0	2,80,542	5	0	1,35,542	5	0
2nd Section Main Canal, 14 miles ...	5,34,000	0	0	20,23,985	12	2	14,89,985	12	2
3rd do. do. 11 do. ...	1,88,500	0	0	9,90,861	0	10	8,02,361	0	10
4th do. do. 17 do. ...	2,71,560	0	0	12,10,639	8	9	9,39,079	8	9
5th do. do. 12 do. ...	2,50,003	5	4	8,91,880	1	1	6,41,876	11	9
6th do. do. 19 do. ...	3,04,258	5	4	9,46,394	4	8	6,42,135	15	4
7th do. do. 23 do. ...	2,34,893	5	4	7,66,995	12	2	5,32,102	6	10
8th do. do. 28 do. ...	4,37,410	0	0	8,38,050	1	8	4,00,640	1	8
9th do. do. 35 do. ...	8,02,811	0	0	9,62,114	8	4	1,59,303	8	4
Anicut and Head Works at Adamapully.	3,00,000	0	0	4,38,233	1	11	1,38,233	1	11
10th Section Main Canal, 18 miles ...	1,94,330	0	0	2,57,265	11	2	62,935	11	2
Anicut and Head Works at Soomaisweram.	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Distribution works	1,89,125	2	6	3,43,277	9	1	1,54,152	6	7
Buildings	82,946	14	1	1,06,269	7	2	23,322	9	1
Breach repairs of August 1870 ...	62,440	0	0	62,440	0	0	...		
Line of Telegraph from Soonkasala to Cuddapah.	44,116	0	0	72,033	13	0	27,917	13	0
Revenue Account	1,98,586	2	10	2,29,986	2	10	31,400	0	0
Total ...	53,34,417	5	0	1,25,79,882	2	10	72,45,464	13	10
Deduct—									
Retrenchment from 4th Section Main Canal, Rs. 1,24,872. Retrenchment from 4th Section Buildings, Rs. 2,395.	...			1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Total ...	53,34,417	5	0	1,24,52,615	2	10	71,18,197	13	10

Expenditure.

The total cash expenditure in India on all accounts, including Home expenditure brought to account during the year, was Rupees 10,53,676-12-10.

Construction Heads.

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction	11,781	0	9
Distribution	15,076	5	6
Buildings	3,130	0	0
Executive Establishment	32,485	9	6
General Management	1,01,120	3	3
Loan Account	925	5	4
Home Management	7,17,637	4	0
Items disallowed by Government	9,557	8	0

Revenue Heads.

Conservancy Establishment	63,266	15	7
General Management Revenue	47,672	12	1
Maintenance and Repairs	46,876	1	3
Compensation and Remission	2,190	4	4

Miscellaneous Suspense Account, &c.

Government of Fort St. George Revenue Advance Account	46,294	15	1
	10,98,014	4	8

Deduct.

	RS.	A.	P.			
Construction	15,751	5	10			
General Plant	20,190	4	4			
Payments in England	8,295	13	8			
C. A. Badham (Chief Accountant).	100	0	0			
				44,337	7	10
Net Total ...				10,53,676	12	10

The cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 34,035-6-8; the total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 168,87,290-7-7. This amount includes Home expenditure brought to account.

Collections from irrigation and town water-supply.

The returns received from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah show the following results :—

	Kurnool. RS.	A.	P.	Cuddapah. RS.	A.	P.
Total collection on account of Irrigation and Kurnool Town water-supply up to 31st March 1876 ...	1,77,775	8	4	60,064	9	11
Collection for the year 1876-77 ...	44,117	10	5	37,537	11	8
Total ...	2,21,893	2	9	97,602	5	7

Chief works undertaken.

The chief works carried on during the year from capital account were the new second-class bridges at Singaram and

Moochmury, and the alteration from third to second class of the bridges at Nidijud, Mangalapad, Mussamusjed and Bollarum. These works have been completed.

Miscellaneous collections.

The miscellaneous collections up to 31st March 1876 amounted to Rupees 7,455-4-9, and those of the year to Rupees 768-3-10.

Areas irrigated and adjusted demand.

The areas supplied with water and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts for 1876-77 are shown below:—

Kurnool.

	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop	21,594·47	69,581	1	6
„ „ 2nd „	1,276·00	3,899	8	6
„ sugarcane	...	...		
„ occasional floodings	...	...		
„ floodings for land made over to the Company	...	...		
„ tank supply	...	6,303	11	2
„ town supply	...	4,000	0	0
Total ...	22,870·47	*83,784	5	2

Cuddapah.

	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop	8438·47	32,151	4	1
„ „ 2nd „	1029·79	2,158	7	3
„ dry crop	7615·89	14,722	9	0
„ storage	...	5,520	10	3
Total ...	17,084·15	54,552	14	7

The irrigation in Kurnool, therefore, was Acres 22,870·47 and the water-rates Rupees †79,784-5-2, being on the average 3·49 per acre. In Cuddapah the area irrigated was Acres 17,084·15 and the revenue Rupees 54,552-14-7, showing an average of Rupees 3·2 per acre.

Expenditure on maintenance compared with area of irrigation and revenue.

The total expenditure on maintenance or that debited to revenue was Rupees 1,60,006-1-3.

	RS.	A.	P.
Share of general management	47,672	12	1
Conservancy establishment	63,266	15	7
Outlay on works	46,876	1	3
Compensation and remission	2,190	4	4
Total ...	1,60,006	1	3

* Exclusive of water-rates on dry crops in the taluqs of Nundicotkur, Nandial and Sirwell.

† Exclusive of receipts from town water-supply.

and the total area of cultivation connected with the canal being 39,954·62 acres, the cost per acre was Rupees 6·90. Also the total revenue being Rupees 1,84,337-3-9, the revenue charges were on this 119 per cent.

Comparison of cultivation and revenue.

The area of cultivation which includes a small extent of lands handed over to the Company and the total revenue of 1875-76 and 1876-77, respectively, are shown below:—

	Acres.	Revenue.
		RS.
1875-76	16,369	57,633
1876-77	39,954	184,337

Drafts by the Chief Engineer and Manager.

Up to the close of 1875-76 the sums drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company on capital account amounted to Rupees 92,29,849-10-8, and as there were no drafts during 1876-77 this sum represents the amount drawn up to the end of this year also.

Audit.

The following is a summary of the audit of expenditure incurred by the Company:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1876	92,29,849	10	8
Do. do. from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877	...		
Home receipts brought to Indian accounts during 1876-77	4,01,540	11	4
Amount remitted to the Manager by the Board up to 31st March 1876	53,48,820	14	4
Do. do. from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877	...		
Home receipts brought to Indian accounts during 1876-77	3,49,759	7	4
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1877	4,32,480	0	0
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors for sums received from employé in India up to 31st March 1877	2,35,134	9	8
Amount drawn from Government of Fort St. George for Revenue account up to 31st March 1877	5,28,567	7	6
Interest account	5,415	0	8
Revenue Collections	3,50,026	5	2
Capital calls paid in India	39,960	0	0
Revenue Liabilities	9,094	10	2
Exchange Account	98,820	14	4
	1,70,29,469	11	2

	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure debited to final heads of charge in the accounts up to 31st March 1876	1,55,32,670	9	6
Expenditure debited from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877	10,80,934	13	2
Expenditure debited on plant in use on works up to 31st March 1877	1,14,160	9	8
Expenditure debited under suspense heads in the accounts, being value of stores on the 31st March 1877	1,08,143	12	11
Amount of capital raised in India deposited in the Government Treasury, Fort St. George ...	39,960	0	0
Amount disallowed by Government	1,42,863	2	3
Amount paid to loan account	925	5	4
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Chief Engineer and Manager	81,811	6	4
Total ...	1,70,29,469	11	2

Extent of land made over to the Company.

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year, and the total extent transferred up to date, together with the amount of compensation paid, are shown below :—

Land transferred during the year.	Total transferred up to date.	Total Compensation paid.
ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
30·35	* 18,376·53	93,465 15 7

Compensation, it must be observed, was only granted for 7,555·51 acres, while for the rest of the land taken up other lands were granted in exchange.

POST.

Statistics.

In the appendix to this chapter will be found statements furnishing information regarding the number of Post Offices, &c., the mileage of mail lines, the estimated number of letters, newspapers, &c., received for delivery, and the correspondence which passed through the District Post Offices; the statistics of the year 1876-77 being in each statement contrasted with those of the previous year.

Number of Post Offices and letter-boxes.

The number of these respectively was 601 and 404 at the beginning of the year; and at its close 645 and 469, showing an increase of 44 Post Offices and 65 letter-boxes.

Postal mileage.

The mileage of mail lines increased from 7,828⅛ to 8,576¾ in the year.

* Out these of 297·36 acres were re-transferred to Government.

There was an increase of 7·24 or 1,455,7404 cases in the number of covers given out for delivery. The increase in letters was 5·65 and in registered letters 10·99, whilst the increase in papers was 10·49. **Number of letters, &c.**

The number of complaints was 1,420, being the same figure as in the preceding year. **Complaints.**

Thirty-eight offences were committed against 46 in 1875-76; and of these 24 offenders were tried magisterially and 14 were disposed of departmentally. **Offences by Postal officers.**

Two highway-robberies were committed against four in 1875-76, whilst four unsuccessful attempts were made against one in the preceding year. **Robberies.**

The District Post has now been placed under the control of the Imperial Post Department in almost all the districts of the Presidency, and the change has led to satisfactory results. Attempts were made to introduce the Village Post into the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and South Canara with partial success, by imposing on the Monegars the duty of receiving and distributing letters, granting them a small remuneration for their trouble. **The District and Village Post.**

The total expenditure on account of the District Post was Rupees 1,02,550. **Expenditure.**

The following statement exhibits the position of the District Post under Imperial management compared with that of the previous year:— **Comparison for two years.**

Establishment on 31st March 1876.				Establishment on 31st March 1877.			
Number of Post Offices.	Number of Post Peons.	Number of Post Runners.	Cost.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Post Peons.	Number of Post Runners.	Cost.
29	623	519	RS. 6,890	10	772	390	RS. 7,111

TELEGRAPH.

The lines of the division have been through alterations and additions increased by 300·47 miles. **Changes.**

The number of sub-divisions has been increased from four to five by the creation of the South Indian Railway sub-division.

The following are the lengths of the sub-divisions, including Madras Town lines and wires carried on Government supports belonging to other departments of the Local Government, and for the South Indian Railway service:— **Lines opened.**

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Bezwarrah Sub-division.		
From Masulipatam through Bezwarrah to Hyderabad Deccan, and from Bezwarrah to the right bank of the Kistna	212·5	214·06
Nellore Sub-division.		
From the right bank of the Kistna river to the junction of the Madras Railway 3·06 from the Madras Office	260·03	521·62
Paumben Sub-division.		
From Sheally to Tallamanaar ...	240·32	268·34
Madras Sub-division.		
From Madras to Raichore, and from Goondacul Junction to Bellary and local lines in the Town of Madras.	387·12	925·6
South Indian Railway Sub-division.		
From Madras South Indian Railway Station to Tanjore, and from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin Government Telegraph Office and branch Maniachi to Tinnevelly Railway Station	448·85	1112·5
Total ...	1548·82	3042·12

Revenue. No local records are kept which can give accurate details of the revenue.

Number of messages despatched. A statement giving the total number of messages sent from each office in the division during the year is given below :—

Madras	84,828
Pondicherry	9,090
Negapatam	7,965
Paumben	1,171
Nellore	1,955
Ongole	413
Guntoor	3,343
Bezwarrah	1,482
Masulipatam	6,742
Cuddapah	23
Total ...	117,012

Offices opened. There were ten offices open at the end of the official year, two temporary offices having been opened at Ongole and Cuddapah in consequence of the prevailing famine. No offices were closed during the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General.

A SHORT notice of the Revenue and Finance system existing in this Presidency is contained in the preface to this chapter in the Administration Report for 1875-76.

I.—GROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Effects of Famine.

The famine completely upset all the financial forecasts of the year. When the budget was framed it was assumed that the year's receipts and charges would not materially differ from those of the preceding year. But before the first six months of its course had passed, the effects of famine on the Treasuries of the Presidency were manifest. The inflow of revenue was checked to an unprecedented degree, whilst the expenditure rose so rapidly that it was soon apparent that the revenues of the Presidency were quite inadequate to meet the daily increasing requirements of the famine-stricken districts. Taking the figures of the whole year, the receipts fell short of those of the preceding year by Rupees 1,77,00,000, whilst the charges, including those on Public Works, exceeded the charges of 1875-76 by Rupees 1,59,00,000, making a total disturbance in the budget estimates of Rupees 3,36,00,000. A necessary result of this change for the worse in the finances of the Presidency, to be explained in detail later on, was a very great reduction in the amount available for remittance either by bills, cash, or Secretary of State's drafts; the *net* amount thus remitted having been only Rupees 30,16,000 against Rupees 2,84,46,000 in 1876-77.

Comparison for past two years.

In the following statement the results of the past are contrasted with those of the preceding year.

—	Actuals, 1875-76.	Budget Estimate, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	10,47,57,427	10,06,22,409	8,70,38,303	— 1,77,19,124
Expenditure	8,24,51,292	7,88,92,645	8,83,55,573	+ 159,04,281
Famine expenditure pending adjustment.	...	...	1,00,00,000	+ 1,00,00,000
Total Expenditure ...	...	...	983,55,573	— 159,04,281

Receipts and Expenditure.

In a statement appended to this chapter the particulars of Receipts and Expenditure under each great Budget-head appear contrasted with the estimate.

The total receipts and expenditure, including Imperial allotments for Provincial Funds, for the past contrasted with the three preceding years stand thus :—

—	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	10,22,67,308	10,98,64,993	10,47,57,427	8,70,38,303
Expenditure	8,28,25,006	8,09,55,788	8,24,51,292	9,83,55,573

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES, CIVIL.

General.

Revenue and charges for two years.

The actual receipts and payments in the Civil Department during the official year 1876-77 are in the following statements compared with the actuals of the preceding year :—

Receipts.

Items.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Increase + Decrease −.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,54,50,128	3,29,65,750	− 1,24,84,378
Tributes and Contributions from Native States.	34,46,431	34,46,431	...
Forest	4,27,723	4,14,763	− 12,960
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	63,39,011	55,83,689	− 7,55,322
Assessed Taxes	481	1,147	+ 666
Customs	30,79,620	24,67,359	− 6,12,261
Salt	1,35,37,890	1,29,19,528	− 6,18,362
Stamps	50,19,708	49,93,366	− 26,342
Mint	3,000	10,566	+ 7,566
Post Office	9,72,069	10,50,061	+ 77,992
Law and Justice	4,33,791	4,31,554	− 2,237
Marine	12,495	7,638	− 4,857
Interest	2,69,774	3,00,250	+ 30,476
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.	24,42,342	25,51,370	+ 1,09,028
Gain by Exchange on transactions with London.	99,105	1,51,566	+ 52,461
Miscellaneous	1,77,898	1,37,504	− 40,394
Total ...	8,17,11,466	6,74,32,542	+ 2,78,189 − 1,45,57,113

Charges.

Items.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Increase + Decrease —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.	4,75,248	5,22,697	+ 47,449
Refunds and Drawbacks	3,04,303	3,71,671	+ 67,368
Land Revenue	44,56,649	44,27,665	— 28,984
Forest	4,30,182	4,13,970	— 16,212
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	1,97,035	2,24,814	+ 27,779
Customs	1,87,276	2,01,595	+ 14,319
Salt	18,70,376	15,97,935	— 2,72,441
Stamps	1,36,730	1,40,034	+ 3,304
Mint	29,307	40,678	+ 11,371
Post Office	7,60,301	7,75,639	+ 15,338
Administration	12,24,436	14,11,668	+ 1,87,232
Minor Departments	95,392	1,22,123	+ 26,731
Law and Justice	36,11,073	38,15,059	+ 2,03,986
Marine	73,029	69,320	— 3,709
Ecclesiastical	3,83,140	4,47,165	+ 64,025
Medical	3,12,584	3,03,480	— 9,104
Political Agencies	1,19,399	3,06,931	+ 1,87,532
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	25,50,643	24,09,756	— 1,40,887
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	15,39,399	14,42,653	— 96,826
Loss by Exchange on transactions with London.	3,05,638	7,18,541	+ 4,12,903
Miscellaneous	2,88,340	1,04,133	— 1,84,207
Allotment for Provincial Services ...	83,55,701	81,13,735	— 2,41,966
Famine Relief	...	81,04,800	+ 81,04,800
Total ...	2,77,06,181	3,60,85,982	+ 93,74,137 — 9,94,336

Taking the Imperial receipts as a whole, there was a gross increase of Rupees 2,78,189 and a gross decrease of Rupees 1,45,57,113 in 1876-77 compared with 1875-76. The increase arose chiefly from the following items :— **Receipts. Heads showing Increase.**

(*a.*) Interest on arrears of Land Revenue.
(*b.*) Post Office Receipts.
(*c.*) Transferred from Deposits on account of Military and Medical Funds.
(*d.*) Gain by Exchange on Provincial and other transactions with London.

The first is a real accession to the revenue, consisting of long outstanding dues realized from a zemindari estate. The increased earnings of the Postal Department are mainly, it is understood, on account of increased official correspondence, the result of the famine. The third is mere book adjustment in which there is a corresponding charge to deposits. The head "Gain by Exchange" is also a book entry to adjust the difference between the rate at which the cost of Provincial Stores and other

payments in London are charged in the Indian Books, and the rate of 2 shillings per rupee at which they appear in the London Account Current.

Heads showing Decrease.

As to the decrease adverted to most of it occurred in the revenue receipts proper, and is explained hereafter.

Charges. Heads exhibiting Increase.

Taking the Imperial charges as a whole, there was a gross increase of Rupees 93,74,137 and a gross decrease of Rupees 9,94,337 in 1876-77 compared with 1875-76. Of the gross increase the following items are special:—

(*a.*) Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and local rejoicings on 1st January 1877. (Included under Political Agencies)...		RS. 2,01,597
(*b.*) Famine Relief by Civil Officers—		
i. Salaries and allowances ...	RS. 1,20,987	
ii. Establishments	18,602	
iii. Grain purchases	62,08,896	
iv. Do. carriage	5,77,123	
v. Gratuitous relief...	11,01,936	
vi. Miscellaneous	77,256	
		81,04,800
vii. Famine batta to Peons, &c., of the various Imperial Departments.		1,00,125
		84,06,522

The rest of the increase occurs in the following items:—

(*a.*) Interest on Deposits and Service Fund Balances held by Government.
(*b.*) Refunds of Revenue.
(*c.*) Administration and Law and Justice.
(*d.*) Stationery.
(*e.*) Minor Departments.
(*f.*) Ecclesiastical.
(*g.*) Loss on Home Bills.

The first item varies with the balance on which interest runs, besides that in 1876-77 it included the interest due on soldiers' deposits for two years. The second is due to the repayment of receipts appertaining to Village Service Fund temporarily credited to land revenue pending revision of certain village establishments and of certain excess collections. The increase observed in the expenditure under Administration and Law and Justice is partly owing to savings in the salaries of officers absent on leave in Europe or employed on other duty in 1875-76, and partly to certain alterations having been made in the mode of adjusting the emoluments of acting incumbents in 1876-77. The increase under stationery is due to larger purchases of country-made articles; while under Ecclesiastical it is due to fewer Chaplains being absent on leave in 1876-77 than in 1875-76, and to the

Lord Bishop of Madras having acted for the major portion of 1876-77 as the Metropolitan of India on the full pay of the appointment. The item of increase under Minor Departments is for expenditure, such as the working charges of Cinchona Plantations and other items too small to require specific explanation.

The Home bills amounted to Rupees 27,38,425 and Rupees 41,25,060 in 1875-76 and 1876-77 and were drawn at the average rates of 1*s.* 9$\frac{9}{16}$*d.* and 1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* the rupee respectively.

Heads exhibiting Decrease.

Of the gross decrease of Rupees 9,94,336, Rupees 3,17,637 fall under the revenue heads proper, and the remainder chiefly under Allowances and Assignments, Superannuation, Miscellaneous and Allotments for Provincial Services. The decrease under Allowances is due to certain heavy arrears of a pension and a special sum paid in 1875-76, and to the postponement of the payment of compensation due on wastage of salt imported in 1876-77 into the Cochin and Travancore Circars from Bombay. The decrease under Superannuation resulted from about twenty Civil Service annuitants having transferred their annuities to England about the close of 1875-76. The allotments to Provincial Services were reduced in 1876-77 chiefly owing to the retransfer of salt guards to Imperial Services, while the allotment of 1875-76 included a special concession of a lakh of Rupees.

Incidence of Imperial taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence for the year of Imperial taxation on each head of population :—

Statement.

Statement showing the Incidence of Imperial Taxation (Land Revenue, Abkári, Customs, Salt and Stamps) on each head of Population of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1876-77.

Districts.	Population.	a Land Revenue.		Excise on Spirits, &c.		Sea Customs.		Land Customs.	
		Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.
		RS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1,520,088	11,30,207	0 11 11	82,926	0 0 10	25,282	0 0 3	13	...
Vizagapatam	2,159,199	13,52,984	0 10 0	1,61,758	0 1 2	6,581	0 0 1	...	...
Godavery	1,592,939	44,87,126	2 13 1	3,01,132	0 3 0	56,807	0 0 7	62	...
Kistna	1,452,374	32,17,516	2 3 5	2,41,829	0 2 8	15,873	0 0 2	...	...
Nellore	1,376,811	13,84,960	1 0 1	70,613	0 0 10	419	...	...	...
Cuddapah	1,351,194	6,27,367	0 7 5	1,78,203	0 2 1	...	...	...	...
Bellary	1,653,010	6,72,930	0 6 6	5,32,905	0 5 2	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	914,432	4,42,669	0 7 9	b 1,44,273	0 2 6	...	...	...	...
Madras	397,552	69,069	0 2 9	11,56,859	c 1 12 6	15,39,306	3 13 11	...	...
Chingleput	938,184	6,42,591	0 10 11	1,47,680	c 0 3 1	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	2,015,278	12,15,127	0 9 7	3,10,235	0 2 6	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	1,755,817	20,42,047	1 2 8	2,77,370	0 2 6	44,226	0 0 5	46,592	0 0 5
Tanjore	1,973,731	40,30,807	2 0 8	4,45,010	0 3 7	4,12,184	0 3 4	1,31,447	0 1 1
Trichinopoly	1,200,408	13,51,369	1 2 0	1,51,400	0 2 0	...	...	...	...
Madura	2,266,615	15,19,622	0 10 8	2,56,426	0 1 10	9,544	0 0 1	...	...
Tinnevelly	1,693,959	24,23,630	1 6 11	1,64,089	0 1 7	91,103	0 0 10	...	...
Coimbatore	1,763,274	18,91,372	1 1 2	2,01,349	0 1 10	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	49,501	52,003	1 0 10	1,03,579	2 1 6	...	...	...	...
Salem	1,966,995	11,15,479	0 9 1	2,70,604	0 2 2	...	...	...	...
South Canara	918,362	12,39,647	1 5 7	1,34,675	0 2 4	38,753	0 0 8	...	...
Malabar	2,261,250	20,07,228	0 14 2	2,40,774	0 1 8	43,935	0 0 4	5,232	...
	31,220,973	3,29,15,750 (Mysore) 50,000 3,29,65,750	1 0 10	b 55,83,689 55,83,689	0 2 9	22,84,013 22,84,013	0 1 2	1,83,346 1,83,346	0 0 1

a. Includes only so much of the tax collected by the Zemindars and Inamdars from their ryots as is paid by them to Government.
b. From this should be deducted Rupees 2,22,383, the cost of Arrack and Abkári Establishment at Madras, to arrive at the actual Revenue.
c. These rates are arrived at by reckoning with Madras the population (127,549) of those villages of Chingleput which consume Madras liquor.

Statement showing the Incidence of Imperial Taxation (Land Revenue, Abkári, Customs, Salt and Stamps) on each head of Population of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Population.	Salt.		Stamps.		Total.	
		Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1,520,088	21,81,630	1 7 0	1,00,816	0 1 1	35,20,874	2 5 1
Vizagapatam	2,159,199	6,16,081	0 4 7	1,60,472	0 1 2	22,97,876	1 1 0
Godavery	1,592,939	6,19,457	0 6 3	2,77,085	0 2 9	57,41,669	3 9 8
Kistna	1,452,374	9,22,875	0 10 2	1,61,299	0 1 9	45,59,392	3 2 2
Nellore	1,376,811	8,32,551	0 9 8	1,21,206	0 1 5	24,09,749	1 12 0
Cuddapah	1,351,194	7,091	0 0 1	1,67,085	0 2 0	9,79,746	0 11 7
Bellary	1,653,010	4,763	0 0 1	1,73,700	0 1 8	13,84,298	0 13 5
Kurnool	914,432	3,994	0 0 1	83,875	0 1 6	6,74,811	0 11 10
Madras	397,552	438	...	5,66,173	1 6 10	*b* 33,31,845	*d* 7 4 0
Chingleput	938,184	30,23,713	3 3 7	95,918	0 1 8	39,19,902	*d* 4 3 3
North Arcot	2,015,278	...	...	1,81,435	0 1 5	17,06,797	0 13 6
South Arcot	1,755,817	7,63,288	0 6 11	1,97,283	0 1 9	33,70,806	1 14 8
Tanjore	1,973,731	13,00,514	0 10 6	5,40,232	0 4 5	68,60,894	3 7 7
Trichinopoly	1,200,408	...	...	1,42,482	0 1 11	16,45,251	1 5 11
Madura	2,266,615	5,27,169	0 3 8	3,79,421	0 2 8	26,92,182	1 2 11
Tinnevelly	1,693,959	11,56,221	0 10 11	3,26,504	0 3 1	41,61,547	2 7 4
Coimbatore	1,763,274	...	...	1,79,137	0 1 7	22,71,858	1 4 8
Nilgiris	49,501	...	...	21,794	0 7 0	1,77,376	3 9 7
Salem	1,966,995	...	...	1,79,097	0 1 5	15,65,180	0 12 4
South Canara	918,362	4,07,254	0 7 1	2,05,464	0 3 7	20,25,793	2 3 3
Malabar	2,261,250	5,28,411	0 3 9	7,28,847	0 5 2	35,54,427	1 9 1
	31,220,973	128,95,450	0 6 7	49,90,025	0 2 7	*b* 588,52,273	1 14 0
		Travancore 24,078		(Mysore) 3,341		Mysore and Travancore. 77,419	
		129,19,528		49,93,366		589,29,692	

d. See previous remark.

Land Revenue.

Collections.

The collections under this head fall under four classes as shown below :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently Settled Revenue ...	53,72,149	42,47,432
Shotriem Jodi	6,31,154	4,60,049
Ryotwar Collections	3,52,75,903	2,49,71,362
Miscellaneous Receipts	41,70,922	32,86,907
Total ...	4,54,50,128	3,29,65,750

The decrease under this head as compared with the actuals of 1875-76 is Rupees 124,84,378 or 27·4 per cent. It is heaviest, viz., 29 per cent. under Ryotwar Collections, and is due to large remissions having been found necessary on account of decrease of cultivation and failure of crops throughout the Presidency. The ryots were further very slow in making payment of Government dues in the hope of getting remissions at the settlement which took place in most cases after the close of the year; great difficulty was likewise felt in realizing from the zemindars and inamdars the Government dues, as, owing to the adverse season, they were not able to realize the rents due by their ryots. As a rule, however, no remissions were granted out of the permanently settled demand or shotriem jodi, though in some cases, as notably in that of the Ramnad Zemindari, the payment of the peishcush has been postponed in consideration of the heavy losses sustained, and of the expenditure on relief measures undertaken by the estates.

Of the Miscellaneous Revenue a considerable portion consists of water-tax, and which decreased in consequence of the drought.

Comparison for past two years. Receipts.

In the statement given in an appendix to this chapter the land revenue of the several districts for 1876-77 is compared with that of the previous year, and it will be seen that in every district there has been a considerable decrease excepting Godavery, Nilgiris, and Malabar. The first of these districts engaged largely in the grain trade and its kists were punctually paid, while in the last by an alteration in the kistbundy a larger portion of the revenue became payable during 1876-77 than during 1875-76. The percentages of decrease for the other districts are as follow :—

Bellary	72·4	Coimbatore ...	25·9
Kurnool	70·9	South Arcot ...	25·5
Cuddapah	67·6	Trichinopoly ...	16 4
Chingleput	55·7	Tinnevelly	15·6
North Arcot ...	49·6	Ganjam	10·9
Salem	47·1	Madras	10·9
Madura	45·7	South Canara ...	4·5
Nellore	33·9	Vizagapatam ...	3·2
Kistna	27·8	Tanjore	2·1

The charges under Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 28,984 less than those of the previous year. But this is due to the pay of Assistant Collectors temporarily employed in other departments having, under certain recent rulings, been charged to those departments. Otherwise the accounts show an actual increase of charge amounting to Rupees 74,496, the largest item being famine batta Rupees 26,953. **Charges.**

Owing to reduced receipts the percentage of charges to receipts rose from 9·8 in 1875-76 to 13·4 in 1876-77.

Abkari or Excise on Spirits, &c.

The annual fixed demand on account of the mofussil portion of this revenue, which is leased out triennially, is about 52¾ lakhs, against which about 51¾ lakhs were realized in 1875-76, but only 44¼ lakhs in 1876-77, inclusive of certain arrears collections. This large decrease is the result of the prevailing distress, which has diminished the demand for liquors, and of the extreme dryness of the weather, which has affected the production of cocoanut-toddy. In consideration of the heavy losses sustained by the renters it has been necessary to allow time to some of them to pay their dues. **Mofussil Revenue.**

The revenue realized under the direct management of Government at Madras amounted to Rupees 11,56,859, being Rupees 10,715 less than in 1875-76. **Madras Town Revenue.**

The charges in this department amounted to Rupees 2,24,814, or Rupees 27,779 more than those of 1875-76 owing to larger purchases of arrack for the Madras District. **Charges.**

Sea Customs.

The revenue from this source, exclusive of the duty on salt imported, which is credited to the Salt Revenue, amounted to Rupees 22,84,013 in 1876-77, of which the particulars are— **Receipts according to Districts.**

Districts.	Imports.	Exports.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	1,447	22,947	888
Vizagapatam	4,459	1,308	814
Godavery	8,706	47,380	721
Kistna	467	14,494	912
Nellore	...	...	419
Madras	14,02,909	1,14,837	21,560
South Arcot	7,754	34,900	1,572
Tanjore	1,25,068	2,81,897	5,219
Madura	5,706	2,746	1,092
Tinnevelly	89,488	109	1,506
South Canara	22,306	15,416	1,031
Malabar	35,488	2,469	5,978
Total ...	17,03,798	5,38,503	41,712

Compared with 1875-76 there was a decrease of Rupees 80,407 under imports and of Rupees 4,36,625 under exports in 1876-77. The decrease under exports is partly the result of the new tariff, which abolished the export duty on several articles from August 1875, but is chiefly the effect of the diminished production of food-grains and the diversion of trade from foregin ports to ports within the Presidency or British India. The import revenue has suffered from the absence of demand for cotton, twist, cotton goods and other articles owing to the impoverishment of the people and the depression of the weaving industry.

Receipts from principal articles.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from the principal articles of import and export during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 :—

Imports.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Exports.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods	4,92,830	4,77,851	Rice	6,22,596	3,75,231
Spirits	3,32,225	4,07,067	Paddy	63,162	50,239
Cotton, twist, and yarn ...	2,94,905	2,41,484	Indigo	91,713	1,12,963
Wines and Liquors	1,36,708	1,36,986	Hides and Skins	64,257	...
Apparel	89,716	69,722	Seeds	56,231	...
Metals	89,445	70,711	Oils	30,364	...
Railway materials	84,008	78,475	Cotton piece-goods	18,020	...
Spices	34,371	34,817	Spices	16,397	...
Provisions	28,449	18,639	Grain and Pulse	12,304	...
Hardware and Cutlery ...	21,288	16,259	Other articles	84	70
Drugs and Medicines ...	18,030	7,669			
Woollen Goods	12,940	9,767			
Malt Liquors	12,141	11,055			
Corals, real	8,814	5,856			
Glass, &c.	8,646	5,848			
Tobacco	7,287	5,370			
Stationery	6,728	4,698			
Arms	6,542	5,654			
Fruits and Vegetables ...	6,183	12,153			
Leather manufacture ...	5,125	4,984			
Gums	3,020	4,219			
Oils	3,662	4,706			
Liquors, other sorts ...	1,514	636			
Tea	1,266	1,004			
Other articles	77,397	68,168			
Total ...	17,84,140	17,03,798	Total ...	9,75,121	5,38,503

Charges.

The charges under the head of Sea Customs amounted to Rupees 1,85,596, or Rupees 13,504 more than in the previous year. The excess is chiefly on account of additional establishments entertained for the preparation of trade statistics in the form recently prescribed by the Government of India.

Land Customs.

Receipts.

The Land Customs Revenue amounted to Rupees 1,83,346, against Rupees 2,85,762 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rupees 3,727 in Malabar, as large quantities of liquor were brought

from the French Settlement of Mahé, but a very large decrease in the Districts of Tanjore and South Arcot from which this revenue is chiefly derived. The decrease is due to the same causes as those which have influenced the Sea Customs Revenue.

The charges amounted to Rupees 15,999 in 1876-77, and are nearly the same as in 1875-76. **Charges.**

SALT.

The subjoined statement shows the quantity and value of salt manufactured and sold in each district during 1876-77 compared with 1875-76. The pressure of the famine considerably diminished the sale of salt last year:— **Manufacture and sale.**

Districts.	Quantity of Salt manufactured.		Quantity of Salt sold.		Value realized.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	944,641	942,240	957,886	1,039,243	19,99,898	21,80,356
Vizagapatam ...	280,520	413,418	333,361	307,092	6,66,815	6,14,184
Godavery	514,842	461,058	359,124	310,390	6,00,372	6,19,406
Kistna	603,959	680,526	500,461	461,422	10,00,665	9,22,733
Nellore	922,389	606,858	570,934	415,971	11,41,865	8,31,933
Chingleput ...	3,118,788	1,564,802	1,855,680	1,706,891	28,44,171	30,20,422
South Arcot ...	643,945	352,268	350,298	419,124	6,22,075	7,60,533
Tanjore	1,147,953	914,640	711,497	704,073	14,02,548	13,00,469
Madura	403,982	199,801	237,132	269,911	4,70,206	5,27,006
Tinnevelly... ...	1,182,567	1,299,418	797,465	609,459	11,43,028	11,50,099
South Canara ...	216,868	141,767	217,981	119,533	4,99,089	2,71,781
Malabar	470,794	175,870	414,387	170,373	9,50,508	3,88,519
Total ...	10,451,248	7,752,666	7,306,206	6,533,482	1,33,41,240	1,25,87,441

The gross revenue realized from salt during 1876-77 was Rupees 1,29,19,528 against Rupees 1,35,37,890 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rupees 6,18,362. The decrease is conspicuous in Nellore, South Canara, and Malabar. In Nellore as well as in Kistna the famine affected the consumption of this article, besides that the demand from the Hyderabad territories diminished. In South Canara, the inland traders from Mysore and Coorg who used to take salt for their return load carried food grains last year. In this district, as also in Malabar, private traders imported from Bombay 1,20,852 maunds of salt in 1876-77 against 64,877 maunds in 1875-76, paying the excise duty in that Presidency. Also in these two districts, the dryness of the weather having been favorable for the purpose, a large quantity of earth-salt, it is stated, was manufactured and illicitly disposed of. **Receipts.**

The total charges under salt amounted to Rupees 15,97,935 or Rupees 2,72,441 less than in the previous year, the percentages **Charges.**

to the receipts having been 12·3 against 13·8. The decrease in 1876-77 is in the "purchase of salt and manufacturers' share," the quantity of salt manufactured being less than in 1875-76.

Transactions for the past five years.

The quantity of salt brought to store and of that sold with the Government prices for the last five years are shown below :—

Items.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Manufactured or imported.	6,125,054	8,036,134	6,049,187	104,51,248	7,752,666
Home consumption*	3,413,289	3,249,151	3,493,154	†3,241,025	‡3,081,302
Inland do. ...	3,085,524	3,324,574	3,025,620	3,236,139	3,101,322
Total ...	6,498,813	6,573,725	6,518,774	6,477,164	6,182,624
Exportation	306,558	291,696	702,482	772,091	294,840
Grand Total ...	6,805,371	6,865,421	7,221,256	7,249,255	6,477,464
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price of Salt per Indian Maund.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0 2 3 0 2 0 0	2 5 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 2 0 2 0 0	2 5 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 2 0 2 0 0

Incidence.

The incidence of the salt tax, exclusive of cost prices, on the population of the Presidency comes to 5 Annas and 11 Pies per head, but allowance will have to be made for the fact that a large quantity of salt sold in the Presidency is consumed in Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, &c., while on the other hand duty is levied at Bombay on some salt which is imported and consumed in this Presidency.

STAMPS.

Receipts.

The stamp revenue during the year under report amounted to Rupees 49,93,366 against Rupees 50,19,708 in the preceding year. The small decrease of Rupees 26,342 is due chiefly to the decrease of litigation consequent on the scarcity prevalent everywhere.

The stamp duty collected at the General Stamp Office amounted to Rupees 2,14,619 against Rupees 2,03,130 in 1875-76. The subjoined statement exhibits the receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps in the past two years.

* Exclusive of the sales to the French Government.

† Includes 1,881 Indian maunds of salt supplied for curing fish.

‡ Do. 2,677 do. do. do.

Items.	1875-76.			1876-77.			Difference.		
Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Non-Judicial stamps (Impressed) ...	1,42,837	9	0	18,27,581	2	0	+ 16,84,743	9	0
Do. do. (Adhesive) ...	93,622	0	0	37,655	0	0	— 55,967	0	0
Court Fees Stamps (Impressed) ...	100	4	0	.....			— 100	4	0
Do. do. (Adhesive) ...	20,57,650	4	0	24,69,362	4	0	+ 4,11,712	0	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph Stamps.	17,11,523	14	4	23,42,281	7	8	+ 6,30,757	9	4
Total ...	40,05,733	15	4	66,76,879	13	8	+ 26,71,145	14	4
Issues.									
Non-Judicial stamps (Impressed) ...	17,03,387	9	0	14,16,283	9	0	— 2,87,104	0	0
Do. do. (Adhesive) ...	2,13,257	1	0	2,00,173	7	0	— 13,083	10	0
Court Fees Stamps (Impressed) ...	100	4	0	...			— 100	4	0
Do. do. (Adhesive) ...	38,73,655	4	0	50,56,754	12	0	+ 11,83,099	8	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph Stamps.	16,35,584	2	4	21,70,800	15	8	+ 5,35,219	1	4
Total ...	74,25,984	4	4	88,44,014	15	8	+ 14,18,030	11	4

The large receipts during the year were consequent on the large imports of stamps from England to meet the demands of the public. The issues during the year have increased with the exception of Non-Judicial stamps, of which there is still a large stock remaining in the districts.

Charges. The total charges under stamps as well as their percentage to the receipts are nearly the same in 1876-77 as in 1875-76, viz., Rupees 1,40,034 and 2·8.

Forest Revenue.

Receipts and Charges. The receipts in the Forest Department amounted to Rupees 4,14,763 in 1876-77, or Rupees 12,960 less than in 1875-76 owing chiefly to the failure of water and fodder having prevented the employment of elephants in dragging down the ghauts of Coimbatore the timber usually supplied from that district to the public departments. Owing to diminished revenue it has been necessary to curtail expenditure, so that it amounted to Rupees 4,13,970, or Rupees 16,212 less than in 1875-76.

Post Office.

Receipts and Charges. The receipts of this department for 1876-77 exhibit a marked increase over those of the previous year, they having amounted to Rupees 10,50,061 against Rupees 9,72,069. The increase in the last five months was greater proportionately than in the earlier months of the year, which is apparently the result of increased public and other correspondence in consequence of famine. The charges are slightly in excess of the past year, including Rupees 70,890 on account of famine batta.

Government Loans.

Transactions for the year. The subjoined statement exhibits, in one view, the transactions under loans for the year 1876-77. Interest due in the past year was not received in two cases only, that due from the Madras Municipality having been received in the early part of 1877-78, and that due by the Ramnad Zemindari having been permitted to lie over till the famine is passed.

Statement of Transactions under Special Loans during the Year 1876-77.

—	On what account, and year of sanction.	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Advanced.	Amount Repaid.	Balance.	Amount of Interest Recovered or Credited Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.
		RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras Municipality..	For water-supply project for the town of Madras, 1869 and 1873.	14,30,000	4	14,30,000 0 0	.....	14,30,000 0 0	51,323 0 1	28,756 4 7
Negapatam do. ...	For constructing a Market, 1874 ...	25,000	4½	22,916 10 8	2,083 5 4	20,833 5 4	1,040 12 0	.....
Coimbatore do. ...	For improvement of water-supply, 1876.	4,000	4½	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,600 0 0	75 15 0	.....
Ootacamund do. ...	For construction of certain works, 1875.	12,420	4½	12,651 9 2	621 0 0	12,030 9 2	742 9 8	.....
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting Market Sheds, 1875 ...	7,248	4½	7,248 0 0	2,400 0 0	4,848 0 0	219 11 1	.....
Mangalore do. ...	For construction of certain works, 1876.	9,150	4½	9,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,150 0 0	221 2 9	.....
Chitterpore Local Fund Board.	For relieving the deficit in the Local Funds raised under Act IV of 1871, 1872.	25,000	...	10,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
Sydapet do. ...	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Courtelliar, 1873-76.	1,99,790	4½	1,39,793 3 2	.....	1,39,793 3 2	1,484 6 7	.....
Tinnevelly do. ...	For reconstructing the ruined portion of the bridge over the Sattur River, 1873.	30,000	4½	18,961 14 2	4,000 0 0	14,961 14 2	720 0 0	.....
Calicut do. ...	For the completion of the Tambracherry Ghaut Road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	83,975 6 2	4,665 4 9	79,310 1 5	3,815 12 1	.....
Tellicherry do. ...	For the completion of Paria Ghaut Road, 1875.	60,000	4½	29,959 7 11	246 1 0	29,713 6 11	212 6 10	.....
Ramnad Zemindar ...	For the liquidation of the debts of the Estate, 1873.	10,00,000	5	9,99,999 14 4	.....	9,99,999 14 4	558 11 1	48,854 4 7
Kavalpara Estate ...	Do. 1874	65,000	5	52,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	2,495 1 4	.....

IMPERIAL SERVICES, MILITARY.

Expenditure.

The total net expenditure for the Madras Army serving in this Presidency and elsewhere for 1876-77 was Rupees 2,66,61,235. The total expenditure for 1875-76 was Rupees 2,56,43,454, which shows an increase for 1876-77 of Rupees 10,17,781. The following shows in round figures, roughly, the heads of service under which increase and decrease of expenditure are found:—

Increased Expenditure in 1876-77.

	Rs.
Purchase of remounts to complete full complement of Native Cavalry.	2,00,000
Provisions for Europeans owing to high prices.	2,00,000
Rice compensation to the Native Army and Pension Establishment.	5,00,000
Bonus awarded to Officers on retirement in lieu of pension.	4,00,000
Total ...	13,00,000

Decreased Expenditure in 1876-77.

	Rs.
Ordnance supplies, owing to large interpresidential adjustments in 1875-76, and freight of stores from England.	1,00,000
Clothing compensation	50,000
Pay of Officers owing to the decrease in the number of officers unemployed.	1,00,000
Pensions, Europeans and Natives	50,000
Total ...	3,00,000

IMPERIAL SERVICES, PUBLIC WORKS.

Receipts and Charges.

The receipts and payments of the Public Works Department in 1876-77 amounted respectively to Rupees 2,38,886 and Rupees 39,01,093, against Rupees 2,06,292 and Rupees 49,58,948 in 1875-76. The payments are exclusive of the expenditure on Famine Works, which amounts to Rupees 94,94,369, of which probably only Rupees 26,99,419 will be recorded as the value of the works at usual departmental rates, the excess of Rupees 67,94,950 due to Famine being eventually charged to the Civil Department. This amount however has not as yet been adjusted in the Public Works books. The decrease of nearly 10 lakhs in the expenditure, compared with 1875-76, is made up of 6 lakhs in Irrigation Works, 3 lakhs in State outlay on Guaranteed Railways,

and one lakh in Military Buildings, &c. The considerably reduced outlay on Irrigation Works is due to the suspension of all works, except the following out of the eight great systems originally sanctioned :—

Godavery Delta System.
Kistna Delta System.
Strivaikuntam Anicut System.
Pennar Anicut System.

Ditto for past two years.

The following statement shows the receipts and payments of the Public Works Department for the past two years. The expenditure on account of Harbour Works, though accounted for to the Public Works Department, is not included in these figures, as pending final settlement of the question it is taken in the books of the Accountant-General. It amounted, including the cost of stores from England, to Rupees 9,86,934 in 1876-77, against Rupees 3,41,703 in 1875-76.

——	1876-77.	1875-76.
Revenue and Receipts.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Revenue Receipts { Military	4,849	66,331
Imperial Revenue Receipts { Other services	49,435	
Irrigation.		
Receipts on Capital Account Extraordinary	50,252	249
Do. do. Ordinary	20,410	574
Do. Revenue Account	97,630	1,15,774
Ordinary Agricultural Receipts	16,310	23,364
	2,38,886	2,06,292
Expenditure.		
Military ... { Original Works	2,90,575	3,87,165
Military ... { Repairs	2,32,256	2,60,593
Military ... { Establishment	1,62,822	1,63,465
Military ... { Tools and Plant	25,367	23,605
Other Services { Original Works	29,752	17,602
Other Services { Repairs	2,573	8,836
Other Services { Establishment	20,202	22,955
Other Services { Tools and Plant	3,389	843
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	1,41,082	4,40,309
Imperial Revenue Receipts refunded	388	13,055
Irrigation.		
Capital Account Extraordinary	*3,17,627	5,94,243
Do. Ordinary	*1,16,777	4,25,580
Revenue Account	7,79,939	7,87,227
Ordinary Agricultural Works	17,76,054	18,04,264
Receipts on Capital Account refunded { Extraordinary ...	50	84
Receipts on Capital Account refunded { Ordinary ...	35	94
Receipts on Revenue Account refunded	853	3,211
Ordinary Agricultural Receipts refunded	1,352	5,817
Total ...	39,01,093	49,58,948

* These figures differ from those given in Chapter IV. In this statement no account is taken of the suspense balances, and receipts are shown distinct from expenditure.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The following statement compares the transactions under Provincial Services during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, and shows the results of the latter to have been worse than those of the former year by Rupees 6,02,278. **Receipts and Expenditure.**

Items.	Actuals for 1875-76.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Difference, more or less.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Allotments for Provincial Services.	83,55,701	81,13,735	- 2,41,966
Jails	2,56,524	3,19,804	+ 63,280
Registration	3,80,530	3,92,035	+ 11,505
Police	37,680	57,270	+ 19,590
Education	28,698	63,024	+ 34,326
Medical	31,351	37,072	+ 5,721
Printing	26,723	26,125	- 598
Marine	25,141	19,618	- 5,523
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,14,200	1,20,715	+ 6,515
Contributions	18,650	18,650	...
Public Works	79,669	1,01,418	+ 21,749
Total ...	93,54,867	92,69,466	- 85,401
Expenditure.			
Refunds	4,601	4,389	- 212
Jails	10,57,532	13,66,118	+ 3,08,586
Registration	2,66,563	2,82,636	+ 16,073
Police	35,79,908	40,01,750	+ 4,21,842
Education	8,75,386	8,54,221	- 21,165
Medical	5,56,567	5,72,979	+ 16,412
Printing	2,46,357	2,75,088	+ 28,731
Minor Establishments	2,30,831	2,38,195	+ 7,364
Office rent, Municipal Rates and Taxes.	85,032	73,911	- 11,121
Miscellaneous	2,56,521	2,57,795	+ 1,274
Contributions	12,21,984	3,08,340	- 9,13,044
Public Works	10,79,016	17,41,153	+ 6,62,137
Total ...	94,60,298	99,77,175	+ 5,16,877

The decrease of Rupees 2,41,966 in the amount allotted from Imperial Funds was due chiefly to the withdrawal of the assignment made for salt guards, which were retransferred to Imperial Services from the beginning of 1876-77; and as it was followed by a corresponding decrease of Provincial charge, it should not have interfered with the net results. The increase of Rupees 1,56,565 under "departmental receipts" was owing to large receipts from jail manufactures, registration of documents, and Marine Police, and to large refunds by the Public Works Department. But it was much more than absorbed by the increased charges incurred in connection with Jails, Police, Printing, Public Works, and Famine batta to establishments; the effect of which

was to increase the debit balance under Provincial Services from Rupees 2,33,861 at the beginning to Rupees 8,67,928 at the end of 1876-77. The increase under Jails is chiefly occasioned by the rise in the price of food-supplies and in the number of prisoners, while under Police the increase (which is really much larger owing to the transfer of salt guards to Imperial) is due to extra allowances and extra establishments sanctioned on account of the famine, and to a large adjustment in 1876-77 of the cost of clothing supplied in 1875-76. A similar delay in adjustment in some measure accounts for the comparatively increased expenditure under press stock.

Public Works Expenditure. Under Public Works the expenditure for 1876-77 was Rupees 17,41,000 against Rupees 10,79,000 of the previous year as shown below. The original allotment, which was only 8½ lakhs, had subsequently to be raised to 14 lakhs, and even this was found to be exceeded when the actuals had turned up. Of the considerable increase observed under Original Works, 1½ lakhs fall under "Civil Buildings," 1½ lakhs under "Communications," and half a lakh is a refund to the Madras Water Works.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
Original Works ...	5,29,300	9,02,000
Repairs	1,89,900	1,84,900
Establishment ...	2,28,600	4,90,900
Tools and Plant ...	77,500	1,27,600
Stock, &c.	55,700	35,600
Total ...	10,79,000	17,41,000

LOCAL FUNDS ACT IV OF 1871.

Income and Expenditure. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of these funds for the last two years. It will be observed that there is a slight difference between these figures and those shown in the appendices to Chapter III.

—	1875-76.		1876-77.	
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Allotments from Provincial Services ...	12,21,984			3,08,940
Do. Special Funds ...	3,57,919			3,47,595
		15,79,903	6,56,535	
Rates and Taxes—				
Cess on Lands	36,03,247			29,87,017
Tax on Houses	1,235			54
Tolls on Roads, &c.	1,65,163			2,05,109
		37,69,645	31,92,180	

—	1875-76.		1876-77.	
Receipts—(Continued).	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	...	22,376	24,467	
Contributions from other Local Fund Circles and Municipalities.	...	29,530	69,698	
Receipts of Schools and Endowed Foundations—				
Educational	10,634			10,160
Hospitals and Dispensaries...	22,703			15,850
Choultries and Markets ...	2,64,798			2,19,332
Miscellaneous	4,614			3,205
		3,02,749	2,48,547	
Miscellaneous—				
Market Rents, Bungalow Fees, Private Contributions, &c...	85,160			97,451
Public Works Receipts and Refunds	1,46,960			69,297
		2,32,120	1,66,748	
Advances, &c.	...	1,31,100	75,735	
Loans	...	82,237	1,60,284	
Total ...	...	61,49,660	45,94,194	
Charges.				
Public Works—				
Communications	35,11,913			29,91,225
Tolls and Ferries	2,795			4,917
Educational	18,728			9,823
Sanitary and Miscellaneous ...	2,67,434			2,55,965
Total ...	38,00,870			32,61,930
Establishment	8,41,621			7,48,565
Tools and Plant	37,112			30,215
Refunds of Receipts, &c. ...	24			1,811
Contributions	42,413			50,192
		47,22,040	40,92,713	
Education—				
Inspection	50,241			59,929
Local Fund Schools	1,89,990			2,08,721
Grants-in-aid	1,80,714			1,92,553
Contributions	1,644			1,470
		4,22,589	4,62,036	
Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions—				
Hospitals and Dispensaries and Medical Practitioners ...	1,41,802			1,89,324
Vaccine Establishments ...	78,952			88,823
Sanitary Establishments, Cleansing Tanks and Wells.	2,87,298			3,35,022
Markets, Choultries, &c. ...	2,09,632			2,78,052
Contributions, &c.	80,969			75,698
		7,98,653	9,66,919	
Miscellaneous Establishments and Contingencies	...	89,273	97,299	
Advances	...	1,12,547	1,05,537	
Loans	...	17,686	13,912	
Total ...	...	61,62,788	57,38,416	

It will be seen that in the year 1875-76 the income and expenditure nearly balanced each other. But in 1876-77 the receipts fell by about 6 lakhs of Rupees in the cess on lands, and half a lakh in the income of choultries; while the contributions from Provincial Funds for Roads, &c., were reduced by 9 lakhs. On the other hand, although the expenditure under Public Works was less by 6 lakhs it increased by nearly half a lakh of Rupees under each of the items—(1) Hospitals, (2) Choultries, (3) Cleansing tanks and wells, and other sanitary charges, thus resulting in the figures of 1876-77 being worse by about 11 lakhs, and in the balance being consequently reduced from Rupees 17,60,316 to Rupees 6,16,093. It is possible that hereafter it may be necessary to make further debits to Local Funds on account of the actual value of Famine Works undertaken for the Local Fund Boards.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Receipts, charges, and balance.

The following is a list of the Special Funds of this Presidency with their respective receipts, charges, and balance for 1876-77 :—

Names of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1876.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance on 31st March 1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund ...	1,62,001	1,77,974	3,39,975	2,28,703	1,11,272
2. Nanal Grass Fund	1,489	421	1,910	4,174	—2,264
3. Pound Fund	68,898	2,22,488	2,91,386	2,59,642	31,744
4. Surplus Pound Fund	2,17,416	2,12,846	4,30,262	3,77,680	52,582
5. Village Service Fund	9,72,638	19,50,268	29,22,906	21,04,936	8,17,970
6. Irrigation Cess Fund	25,115	32,831	57,946	35,338	22,608
7. Canal and Ferry Fund	97,617	37,577	1,35,194	43,173	92,021
8. Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund.	3,962	36,323	40,285	33,247	7,038
9. Endowment Fund	17,479	6,062	23,541	13,643	9,898
10. Bungalow Fee Fund	402	1,924	2,326	774	1,552
11. Convict Labor Fund	—3,193	47,695	44,502	50,428	—5,926
12. Police Lodging Fund	23,236	23,761	46,997	21,751	25,426
13. School Fee Fund	17,861	91,410	1,09,271	1,18,243	—8,972
14. Educational Building Fund ...	—18,040	1,37,507	1,19,467	83,631	35,836
15. Port Fund	1,75,249	3,19,247	4,94,496	1,97,728	2,96,768
16. General Fund under the Customs Consolidated Act VI of 1863.	38,269	4,474	42,743	265	42,478
17. Bearers' Fee Fund	1,594	110	1,704	...	1,704
18. Road Fund of Bhadrachellum and Rakapully Taluqs.	550	381	931	...	931
19. District Road Fund	—16,762	...	—16,762	...	—16,762
20. Labor Contract Fee Fund ...	604	...	604	...	604
21. University Fee Fund	...	38,938	38,938	38,938	...
Total ...	17,86,385	33,42,237	51,28,622	36,12,294	15,16,328

These funds started with a balance of Rupees 17¾ lakhs and closed with a balance of Rupees 15 lakhs or 2¾ lakhs less, having lost 4¼ lakhs under certain funds and gained 1½ lakhs under others. The loss was under Jungle Conservancy (½ a lakh), Pounds (2 lakhs), Village Service Cess (1½ lakhs), and School Fee Fund (¼ lakh). The gain was under Educational Building (½ a lakh), and Port Funds (1 lakh). In addition to the balances above shown there were the following invested balances :—

	RS.
Village Service Fund in Salem and Kurnool.	10,77,400
Surplus Pound Fund	1,50,000

III.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

CASH REMITTANCES AND BALANCES.

Cash balance as affected by the Famine.

The year 1876-77 commenced with a cash balance of Rupees 2,82,22,000 against Rupees 2,81,34,000 of the previous year. At the beginning of October 1876, when the famine pressure began, the cash balance was Rupees 1,39,58,000 against Rupees 2,22,50,000 on the same date in the previous year, this fall (of nearly 83 lakhs) being however almost entirely the result of an increase in the sum of remittances sent to other Presidencies and Secretary of State's bills paid, compared with the figures of the corresponding period in the previous year. But from October 1876 the effects of the famine on the finances of the Presidency were very plain. The surplus revenue over expenditure from October 1875 to March 1876 was Rupees 1,99,41,000, while for the corresponding period of 1876-77 the expenditure exceeded the income by Rupees 77,10,000, so that the latter half of 1876-77 stood Rs. 2,76,51,000 worse off than the corresponding period of the previous year. It was further necessary to increase the cash balance to meet the extraordinary expenditure which was being incurred, and it therefore rose from Rupees 1,39,58,000 on the 30th September 1876 to Rupees 2,55,73,000 on the 31st March 1877, thus showing an increase of Rupees 1,16,15,000; this, with the excess expenditure of Rupees 77,10,000 above adverted to, had to be met by remittances from other Presidencies. The increase of the cash balance above referred to included large quantities of small silver and copper required for famine payments; and, notwithstanding the orders that were issued to ensure their exchange at Government treasuries, in some cases the issues were so rapid and large that even small silver became temporarily depreciated and was brought back to the Madras Currency Office from the mofussil for exchange.

Silver and copper coin.

The total amount of small silver and copper coin supplied to treasuries during the year amounted to Rupees 38,02,100 against a supply of only Rupees 4,71,100 in the previous year.

	RS.
Small silver coins	25,74,000
Copper coins	12,28,100

Currency notes and supply bills.

Currency notes to the value of Rupees 60,00,000 were supplied during the year, and this abnormally large increase in the demands of mofussil treasuries was due to the grain traffic and to the employment of currency notes as a medium of remittance by the merchants. Of course where possible facilities were afforded to the public for the movement of money by supply bills, which at once strengthened the balances of Government treasuries where money was required, and afforded great help to trade; and at the following stations bills on Madras to a very considerable extent were sold—Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem. But notwithstanding these arrangements it is believed a very considerable proportion of the money movements connected with the grain trade was conducted by remittances of currency notes which were generally available at Taluq treasuries not empowered to draw bills, and which perhaps could be procured even from an Hoozoor treasury with less delay than supply bills.

PAPER CURRENCY.

General.

A notice regarding the Currency arrangements in this Presidency will be found in the Administration Report for 1875-76. The only change in the administrative system calling for notice is that the re-issue of other circle notes has been forbidden by the Head Commissioner.

Monthly circulation.

The nominal circulation of notes of Madras and its Sub-Circles during the year 1876-77 is exhibited in the following statement :—

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in nominal circulation.							
	Madras.		Calicut.		Cocanada.		Total.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	1,04,30,790	1,35,90,365	27,22,490	30,74,370	24,54,930	40,52,580	1,56,08,210	2,07,17,315
May	1,09,01,780	1,31,15,440	28,63,630	28,94,595	27,54,425	36,90,630	1,65,19,835	1,97,00,665
June	1,11,24,240	1,34,56,845	29,54,375	28,23,120	31,82,200	37,48,535	1,72,60,815	2,00,28,500
July	1,10,67,145	1,33,89,925	28,85,725	28,88,405	28,90,925	34,58,650	1,68,43,795	1,97,36,980
August	1,01,43,395	1,31,24,015	32,32,515	27,00,830	28,71,105	28,91,260	1,62,47,015	1,87,16,105
September	1,00,82,645	1,29,15,185	32,36,290	34,03,180	25,42,150	17,09,645	1,58,61,035	1,80,28,010
October	98,96,625	1,16,67,865	31,43,310	25,86,330	22,17,480	10,91,315	1,52,57,415	1,53,45,510
November	95,86,960	1,42,67,320	30,52,290	23,97,745	19,85,950	11,22,065	1,46,25,200	1,77,87,130
December	1,02,88,355	1,34,69,015	31,20,800	22,70,305	20,49,025	11,11,425	1,54,58,180	1,68,50,745
January	1,08,33,625	1,28,88,060	26,59,470	19,75,395	25,76,845	13,52,880	1,60,68,940	1,62,16,335
February	1,24,08,485	1,29,79,500	27,82,425	19,12,955	30,57,690	19,77,625	1,82,48,600	1,68,70,080
March	1,31,61,315	1,34,78,605	27,73,355	18,65,620	36,95,165	29,11,355	1,96,29,835	1,82,55,580
Total ...	1,08,27,113	1,31,95,178	29,52,223	25,66,071	26,89,741	24,26,497	1,64,69,077	1,81,87,746

Average annual circulation.

The highest circulation was recorded on the last day of April 1876 and the lowest in October, the fall between those two months being Rupees 53,71,805, or less than one-third of the average circulation of the year. The lowest circulation attained was, however, Rupees 7,20,310 in excess of the lowest figure of the previous year, while the average circulation compares favorably with the averages of the past eight years, as the following figures show :—

	Rs.
1868-69	88,33,753
1869-70	96,59,317
1870-71	1,17,30,885
1871-72	1,37,77,022
1872-73	1,35,10,895
1873-74	1,79,58,120
1874-75	1,42,95,722
1875-76	1,64,69,077
1876-77	1,81,87,746

Variations in circulation.

Taking the figures of each Circle separately, it will be seen that in Madras there has been a considerable increase in the circulation during the year, the circulation on the last day of each month having in no instance fallen short of the figure at which it stood on the last day of each month of the previous year. The average was Rupees 1,31,95,178, or Rupees 23,68,065 more than that of the preceding year. The maximum, Rupees 1,42,67,320, was attained in November, and the minimum, Rupees 1,16,67,865, was recorded in October, Rupees 25,99,455 being the difference between the two. The official year 1875-76 closed with a circulation of Rupees 1,31,61,315, which rose, owing to large tenders in April by the Bank of Madras of silver and Cocanada notes for notes of the Madras Circle, to Rupees 1,35,90,365 on the last day of that month, but fell again at the end of May to Rupees 1,31,15,440 in consequence of five lakhs of Madras notes having been cancelled at Calicut, Cocanada, and Bombay against notes of those Circles cancelled here. It rose again in June, silver having been tendered by the Bank of Madras for notes, to the amount of Rupees 1,34,56,845, when it gradually receded, silver being in demand up to the end of September, when Rupees 1,29,15,185 were recorded. In October the circulation reached the lowest point, viz., Rupees 1,16,67,865, by a rapid fall of Rupees 12,47,320. This sudden depression was owing partly to Madras notes having been returned from Calcutta against silver paid into the local Treasury, and also to the purchase by the Bank of Madras of drafts on the Calicut currency with notes of this Circle. By the close of the next month, the maximum circulation of the year was, however, attained, the value having been augmented by Rupees 25,99,455 in consequence of twenty-seven lakhs of notes having been paid over to the General Treasury against coin held at Calcutta. This sudden inflation was gradually reduced during the next two months, by the withdrawal of silver for notes by the Bank of Madras, and the circulation stood on the last day of January at

Rupees 1,28,88,060, when it commenced to rise, and the year closed with a circulation of Rupees 1,34,78,605, being only Rupees 1,11,760 less than the figure at which it opened. The marked fluctuations in the circulation during the last six months of the year have no doubt been influenced by the famine in Southern India, which commenced to be felt about the month of October, and which continued to extend during this portion of the year.

Circulation in Calicut.

The circulation in Calicut in 1876-77 was lower than that of the year preceding, the average being Rupees 25,66,071 against Rupees 29,52,223 of 1875-76. The highest circulation attained was Rupees 34,03,180 in September, and the year closed with the lowest, viz., 18,65,620, a fall of Rupees 15,37,560 having taken place in these seven months. An abnormal demand for silver to meet the heavy expenditure incurred on account of the purchase of food-grain imported into the Western Coast for despatch to the famine-stricken districts of Southern India was the cause of the rapid and continued fall in the circulation during the period. The state of the coin reserve, which stood on the 7th of October at Rupees 23,07,910, and which reached on the 28th of March the lower figure of Rupees 2,18,925, is significant of the cause.

Ditto in Cocanada.

In the Cocanada Circle also the circulation shows a falling off, the average being Rupees 2,63,244 less than that of the year previous. The year opened with Rupees 40,52,580, the highest circulation recorded since the commencement of currency operations in that Circle, but it fell to Rupees 10,91,315 on the last day of October, a figure lower by Rupees 8,94,635 than the minimum attained in the previous year. The circulation commenced to improve in November, influenced by the large exportations of rice to Madras, and the year closed with a circulation of Rupees 29,11,355.

Denominations.

The following statement shows the circulation of the several denominations in numbers and value on 29th March 1877 :—

Circle.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5.	10.	20.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	10,000.	Pieces.	Value.
										RS.
Madras ...	48,501	59,420	36,520	27,026	46,212	4,432	3,253	47	225,411	1,34,78,605
Calicut ...	10,174	13,044	7,753	6,509	8,018	278	103	16	45,895	18,65,620
Cocanada ...	6,851	4,688	3,976	2,404	2,065	386	1,151	108	21,629	29,11,355
Total ...	65,526	77,152	48,249	35,939	56,295	5,096	4,507	171	292,935	1,82,55,580

Average value.

Thus the average value of each note in circulation was in

Madras	...	...	...	...	...	59 Rupees.
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	40 ,,
Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	134 ,,

Receipts of Circle Notes at Head Office, Madras.

The following statement shows the encashment of other Circle notes at the Head Office, Madras, giving for the year a total of Rupees 1,04,14,530, which is Rupees 20,77,555 in excess of the previous year's encashments :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
Calicut	41,79,700	39,14,435
Vizagapatam	720	2,900
Cocanadà	22,29,715	36,69,870
Calcutta	8,96,500	7,45,775
Allahabad	1,22,560	32,385
Lahore	18,950	29,125
Bombay	8,40,820	19,62,260
Nagpore	23,605	32,970
Kurrachee	9,130	9,100
Akola	15,275	15,710
Total ...	83,36,975	1,04,14,530

This excess is due mainly to the large presentation of Cocanada and Bombay notes by the Madras Bank.

The adjustments between the several circles are summarised as follows :—Rupees 38,69,185 were cancelled in mutual adjustments of notes against notes, and Rupees 37,22,355 in satisfaction of transfers of coin, the two making a total of Rupees 75,91,540 of adjustments effected during the year.

Operations of the Exchange Department.

The operations of the Exchange Department of Madras and its Sub-Circles are exhibited in the following statement :—

—	Madras.		Calicut.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Notes issued in exchange for coin or other notes.	5,13,43,230	7,01,34,065	50,37,600	45,17,315
Coin issued in exchange for notes.	39,88,525	90,96,395	46,47,605	52,47,080
Notes received for coin or other notes.	5,01,82,790	7,24,42,645	27,41,190	46,84,450
Coin received for notes issued.	51,48,965	69,42,460	46,56,015	37,79,945
Total ...	11,06,63,510	15,86,15,565	1,70,82,410	1,82,28,790

	Cocanada.		Total.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes issued in exchange for coin or other notes.	44,92,225	29,83,880	6,08,73,055	7,76,35,260
Coin issued in exchange for notes.	25,69,885	56,57,880	1,12,06,015	2,00,01,355
Notes received for coin or other notes.	9,28,890	29,83,880	5,38,52,870	8,01,10,975
Coin received for notes issued.	44,22,220	42,83,840	1,42,27,200	1,50,06,245
Total ...	1,24,13,220	1,59,09,480	14,01,59,140	19,27,53,835

Comparing the transactions of each Circle separately it will be seen that Madras shows a considerable increase under all four sub-heads of work, Rupees 4,79,52,055 having been exchanged over the counter in excess of the operations of the preceding year. Calicut and Cocanada show a falling off under the first and fourth sub-heads of work, and a larger outturn under the other heads, while the total transactions exceed the operations of the previous year by Rupees 11,46,380 and 34,96,260 respectively.

Receipts and Issue by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency.

The number and value of notes of each Circle received and issued in exchange for cash or other notes during the year as compared with the previous year is shown in the following statement :—

	Notes Received.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras	446,060	4,75,13,400	559,635	6,96,19,655
Calicut	84,999	47,95,525	95,784	54,05,855
Cocanada	17,774	28,64,160	33,294	51,94,730
Total ...	548,833	5,51,73,085	688,713	8,02,20,240

	Notes Issued.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras	454,731	5,08,03,180	564,983	6,99,36,945
Calicut	95,533	50,03,415	78,228	44,98,120
Cocanada	23,159	44,89,155	21,089	44,10,920
Total ...	573,423	6,02,95,750	664,300	7,88,45,985

The receipts of the three Circles, it will be seen, are much in excess of last year's transactions, and the value of the issues when taken for the whole Presidency is higher than that of the year preceding, although Calicut and Cocanada (owing to a diminished circulation) show a falling off of Rupees 5,83,530, the total result being due to Madras having issued notes of the value of Rupees 1,91,33,765 in excess of its issues of the previous year.

Average notes issued during each day.

The average number of notes that passed over the counter at Madras on each working day during the past year has been—

1876-77.	Number.	Value.
		RS.
Receipts	2,108	2,45,568
Issues	1,930	2,37,742

Notes cancelled.

The number and value of notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled as compared with the previous year are shown in the following statement :—

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras	297,042	2,22,50,265	378,411	3,22,81,915
Calicut	77,781	41,28,575	81,059	45,39,340
Cocanada	12,315	23,46,580	28,011	44,12,865
Total ...	387,138	2,87,25,420	487,481.	4,12,34,120

The number of notes cancelled is in excess of last year's transactions by 100,343 pieces, and the value of the cancellations by Rupees 1,25,08,700.

The daily average of cancellation during the past year has been 1,652, value Rupees 1,39,777, against 1,339, value Rupees 99,395 in 1875-76.

Reserve.

The Coin Reserve at the beginning of the year, inclusive of the balances in the Exchange Department and the Vizagapatam Agency, which were inadvertently omitted in the last report, stood as under :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	66,90,767	2	0
Calicut do.	12,86,001	1	9
Cocanada do.	32,58,496	1	9
Total ...	1,12,35,264	5	6

At the close of the official year it was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	62,17,290	0	0
Calicut do.	2,18,925	0	0
Cocanada do.	19,33,070	0	0
Total ...	83,69,285	0	0

or Rupees 28,65,979-5-6 less than the opening balance, the reserve of the Calicut Circle being the most reduced.

Government Securities.

The value of Government Securities held at the commencement of the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	59,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	7,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	4,00,058	14	3
Total ...	70,28,580	10	6

In August 1876, under orders from the Head Commissioner, Government Securities to the value of Rupees 71,419-5-6 were transferred from Calcutta and Rupees 58-14-3 from each of the Sub-Circles of Calicut and Cocanada to Madras. The object of these small transfers was to get rid of the inconvenient fraction in the Securities Reserve Account. A transfer of one lakh also took place during the year from Calcutta to Cocanada against coin paid in Calcutta.

The Securities of each Circle stood as follow on the last day of the year :—

	Rs.
Madras Circle	60,00,000
Calicut do.	7,00,000
Cocanada do.	5,00,000
Total ...	72,00,000

or Rupees 1,71,419-6-6 in excess of the opening balance.

Coins tendered.

No sovereigns were tendered during the year. The transactions in small change, silver and copper, are shown below :—

—	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	4,058	89,713
1876-77	65,622	81,114

The receipts are Rupees 61,564 in excess of the previous year's transactions and the issues are less by Rupees 8,599. Small coin to the extent of Rupees 25,500 was paid into the Bank of

Madras during the months of January and February 1877 in exchange for whole rupees, in order to reduce the balance on hand, there being no demand for it.

Lost and mutilated Currency Notes.

The following statement shows the number of lost whole and half notes and mutilated and wrongly-joined notes reported during the year :—

—	5 Rs.	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	10,000 Rs.	Total No.	Total Value.
										Rs.
Whole Notes ...	30	72	22	26	47	4	4	...	205	13,310
Half Notes ...	130	114	75	69	98	10	2	...	498	23,540
Wrongly-joined Notes.	15	12	14	4	10	...	...	...	55	1,675
Mutilated Notes.	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	9	1,785

The wrongly-joined and mutilated notes are in excess of last year's reports by Rupees 25 and 1,145 respectively. The value of whole and half notes lost this year is Rupees 36,850 against Rupees 42,780 lost in the previous year.

Notes cashed on Bonds.

The number and value of notes cashed on Bonds is exhibited in the following statement :—

Number of Notes	for Rs.	5	...	...	98
Do. do.	for „	10	...	...	118
Do. do.	for „	20	...	...	71
Do. do.	for „	50	...	...	73
Do. do.	for „	100	...	...	85
Do. do.	for „	500	...	...	15
Do. do.	for „	1,000	...	...	1
Do. do.	for „	10,000	...	...	...

Rs.

Total No. ... 461, Value 23,740

The value paid this year was Rupees 6,930 more than in the previous year.

Forged Notes.

No forged notes were tendered during the year, nor were any fraudulently-altered notes similar to the ones referred to in the last report presented for encashment.

Currency Agency.

The following are the particulars of work done by the Currency Agency at Vizagapatam during the past year. From the 16th December 1876 to the close of the year the Agency balance was held entirely in notes, the whole of the silver having been withdrawn :—

	Rs.
Agency notes issued for coin	... 2,50,000
Do. for other notes ...	... 1,28,000
Coin issued for notes	... 3,67,000
Coin received for Agency notes ...	... 2,50,000

	Rs.
Home and Foreign Circle notes received for Agency notes and coin	4,95,000
Rupees transferred to Cocanada through the Accountant-General	2,00,000

Profit derived by Government.

The following statement of receipts and disbursements shows that after meeting all expenses the profit to Government is Rupees 2,66,874-3-4, or Rupees 1,158-2-1 less than the previous year :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Profit by interest on Government Securities of the Madras and its Branch Circles	3,08,918	0	0			
Sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles.	61	3	6			
				3,08,979	3	6

Disbursements.

Total cash payments, Government charges				29,143	9	10
Total sundry expenditure				720	15	3
Cost of Note Forms received from England including freight ...	11,376	4	8			
Stationery	503	0	0			
Printing charges	361	2	0			
				42,105	0	2
Profit ...				2,66,874	3	4

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Number of Offices open.

On the 1st April 1876 there were seventy-two treasuries in the Presidency transacting business in connection with this department. No new office was opened, neither was any old office closed during the year.

Transactions.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the past compared with those of the preceding year :—

Statement.

Particulars.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Number and amount of Orders issued.	26,621	9,31,779 7 0	32,631	14,41,401 8 3
Number and amount of Orders paid.	34,521	11,51,320 10 9	38,378	13,93,815 6 9
Amount of First Commission received.	...	10,977 10 0	...	16,220 10 0
Amount of Second Commission received.	...	131 2 0	...	147 0 0
Amount of Lapsed Orders received.	...	289 14 0	...	385 0 0
Charges	...	5,761 10 2	...	5,980 6 8
Profit	...	5,636 15 10	...	10,772 3 4

It will be seen that there has been a marked improvement in the transactions of the year just closed. There has been an increase of 6,010 in the number of orders issued, and Rupees 5,09,622-1-3 in their aggregate value. In regard to orders paid, their number is in excess by 3,857 and their amount by Rupees 2,42,494-12-0.

The increase in issues occurred chiefly under drawings on local offices and on Bengal, and is due to remittances made by merchants, particularly during the months of November and December last, for the purchase of grain on account of the famine. Local orders issued amounted in 1875-76 to Rupees 5,68,785-8-0, and in the year under report to Rupees 8,17,806-6-3. Bengal orders issued rose from Rupees 83,838-15-0 in the former to Rupees 3,10,940-7-0 in the latter year. The issues on Bengal would have been much larger but for the receipt of instructions in January from the Comptroller-General stopping the issue of orders on Pooree and Balasore, two important rice ports, owing to the demand on the treasuries at those places being excessive.

The increase in payment appears chiefly under orders issued by local offices, under which it amounted to Rupees 2,39,758-4-3, and this, as has been already noticed, is owing to the famine.

Average value of Orders.

The average value of each order issued and paid during the year has risen as shown below :—

Issues.			Payments.		
1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
35 8 11	35 0 0	44 2 9	35 12 1	33 5 7	36 2 6

This is accounted for by the Money Order Department having been so much used during the year for remittances on account of grain.

The business done at the Chief Office, Madras, as will be seen from the following statement, was considerably more in the year 1876-77 than in the preceding year, and is attributable to the causes which have affected the transactions of the whole Presidency. **Chief Office, Madras.**

Years.	Issues.			Payments.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1876-77	5,136	3,57,380 10 9	3,829 10 0	16,415	4,89,372 13 0
1875-76	3,457	1,98,521 8 0	2,208 4 0	15,476	3,96,944 15 0
Increase ...	1,679	1,58,859 2 9	1,621 6 0	939	92,427 14 0

The sum of Rupees 3,57,380-10-9 issued at the Chief Office is thus made up :—

	RS.	A.	P.
On Local Offices	62,756	15	9
„ Bengal Offices	2,20,800	2	0
„ Other Governments	73,823	9	0

The sum realized during the year as first commission was Rupees 16,220-10-0 against Rupees 10,977-10-0 in 1875-76. The amount received as second commission on account of repayments, issue of duplicates, &c., was Rupees 147 and lapsed orders carried to credit of Government was Rupees 385. These sums taken together amount to Rupees 16,752-10-0 and represent the entire receipts of the department for the year, against Rupees 11,398-10-0 realized in 1875-76. This shows an increase in the income of the department for the year of Rupees 5,354. **Receipts.**

The disbursements at the Chief Office, Madras, for the year on account of salaries, contingencies, &c., amounted to Rupees 5,980-6-8. This leaves a profit of Rupees 10,772-3-4, being Rupees 5,135-3-6 in excess of the profits realized in 1875-76. **Disbursements.**

The number of Overland Money Orders issued during the year was 784, of the aggregate value Rupees 45,561-1-2, as compared with 740 orders in value Rupees 42,068-14-8 issued in 1875-76. The number of orders paid was 113, amounting to Rupees 4,633-8-5, against 93 orders and Rupees 2,452-11-4 paid in the preceding year. These figures call for no particular remark. **Overland Money Orders.**

The number and amount of orders interchanged between this country and the continent during the past and preceding years were as follows :— **Continental Money Orders.**

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Issues	5	83 12 9	4	234 12 6
Payments	7	515 14 6	5	343 3 0

Ceylon Money Orders. Under an arrangement concluded with the Government of Ceylon a system of money orders has recently been established to enable Indian laborers in that island to remit their savings to this country with safety. The places at which these orders may now be cashed are noted below. The system was introduced on the 1st of February 1877, but transactions did not take place before the following month, in which only four orders, aggregating Rupees 330, were cashed. It would be premature to judge of the system from the transactions of the first month.

Puducottah.	Negapatam.
Trichinopoly.	Tuticorin.
Ramnad.	Tenkase.
Tanjore.	Madura.
Shevagunga.	Palamcottah.

Seamen's Money Orders. At the instance of the Board of Trade arrangements have been made at the different seaport towns in British India to issue to seamen money orders on the United Kingdom, in view to facilitate the remittance of their savings to their families, on a system similar to that now in operation at foreign ports through the instrumentality of British Consuls. The transactions under this head in this Presidency during the year were as follows:— Number of money orders 12, aggregating Rupees 1,792-3-9 in value.

Inland system. The inland money order system has now been in existence in this Presidency for ten years.

The following tabulated statement exhibits the transactions that have taken place:—

Years.	Orders Issued.		Orders Paid.		Commission and Lapsed Orders.	Charges.		Total of Columns 6 and 7.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Pensionary Provision.	Cost of Establishment.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.		RS.				
1867-68	9,794	5,28,070	12,195	6,43,176	5,932	664	8,674	9,338
1868-69	15,539	8,10,351	18,729	9,15,372	9,389	664	9,720	10,384
1869-70	22,765	12,19,600	26,250	12,44,186	14,334	664	7,206	7,870
1870-71	27,196	13,70,797	32,263	15,28,871	15,929	664	4,876	5,540
1871-72	27,621	13,65,071	32,885	14,01,178	15,844	799	5,911	6,710
1872-73	30,086	13,31,162	38,940	16,35,994	15,529	964	7,517	8,481
1873-74	27,518	10,95,819	36,033	13,95,390	13,046	964	4,833	5,797
1874-75	26,214	9,32,145	34,484	12,32,987	11,431	964	6,226	7,190
1875-76	26,621	9,31,779	34,521	11,51,320	11,398	964	4,797	5,761
1876-77	32,631	14,41,401	38,377	13,93,765	16,752	964	5,016	5,980
Total ...	245,985	1,10,26,795	304,677	1,25,42,239	129,584	8,275	64,776	73,051

From the above it will be seen that there was a steady progressive increase in the number as well as in the amount of orders both issued and paid for the first five years ending with 1872-73. Since then, and up to 1875-76, there has been a gradual falling off in the transactions of the department, notably in the amount of orders issued. This is probably attributable to the facilities afforded for the encashment of currency notes and their increased use for purposes of remittance. The receipts of the department during the same period have relatively fallen. The transactions of the past year, however, compare very favorably with those preceding it, but this is due to the exceptional causes previously alluded to. The receipts of the department for the ten years it has been in existence have amounted, it will be seen, to Rupees 1,29,584. The expenditure of the department for the same period, which includes a provision for pensions, &c., of the establishment, has been Rupees 73,051. This deducted from the total receipts leaves a net profit to Government of Rupees 56,533.

Outstanding Money Orders.

The number of unpaid orders outstanding on the 31st March 1877 was 906, aggregating in value Rupees 35,700-1-9.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY STATISTICS.

General.

The latest census was taken in the year 1871. A brief notice of the results will be found in the Administration Report for last year; also an account of the work of registering births and deaths prevailing in this Presidency and the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner in regard thereto. The prevailing distress throughout the greater part of the Presidency, and the consequent high prices of the staple foods, have had a very serious effect upon the general health of the people, entailing a falling off in the number of children born and an increase in the number of deaths. An account, however, of the meteorological phenomena of the year, as well as of the price of food, will be found in the appropriate chapters.

Population.

The population for which returns of births and deaths have been received was 29,157,056. This does not embrace the total population as ascertained by the census of 1871, which was 31,597,872. The large zemindari estates in the Madura District have not made any returns of births and deaths this year. In regard to other populations omitted, they belong chiefly to the Hill tribes of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. In the case of the latter there must always be a difficulty in securing returns.

Increment of population.

Some corrections in the ratios of births and deaths are necessary in regard to increment of population, but there are not at present any trustworthy data to show the rate of increase of population. In India more than in most countries great fluctuations in population are liable to occur, and the results of the present famine will show that not only is the birth-rate diminished, but the deaths so increased as to interfere with the progressive addition to population, which, in European countries, can almost be calculated to a fraction from year to year. Until the period of the next census arrives it will not be practicable to make any corrections for increase of population in the intermediate years.

Births.

The registration of births has been in force in Madras now for eight years. The results are not wholly satisfactory, but there is a gradual improvement. The numbers of births

registered and the ratios to population for each year are given below:—

Years.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1869	452,410	18·5
1870	439,063	18·1
1871	517,109	21·0
1872	554,379	18·3
1873	538,123	17·7
1874	580,709	19·1
1875	638,771	21·1
1876	632,113	21·6

The total number of births registered in 1876 was 632,113, and of these 325,531 were males and 306,582 females. It will be observed from the table above given that there was a slight falling off in the aggregate number of registrations in 1876; but the ratio of births to population furnishing returns is slightly increased. The birth-registration in the rural districts is still very defective, and, on the whole, it does not seem probable that more than two-thirds of the births are recorded.

—Municipal Towns. In municipal towns (total population 1,600,044) the births are better registered, and the following figures show a much nearer approach to the true birth-rate of the Indian people. But it will be observed that even in these more accurate returns there is a falling off in births in 1876.

Years.	Population.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1873	1,571,247	40,533	25·5
1874	1,588,106	47,572	29·9
1845	1,607,747	45,522	28·3
1876	1,600,044	44,281	27·6

—Districts. The district birth-registration appears to have been *bad* in Vizagapatam (16·7 per mille), Nellore (14·4 per mille), Cuddapah (17·8 per mille), Kistna (18·9 per mille), Coimbatore (18·6 per mille), Malabar (17·8 per mille); and fairly good in Tanjore (30·3 per mille), Trichinopoly (29·6), Madras (29·2), and Salem (25·1). District authorities can, to some extent, influence their village subordinates in securing fair registration; but it must be remembered that there is no law to compel the registration of births and deaths, except in municipal towns, and what is done is accomplished by the ordinary village Administrative machinery of the country, without any special cost to the State.

Deaths. The largest number of deaths in any year from 1866, when registration was begun, has been registered in 1876. Including all classes of the population, and still-births, the total number was 693,654, or excluding the deaths of Europeans and East Indians,

and still-births, 680,384. The following table shows the registration for each year and the principal causes of death :—

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Other Causes.
1866	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	...	265,937
1867	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	...	198,403
1868	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	242,901
1869	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	...	281,153
1870	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	232,874
1871	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	174,495
1872	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	202,326
1873	513,232	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	201,375
1874 ... {	* 533,650	313	48,365	226,306	38,068	220,395
	† 521,329	313	48,343	226,220	37,993	208,460
1875 ... {	* 655,053	94,657	24,787	352,131	37,613	245,865
	† 641,260	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	232,413
1876 ... {	* 693,654	148,322	23,478	230,181	38,285	253,388
	† 680,384	148,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	240,454

From the figures it will be seen that epidemic cholera has been more fatal in 1876 than in any one of the previous years, excepting 1866. In 1866 there were registered 200,961 deaths from cholera, and in 1876 there were 148,322 deaths. In both of these years there was failure to some extent of the ordinary monsoon rains, and scarcity of food, high-prices, and actual famine in certain localities. The deaths from small-pox in 1876 were 23,478, showing a decline of the great epidemic of 1873-74. The mortality under the head of "fevers" shows also a decline, as might be expected in a season of scanty rainfall and unusual dryness of the soil. Under the head of "bowel-complaints" the mortality (38,285) is about the average. The registration under this heading is extremely defective, and certainly gives no adequate idea of the amount or prevalence of fatal fluxes from the bowels amongst the native population. It has been ascertained that through faulty translation into the vernaculars of the term "bowel-complaints" diseases like diarrhœa and dysentery have not, in many districts, been returned as "bowel-complaints." Under the general heading "other causes" there are 253,388 deaths registered against 245,865 in the previous year.

Registration of Deaths.—Districts.

The registration of deaths, as of births, appears to be neglected in certain districts. Thus in Vizagapatam the registers record a proportion of 13·9 per mille, Madura 18·06, Coimbatore 14·8, South Canara 18·5, and in all these districts it seems probable that the registration falls a long way short of the actual mortality. In certain of the districts which had already begun to suffer from the pressure of the famine in 1876, the registered mortality was unusually high. Thus the town of Madras had a mortality of 38·9 per mille, Kurnool District 41·3 per mille, Cuddapah 29·1 per mille, Bellary 32·3 per mille.

* Inclusive of Europeans, Eurasians, and born dead.

† Exclusive of do. do. do.

—Towns and Villages.

There was a considerable difference in the registration in towns and villages. Thus in the rural circles, the registered death-rate to population was 22·7 per mille, while in seventy-four towns of over 10,000 inhabitants (including the municipalities) the ratio was 30·9 per mille. For the whole population the registered deaths were in the proportion of 233 to 10,000 of the living (or 23·3 per mille), while the mean ratio of the registration of preceding years was 181 to 10,000 of population (18·1 per mille).

Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on system of birth and death registration.

The Sanitary Commissioner thinks that in the interests of the people themselves, the legalization of the system of birth and death registration in the provinces generally is now becoming a necessity. He remarks, "In the matter of birth-registration it is well known that evidence in regard to age in our law courts is always extremely unsatisfactory, and usually provocative of very hard swearing, whereas if the parties wanting reliable evidence of age had a village register to appeal to, future generations would be spared these difficulties. The birth or the death of an individual, in a law abiding and civilized community, should be capable of proof from official records, and all that is wanted in this respect is to extend the law already in force in towns under municipal government, to village communities."

Seasonal causes.

As regards seasonal causes of mortality, it is invariably the case that the cold season is the one in which the deaths are most numerous. As a rule mortality begins to decline with the setting in of the hot dry season, and rises again with the moisture of the south-west monsoon, and declines somewhat at the end of the monsoon in October, and obtains its maximum in the cold weather months of November, December, and January. This has been the course of the death-registration in 1876, but the most remarkable variation has been the sudden rise in mortality at the end of the year. The total of deaths registered in October was 45,053, in November 56,511 ; but in December the mortality made a sudden bound to 88,027. It was in the two last months of the year that the influences of famine and of the diminishing food-supplies, and of the throwing out of work of the laboring classes of certain districts began to be felt.

Cholera.

In the month of April 1875, cholera began to be epidemic in the district of Tanjore, and before the year was out, had spread throughout Southern India, and so far north as the Kistna district, causing a total mortality of 94,657 deaths. In the beginning of 1876 cholera prevailed in almost every district. It declined in the hot and dry months, increased again in July, and fell to a minimum in October. In November and December the deaths rapidly increased. The cholera mortality towards the end of the year was probably largely aggravated by the sudden rush of people to the famine relief-works. They were employed chiefly on road-making, and in localities where the water-supply was scanty and bad, and so thickly were the roads covered with laborers, that sanitary precautions in regard to conservancy, and protection of sources of water-supply, could not

be enforced. Amongst the road-camps of relief laborers cholera was very fatal in Kurnool and Bellary.

This epidemic pestilence proved fatal to 23,469 persons, of whom 12,464 were males and 11,005 females. In some districts the disease was more fatal than in others, as for example Ganjam, where 2·5 per mille of the population died from this cause. The districts in which small-pox deaths were above one per mille of the population are Ganjam (2·5), Madras (1·1), Madura (1·5), Tinnevelly (1·1), Bellary (1·1), South Canara (1·1), Malabar (2·3). The districts in which the lowest ratio of small-pox deaths occurred were Vizagapatam (0·1 per mille), Godavery (0·09), Kistna (0·4), North Arcot (0·3), Salem (0·2), Coimbatore (0·09), Neilgherries (0·1). The death-rate altogether from small-pox was only 0·8 per mille, or 8 in 10,000 of the population. **Small-pox.**

The number of deaths registered under the head of "fevers" was 230,181, and the following table will show the variations in the registration for a period of 11 years, inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians. It will be observed that the fever mortality in 1876 was below that of 1875. Considering how much moisture of soil has to do with malarious exhalations, it is not surprising that the comparatively dry and rainless period of 1876 should have had a lower fever mortality. **Fevers.**

Population		29,157,056
Mortality in	1866	110,102
Do.	1867	112,511
Do.	1868	105,692
Do.	1869	132,346
Do.	1870	151,027
Do.	1871	192,469
Do.	1872	214,148
Do.	1873	222,843
Do.	1874	226,309
Do.	1875	252,131
Do.	1876	230,181

The total number of deaths registered under this head was 38,176; of these 20,634 were males, and 17,542 females. The registration ought to include especially deaths from *diarrhœa* and *dysentery*, but the Sanitary Commissioner notes that it does not include the total mortality under these heads. **Bowel-complaints.**

SANITARY—MUNICIPALITIES.

The aggregate population of the 47 municipal towns which furnished returns during 1876 amounted, according to the Census of 1871, to 1,600,044. **Population.**

The numbers born among this population were 44,281 (23,061 males and 21,220 females) or 27·6 per mille. The proportions of **Births.**

the sexes were 100 males to every 92 females. The registered births fell short of the number of the preceding year 1875 by 1,241, or 0·7 per 1,000. The ratio in 14 towns was lower than 25 per 1,000, and Cuddapah shows an absurdly low birth-rate of 8·2 per mille, indicative of a very imperfect registration.

Deaths.

There were 52,564 deaths (32·8 per mille) registered. Of these 27,008 were males, 25,556 females, or in the proportion of 100 males to every 94·6 females. The ratios ranged from 13·3 in Coimbatore to 82·1 in Tuticorin. The large proportion of deaths in the latter town was due chiefly to cholera and small-pox. Tuticorin moreover is one of the chief places of departure of coolies to Ceylon, and its normal population was, in the latter part of the year, much increased by the active migration to Ceylon of the people of neighbouring districts. Of the 52,562 deaths, cholera accounted for 9,430, small-pox 2,086, fevers 8,576, bowel-complaints 5,608, injuries 672, and "other causes" 26,192. In some of the municipal towns small-pox prevailed epidemically, but it is hoped that by the recent rules sanctioned by Government and by the assistance of Civil Surgeons, vaccination may be more vigorously prosecuted, and greater efforts made to stamp out this loathsome disease from these centres of population.

Effects of sanitary expenditure upon health.

Referring to the point noted in last year's report as to whether sanitary expenditure has any apparent effect upon health, estimated by mortality, it is found, in 12 towns which expended on an average 35·7 per cent. of income for sanitary purposes in 1876, the death-rate was 28·7, and in 12 other towns whose expenditure averaged 15·7, it was 37·7. Eliminating cholera from the calculations in both instances, which always forms an unfavorable factor in death-ratios, the results are still in favor of the towns whose sanitary expenditure exceeded 30 per cent. of income, the death-rates being 22·5 and 28·4 respectively.

Violent deaths.

The deaths from violent and unnatural causes have been decreasing gradually since 1871, when they reached the highest figure on record.

Years.	Suicide.	Wounding.	Accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
1870	1,438	...	8,158	2,729	12,325
1871	2,370	1,093	8,473	3,387	15,323
1872	2,366	944	8,724	3,116	15,150
1873	2,077	918	8,267	2,989	14,251
1874	1,880	828	7,771	2,600	13,079
	1,876	828	7,762	2,599	13,065
1875	1,818	880	7,188	2,553	12,437
	1,811	880	7,177	2,553	12,421
1876	1,715	898	6,200	2,377	11,190
	1,715	896	6,187	2,377	11,175

The following table shows the deaths classified according to age, against the numbers of each age living at the last census :— **Deaths according to age.**

Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion per Mille, 1876.	Proportion per Mille, 1875.
Under 6 years	6,580,599	191,737	29·1	30·6
6 to 12 years	4,812,372	54,363	11·1	9·8
12 to 20 „	4,815,742	49,939	10·3	8·6
20 to 30 „	5,702,078	82,520	14·4	11·7
30 to 40 „	3,778,993	70,632	18·7	15·3
40 to 50 „	2,527,838	59,733	23·6	22·3
50 to 60 „	1,593,982	61,118	38·2	36·6
Above 60 „	983,749	110,342	112·3	109·8
Unknown ages	449,824	...	...	...

SANITARY LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

Organization of a Reporting Sanitary Agency.

In the 20 districts of the Madras Presidency there are at present 34 Local Fund Boards or Circles presided over by the Collectors. No sanitary reports are at present furnished to the Sanitary Commissioner from the circles, as is done for Municipalities. A scheme was submitted by the Acting Sanitary Commissioner for the organisation of an inexpensive reporting Sanitary Department, by the utilization of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination as reporting Sanitary Officers, but was negatived by Government. The only part of the scheme approved of by Government is the proposal to utilize the subordinate medical agency attached to Collectors' establishments and to those of the Revenue Settlement, Revenue Survey, and Geological Survey, in submitting brief reports of the sanitary condition of places they visit.

Statistics.

A statement in the appendix to this chapter will give the vital statistics together with the expenditure on sanitation and vaccination. The basis of calculation under available income, viz., one-third land-cess is, it should be noted, may by law be utilized for other purposes, such as education, hospitals, &c.

EMIGRATION.

General.

In last year's report an account of the systems existing in this Presidency for regulating the recruitment of emigrants for Ceylon, British Burmah, and the English and French Colonies will be found, and need not therefore be repeated here.

Chief administrative changes.

The mortality among the emigrants in Cayenne had been so great that emigration to that colony was prohibited as being an unsuitable residence for the natives of India. The Natal Government failing to obtain an adequate supply of labor from Calcutta, entered into arrangements with the local Government for the establishment of an agency at Madras. An Emigration Agent was accordingly appointed, but not before the necessity for such an officer for the supervision of return emigrants from Natal had already been felt. Another measure of importance was the selection of two Interpreters for the colonies of Surinam and Cayenne. An Act, V of 1877, was passed during the year by the Government of India to regulate emigration to the Straits' Settlements. An Emigration Agent has been appointed in connection therewith at Negapatam.

Statistics.

From the returns furnished by Collectors the total number of emigrants registered during the year amounted to 197,979 against 98,258 in the previous year. The places and numbers of emigrants are as follows. The figures however do not correspond with those in the succeeding paragraphs, as the latter, which are furnished by the Protector of Emigrants, exclude all emigrations not made under the Acts regulating emigration.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
To Mauritius and Bourbon ...	2,507	2,558
„ Ceylon	87,509	184,919
„ British Burmah	3,113	2,628
„ West Indies	908	2,881
„ other places	4,216	4,993
Total ...	98,258	197,979

There was, owing to the famine, a very large increase in the emigration to Ceylon, chiefly from the Madura and Tinnevelly Districts.

British Colonies.

Last year the decrease in emigration to these colonies was noticed, only one ship with 294 laborers having sailed for Mauritius. In the year under review no emigrants at all left the Presidency ports for these colonies. Nine hundred and twenty-three emigrants, however, returned from Mauritius, and also four hundred and seventy more from Natal. The particulars are as follows:—

Mauritius.

Men	499
Women	222
Children	202
	923

Natal.

Men	221
Women	103
Children	153
	477

No laborers were recruited under these Acts. The preliminary arrangements for bringing the Burmah Labor Act into operation were not perfected during the year. **India and Burmah Labor Acts.**

There were no receipts from fees and licenses in connection with emigration to British Colonies; but the amount expended thereon was Rupees 3,208. **Expenditure.**

There was no emigration to these colonies from Madras, but three ships sailed from Pondicherry and Karikal for Réunion with 1,177 emigrants, three for Cayenne with 1,163 emigrants, and one for Guadeloupe with 486 emigrants; or 2,826 emigrants in all, against a total of 1,944 in the preceding year. One hundred and fifteen emigrants returned from Réunion. The amount collected in fees and licenses in Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal, and other places was Rupees 6,474. The expenditure was Rupees 7,740, of which all, save Rupees 600, occurred in the two French Ports. **French Colonies.**

MEDICAL RELIEF.

In the Administration Report for 1875-76 information will be found regarding the administrative agencies whose operations fall under this chapter, as well as regarding the constitution of the British and Indian Medical Services. **General.**

The agencies for the relief of the sick poor in this Presidency are yearly increasing under the operation of the Towns' Improvement and Local Fund Acts. According to the latest information there were 156 hospitals and dispensaries (against 134 in 1875-76) in operation throughout the Presidency, the Medical staff of which consisted of 38 Commissioned Officers, 3 Honorary Surgeons, 54 Officers of the Warrant grade, 92 Hospital Assistants, 4 Medical Missionaries, 3 Assistant Surgeons, 6 Native Surgeons, 12 Pensioned Hospital Assistants, 4 Pensioned Apothecaries, and 7 private medical men, making a total of 223 medical agents against 195 in the preceding year. These institutions are open to all classes of the community applying for relief. Of the 156 institutions, 102 are hospitals having wards for in-patients, and 54 may be classed as dispensaries, inasmuch as at present they only afford relief to out-patients. Since the passing of the Towns' Improvement and Local Fund Acts in 1871, **Nature of agency for civil medical relief.**

the cost of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries has devolved upon Municipalites and Local Fund Boards; and at the present moment the entire cost of all up-country civil hospitals and dispensaries is met by these Boards, with the exception of the pay of the Medical Officers when of the commissioned ranks, or of the grade of Honorary Surgeon. In the case of a Native Surgeon, Warrant Officer, or Hospital Assistant holding charge of a civil hospital along with Police or Jail duties, one-fourth of his pay becomes a provincial charge in virtue of the latter duties. In most cases the local hospital constitutes a joint charge on the adjoining Local Fund Circle and on the Municipality in which it is situated, the expenses being divided equally among them. At the Presidency town the General Hospital, on account of its being a clinical school for the students of the Medical College, and the four special hospitals, *viz.*, the Eye Infirmary, Leper Hospital, Lying-in Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, are entirely supported by Government. The cost of the Civil Lock Hospital in Madras is also partly borne by Government, but the maintenance of the other hospitals constitutes a municipal charge. At mofussil stations Government support two Lunatic Asylums and a Lazaretto, together with Civil Dispensaries at the three Military stations of Secunderabad, Kamptee, and St. Thomas' Mount. The cost of the civil hospitals on the Nilgiris is partly met from provincial funds. The cardinal principle, however, of the existing system of medical relief for the masses in this Presidency is its maintenance by local taxation; consequently its extension depends chiefly on the action of the rate-payers. So far this arrangement has not only proved to be no obstacle to the extension of medical relief to the masses, but, on the contrary, it seems to have given it a fresh impetus; dispensaries have multiplied steadily under Local Boards, and the increase in their number would have been still greater had the Medical Department been in a position to provide the requisite number of agents to take medical charge of new institutions. The provision of medical men, including education and training, has, up to the present moment, been principally undertaken by Government. The question of the supply and education of medical agents, however, is at present before Government. The Contagious Diseases' Act, No. XIV of 1868, is administered by a Health Officer specially appointed.

Civil Hospitals—General working.

In 1875-76 there were 134 hospitals and dispensaries in operation throughout the Presidency; 22 dispensaries have been added during the year under review, thus raising the total number to 156. These institutions are year by year becoming more popular, the principal obstacle to their more rapid extension, as already noted, being the paucity of medical agents. The distribution of these institutions in the several circles of medical administration is as follows:—

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Presidency and Northern Districts ...	52	60
Southern District, Malabar and Canara ...	62	74
Mysore and Ceded Districts	18	20
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1	1
Nagpore Force	1	1
Total ...	134	156
	Increase 22	

The following table shows succinctly the operations of the institutions for the year under report :— —Sick treated.

——	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Treated	37,835	729,616	767,451
Died	4,904	4,181	9,085
Average daily sick	2,170	5,104	7,274
Percentage of deaths to treated	12·96	·57	1·18
Total of 1875-76 ...	...	...	705,907
Increase, 1876-77 ...	...	...	61,544

The totals of in and out-patients for 1875-76 amounted to 754,348, and for the year under review to 767,451, showing an increase of 13,103 patients; and of 37,835 in-patients, 4,904 or 12·96 per cent., and of 729,616 out-patients, 4,181 or ·57 per cent. died. The percentages of mortality among out-patients are less reliable than those of in-patients for obvious reasons. The largest numbers of treated are returned from the Southern and Northern Divisions, the smallest from the Hyderabad Subsidiary and Nagpore Divisions. These returns include Europeans and Natives. In the Ceded Districts, Presidency, Southern and Northern Divisions the percentages of casualties among in-patients were severally as follows:—18·65, 13·57, 9·78, and 9·39, showing that during the year under review the causes of mortality were more active in the two former than in the latter divisions. The following abstract exhibits the totals of in and out-patients for 1875-76 and 1876-77. Amongst Europeans the total of in-patients has largely increased whilst the total of out-patients has slightly decreased. Amongst natives there has been an increase alike in the aggregates of in and out-patients.

Statement.

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Europeans and East Indians ...	3,177	35,219	3,730	34,151
Natives	25,791	690,161	34,105	695,465
Total ...	28,968	725,380	37,835	729,616

—Diseases treated.

The principal diseases treated, ranged in the order of their frequency, are as follow :—

Ague	58,092	Cholera	11,836
Constipation	49,870	Syphilis	8,922
Conjunctivitis ...	40,745	Neuralgia	7,971
Ascaris lumbricoides ...	29,417	Leprosy	6,499
Dyspepsia	29,351	Gonorrhœa	6,239
Rheumatism	28,508	Inflm. external meatus.	6,219
Diarrhœa	19,163	Psoriasis	5,114
Inflm. memb. tympani...	15,839	Herpes	4,932
Abscess	14,360	Simple continued fever.	4,917
Bronchitis	12,779	General Dropsy ...	3,275
Febricula	12,587	Small-pox	1,279
Dysentery	12,544	Cancer	603
Colic	11,939		

The surgical experience of the institutions shows that 832 major and 14,041 minor operations were performed during the year on 1,575 in and 18,159 out-patients.

—Death-rate.

The death-rate among in-patients was 1 in 13, being higher than the corresponding rate for the previous year, which was returned as 1 in 18.

—Caste of patients.

The subjoined table shows the actual admissions and the ratios to total admissions of the different castes of in and out patients.

Caste.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	736	206	942	3,666	2,217	5,883
Eurasians	1,353	794	2,147	13,803	11,194	24,997
Hindoos	18,515	9,039	27,554	357,913	187,481	545,394
Mahomedans	2,546	1,549	4,095	65,347	33,095	98,442
Total ...	23,150	11,588	34,738	440,729	233,987	674,716

Caste.	In and Out-patients.			Ratios.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	4,402	2,423	6,825	·94	·98	·96
Eurasians	15,156	11,988	27,144	3·26	4·88	3·54
Hindus	376,428	196,520	572,948	81·14	80·02	80·75
Mahomedans	67,893	34,644	102,537	14·63	14·10	14·45
Total ..	463,879	245,575	709,454	...	...	...

—Buildings.

In 1876-77, 132 of the hospitals were located in buildings either specially erected or specially adapted for the purpose, and 24 were accommodated in rented buildings. As a rule these buildings are kept in good repair and Municipal and Local Fund Boards have usually been ready to carry out all reasonable suggestions regarding their preservation and improvement.

—Finance.

The subjoined table gives a brief statement of the various sources of income for the official years of 1875-76 and 1876-77. The table would have been more satisfactory had not fifteen dispensaries omitted to furnish returns. The principal features noticeable in the return for 1876-77 as compared with that of the preceding year are the diminished receipts from local sources, and the increased income arising from European and Native subscriptions. A diminution in donations and subscriptions is to be looked for, now that these institutions are supported by local taxation.

——	1875-76.			1876-77.			Increase in 1876-77.			Decrease in 1876-76.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
From Government...	2,72,191	15	1	2,73,617	10	5	1,425	11	4	...		
Municipal and Local Funds.	3,01,516	13	7	3,02,013	5	1	496	7	6	...		
Local sources ...	49,459	1	0	17,523	2	8	...			31,935	14	4
Interest on Capital..	21,243	1	8	21,029	12	7	...			213	5	1
European Donations and Subscriptions.	10,490	0	3	16,643	6	8	6,153	6	5	...		
Native do.	13,989	6	11	15,072	8	0	1,083	1	1	...		
Sale of Medicines ...	5,951	7	5	5,163	7	4	...			788	0	1
Total ...	6,74,841	13	11	6,51,063	4	9	9,158	10	4	32,937	3	6

—Lunatic Asylums.—Population.

The total number of insanes under treatment in the three Lunatic Asylums of the Madras Presidency during the year 1875-76 was 509 and during the year under report 516, showing an increase in the past year of 7.

—Criminal lunatics.

In 1875-76 the number of criminal lunatics aggregated 118, forty-three of whom were admitted during the year; in 1876-77 the criminal inmates rose to 125, forty-four having been admitted

during the year. The rapid accumulation of criminal insanes in the Lunatic Asylums is a noteworthy point as bearing upon the future accommodation of these institutions. The following table gives succinctly the results of the treatment of this class during the last two years; it also shows the high proportion of male to female criminal lunatics. The mortality rate among males for the year under review amounted to nearly 13·4 per cent.; no casualty occurred among the female inmates.

Years.	Admissions.			Total Treated.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875-76 ...	41	2	43	112	6	118	26	...	26	11	1	12	75	5	80
1876-77 ...	37	7	44	112	13	125	16	2	18	15	...	15	81	11	92

—Admission of insanes.

The total admissions to the Asylums during the year amounted to 172 as against 177 of the preceding year, of whom 126 were males and 46 females.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians ...	8	6	14
Hindus	83	28	111
Mahomedans	22	5	27
Native Christians	11	5	16
Other castes	2	2	4
Total ...	126	46	172

Of the total admissions, 26·74 were females as against 18·07 of the preceding year; the highest proportion of female to male lunatics being observed—"other castes" excluded—among Europeans and East Indians, the ratio being 75 per cent. The corresponding ratios among Hindus, Mahomedans, Native Christians were severally 33·73, 22·72 and 45·45 per cent. In a majority of the cases, the patients were uneducated and belonged to the humbler ranks of life. The rates per cent. of admissions at different periods of life to the total admissions, are given in the following table, which shows that 68·60 per cent. of the patients were between the ages of 20 and 40, insanity being infrequent below puberty :—

Rate per cent. of admissions	under 20	=	3·48
Do.	do.	from 20 to 40	= 68·60
Do.	do.	from 40 to 60	= 27·32
Do.	do.	above 60	= ·58

The types of insanity in the population of the Asylums during the year under review are noted below with the percentage of recoveries to total treated. —Types of insanity.

	Percentage of Recoveries to Total Treated under each Head.
Acute Mania	19·31
Melancholia	18·91
Acute Dementia	15·15
Chronic Mania	7·64
Chronic Dementia	1·03

The mortality rate of 1876-77 is largely in excess of that of the preceding year, the increase in hospital to total treated being 6·29, and to daily strength 8·63 per cent. —Mortality.

	Ratio per cent. of Mortality to Total Treated.	Ratio per cent. of Mortality to Daily Average Strength.
1875-76	7·66	11·27
1876-77	13·95	19·90
Increase ...	6·29	8·63

In 347 cases the cause of insanity was unknown. The principal physical causes ranged in the order of their frequency are the following :— —Alleged causes of insanity.

1. Narcotic Drugs	39
2. Congenital	22
3. Hereditary	17
4. Epilepsy	16
5. Intemperance	6
6. Other Diseases	5
7. Puerperal	4

Out of an aggregate of 121 cases traced to physical causes, 45, or 37 per cent., were due to the intemperate use of spirits or of narcotic drugs, and 39 or 32 per cent. to hereditary and congenital causes. The former class of cases constitutes a considerable portion of the curable types of insanity, as, in most instances, the mania disappears under enforced abstinence. Puerperal cases also, if early submitted to treatment, are, as a rule, curable. Out of a total of 48 cases attributed to moral causes, the following is the order as regards frequency of the alleged causes :—

1. Misfortune ...	11	6. Anxiety and Desertion	5
2. Grief	10	7. Religion	4
3. Debt	8	8. Love and Jealousy.	3
4. Domestic trouble	7	9. Fear	2
5. Anger	5		

—Sickness. The increased mortality already referred to was due principally to the incidence of cholera and of diarrhœa, the former having caused 12 and the latter 9 deaths. To small-pox three deaths were due. Many of the patients were admitted to hospital in a very low state of health. The remaining 51 casualties arose from various causes, the principal being debility, atrophy, dropsy, dysentery, and phthisis. Fifty-two deaths occurred among the male and 20 among the female inmates.

—Financial. The following table shows the cost of the Asylums during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77:—

	Total Charges during 1875-76.	Total Charges during 1876-77.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	66,789 4 0	76,703 10 5
Vizagapatam	7,188 6 2	7,263 1 0
Calicut	7,755 14 5	7,936 0 11
Total ...	81,733 8 7	91,902 12 4

Note.—Increase, 1876-77, Rupees 6,058-15-4.

From this statement it will be observed that the aggregate expenditure of the year under report exceeded that of the immediately preceding year by Rupees 10,169-3-9. The recoveries, however, materially diminish these aggregates, as on their being deducted from the total expenditures of 1875-76 and 1876-77 the actual expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rupees 77,207-5-4, or Rupees 6,058-15-4 in excess of that of 1875-76. The recoveries from the Madras, Vizagapatam, and Calicut Lunatic Asylums were for the past year Rupees 13,932-12-3, Rupees 50, and Rupees 712-10-9 severally. The mere cash returns realized from lunatic labor (Rupees 138-15-0) do not include the value of much useful work done in the shape of gardening and general conservancy; nor can they represent in money value the therapeutic importance in the treatment of insanity by light and interesting manual occupations.

—Average cost of insanes. The average cost of the maintenance of insanes in the several Asylums was as follows:—

Asylums.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	156 5 9	168 4 7
Vizagapatam	114 14 1	128 12 10
Calicut	88 14 10	83 0 5

The Civil Lock Hospital, Madras, has accommodation for fifteen Europeans and East Indians and for 103 Native patients. The number of admissions during the year amounted to 826, being 31 less than that of the corresponding return for 1875-76; of this aggregate 37·89 per cent. were cases of primary syphilis, 3·5 per cent. of secondary syphilis, and 54·1 of gonorrhœa. Syphilis was of a mild and manageable type among the registered prostitutes. Civil Lock Hospital, Madras.

Clandestine prostitution is the great evil to be contended against. The number of prostitutes on the register on 31st March 1877 was of Europeans and East Indians 56, of Natives 707, making a total of 763. The number removed from the register during the year aggregated 50; and the average daily sick in hospital was of Europeans and East Indians 6¼ and of Natives 91. The average residence in hospital of cases of primary syphilis, secondary syphilis, and gonorrhœa was 45, 40, and 33 days respectively. If the number of days patients remained under treatment is a test of the severity of the disease, it follows that in Madras it is considerably lessened. The great preventative to the spreading of venereal disease lies in weekly medical examinations; and this is proved by the constant admission into hospital of those women who do not strictly adhere to the rules laid down for their guidance. Re-registration of common prostitutes has taken place three times since the Act came into force (September 1868), and each time the number of registered women under control has diminished. Contagious Diseases' Act in Madras.

	Number on Register.	New Cases registered during the year.	Deaths.
Year 1869-70	1,363	584	27
Do. 1870-71	1,599	237	47
Registration from 1st Jan. 1872, 1871-72.	*1,762 †486	220	16
Do. do. 1872-73 ...	783	163	19
Do. do. 1873-74 ...	935	117	12
Do. do. 1874-75 ...	1,149	185	17
Do. do. 1875-76 ...	1,282	128	20
Do. from 1st Apr. 1876, 1876-77 ...	763	183	25

The number of brothels has also decreased; this seems to show that women do not like registration, and that they resort to clandestine prostitution to escape the law, and, in consequence, the number of those found diseased has much increased. It is almost impossible to keep the registered women in any particular brothel or locality, as they change their abode constantly. The Act, however, on the whole appears to have worked beneficially, for constitutional cases of any consequence are seldom met with.

* To 31st December 1871. † To 31st March 1872.

As regards the length of life among prostitutes, the Health Officer observes that during the 8½ years the Act has been in force in Madras, 50 deaths have taken place in hospital, and of these only 33 can be put down to syphilis. Names which were on the register in 1868 are still on the books.

Regarding the beneficial effects of restrictive measures on public health, the same officer remarks with reference to the British troops in the Madras Presidency, "that out of 10,827 European troops, and 1,400 married women, having 2,900 children born to them, and now living, not one of these children has been a subject of syphilis. This can scarcely be believed in a country in which venereal disease is so prevalent." This result may also be due to exceptional morality of married soldiers and their wives in this Presidency.

General remarks —Seasonal phenomena.

In the Presidency and Central Division there has been a failure, more or less, of both monsoons. The same applies to the Northern Districts, except that a cyclone with a copious rainfall occurred in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts during the first quarter of 1877. Deficiency of rainfall marked the year in the Southern District, in the Province of Mysore, and throughout the Ceded Districts. The rainfall in the Mysore Province and at Bellary, which averages 35 and 17·4 inches respectively, fell during the year under review to 17·35 and 7·25 inches. In the Hyderabad Circle the rainfall was 8 inches below the average. At Nagpore rain set in on the 19th of June; heavy rains fell in different parts of the circle in July and August; and more heavily still in the hill tracts in September. Heavy rain fell at Kamptee and at several other stations in January, slight showers falling in February and March. In British Burmah the rainfall was slightly less than usual; at Moulmein it was above, at Shoaygheen and Tonghoo below the average. Throughout the circles which suffered from deficient rainfall, there was a short cold season and high range of temperature.

—Necessaries of life.

These have been scantily produced in the Presidency and Central District. Grain has been largely imported, but the labor market has been insufficient and money has been scarce. The scarcity has been general, and distress and mortality have been great. Relief-camps and relief-works were formed in considerable numbers, and thousands have flocked to them. In the Northern Division the incidence of the famine has been less severely felt. In the Southern District prices ruled high owing to deficient rainfall and to the exportation of grain. In the Mysore and Ceded Districts there has been considerable scarcity of the necessaries of life; famine has been widespread, and arrangements for general relief have been necessary. In the Hyderabad Circle food was scarce and dear. In the Nagpore Circle the crops were above the average, and large quantities of grain were exported to the famine-stricken districts. Notwithstanding this exportation, the necessaries of life remained abundant and cheap. In British Burmah the rice harvest was abundant.

The state of the public health throughout the Presidency has been bad as a general rule. The returns show a high rate of sickness and mortality, principally from epidemic disease, from famine, and from the concomitants and *sequelæ* of famine. The pressure was less severe in the Hyderabad, Nagpore, and British Burmah Divisions. —General state of the public health.

VACCINATION.

The vaccine arrangements, throughout the Presidency, having been in a somewhat confused state owing to the fact that Local Fund Boards took over the responsibilities of vaccination in their own circles, without any general rules being drawn up for systematic inspection and supervision of the work, the Government, in September 1876, sanctioned a new Code of Rules, and the Inspector of Vaccination is now revising his 'Manual of Instructions' in accordance therewith. As these rules represent the present constitution of the department they are given in full. The Inspector of Vaccination is subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner. Rules of the department.

1. "The establishment will consist of an Inspector, Deputy Inspectors, Assistant Deputy Inspectors, First-class Vaccinators, Second-class Vaccinators, Probationers and Peons.

2. "The duties and responsibility of the Inspector remain unchanged. He will be expected to inspect every district once in two years at least, his head-quarters being at Madras.

3. "The duties and qualifications of Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors will be the same. They will be selected by the Inspector from the grade of First-class Vaccinators, and may be censured, fined, transferred, degraded, or dismissed by him. The pay of Deputy Inspectors, of whom there will be at least one for each district (and one for Madras City), shall be not less than Rupees 60 per mensem, to which Local Fund Boards may add travelling batta at a rate not exceeding rupee one per diem.

4. "In districts divided into two or more circles there will be a Deputy Inspector for the circle in which the Collector's head-quarters are fixed, while to the other circle or circles either Deputy Inspectors or Assistant Deputy Inspectors may, at the discretion of the Boards, be appointed. The pay of Assistant Deputy Inspectors will be not less than Rupees 40 per mensem, with travelling batta not exceeding rupee one per diem if the Board thinks fit.

5. "The duties of these officers will be such as are now performed by Deputy Inspectors. The supervision will extend over all municipal towns within their circles, the Commissions paying part of their salaries in proportion to the population of the town as compared with that of the circle, and also such share of travelling batta as may be incurred by inspection of the town.

6. "First-class Vaccinators will be appointed by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in numbers not less than one for each taluq and Municipal town, the appointment being immediately reported to the Inspector of Vaccination, and may be suspended or removed by the same. They must have passed an examination conducted by the Civil or Zillah Surgeon, or Inspector of Vaccination, in the orders of the Vaccination Department and Dr. Shortt's *Manual of Vaccination*. They will always be chosen from the grade below, after not less than three years' service in that grade. Their pay will be not less than Rupees 15 per mensem, with travelling batta not exceeding Annas 8 per diem if the Board finds it necessary or desirable. Each will reside in his taluq or town and vaccinate at least fifty cases monthly. Failure in the latter respect will be punished by warning, fine, or dismissal, at the discretion of the employing Board. He will receive extra pay, at a rate not exceeding Annas 2 per case, for all successful operations in excess of 100 in any month, or 1,200 in any year, certified by the Deputy Inspector or Assistant Deputy Inspector.

7. "First-class Vaccinators must be able to read and write both English and the Vernacular of their respective districts sufficiently well to qualify them for their duties in the opinion of the President of the appointing Local Fund Board or Municipality.

8. "Second-class Vaccinators may be appointed by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in numbers adapted to their needs, and may be suspended or removed by the same, their appointment being immediately reported to the Inspector. They will have undergone the probation described in next paragraph and have satisfied the President of their ability to read and write the Vernacular of the district. Their duties as Vaccinators will be the same as those of the grade above. Their pay will be not less than Rupees 10 per mensem, with travelling batta, if allowed by their Boards, not exceeding 4 Annas per diem. They will be expected to perform at least thirty successful operations monthly, subject to punishment by warning, fine, or dismissal by employing body in case of failure. Their employers may allow them Annas 2 for each successful operation in excess of 100 performed in any month, or 1,200 in any year, certified by the Deputy Inspector or Assistant Deputy Inspector.

9. "Probationers, nominated by Local Fund Boards or Municipalities, must have studied the practice of vaccination for not less than three months under the immediate observation and instruction of a Deputy Inspector or Assistant Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. Being recommended by him as fit for employment, a probationer may be appointed to act as Second-class Vaccinator.

on the full pay of the grade until admitted into the department by the Inspector after examination into his qualifications, held either at the Head Office in Madras or during his inspection of the district in which the probationer is serving. His pay as probationer will be not less than Rupees 5 per mensem with travelling allowance of Annas 4 per diem while accompanying the Deputy Inspector during the course of instruction.

10. "Local Fund Boards may, if they think fit, allow a peon to each Deputy Inspector and Assistant Deputy Inspector."

Period of report, &c.

The figures in regard to vaccination relate to the official year ending 31st March 1877 and not to the calendar year only of 1876. The department during this time continued under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major J. Shortt, M.D., who, for the past twelve years of his service, has been at the head of the Vaccination Establishment of this Presidency.

Establishment.

The Vaccine Establishment during the year consisted of 1 Inspector, 27 Deputy Inspectors, 10 Assistant Deputy Inspectors or local Superintendents, and of 123 First-class Vaccinators and 282 Second-class Vaccinators.

Number of operations.

The total number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 483,192, or an increase of 101,780 on the results of the previous year. On the average 94·33 per cent. of the cases operated on were reported as successful. The following table shows the gross numbers vaccinated for a series of years for comparison with the results of the year under report:—

Years.	No. of Operations.
1871-72	279,893
1872-73	337,851
1873-74	366,770
1874-75	426,133
1875-76	381,412
1876-77	483,192

The increase in 1876-77 is due partly to the presence of an epidemic of small-pox and partly to better arrangements for work, and to the increased interest taken in the subject by the district authorities.

General remarks —Obstacles to vaccination.

The reports of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination do not show that there are grave obstacles to vaccination. They complain, in many cases, that the Vaccinators are taken off from their proper duties to act as distributors of medicine during the prevalence of cholera epidemics, and that more vaccine work would have been effected but for this interruption.

—Result system of paying vaccinators.

The system of encouraging Vaccinators to work by paying so much per head for the numbers vaccinated, above a certain standard, is still on its trial. The Inspector is not generally impressed with the advantages of the result systems, and there is no doubt that to be successful the work must be diligently

supervised and inspected, otherwise the temptation to send in fictitious figures (the Vaccinators being poorly paid) is very great.

—Compulsory vaccination. Nearly all the Deputy Inspectors urge the introduction of compulsory vaccination as the real remedy for the excuses and objections that are made to the operation. In some districts and localities the Sanitary Commissioner thinks that the time is ripe for the introduction of compulsory vaccination, but not in others, and he would gladly see a bill passed enabling any Municipality or Local Fund Circle to insist on vaccination within its area.

—Small-pox. Small-pox, towards the end of the year 1876, showed a great tendency to become epidemic, and one of the effects of famine has been to mass together on road-works large numbers of the villagers of the several districts, and, in this way, the diffusion of small-pox has been much facilitated.

—Infant vaccination. The number of children vaccinated under one year of age was 52,505. The people have a fear of infants undergoing the operation, and usually desire to defer it until the children can run alone; consequently the proportion of infants vaccinated to infants born is very low. The registered births in 1876-77 were 616,191, and the total vaccinated 459,551, of which number 52,505 were of children under one year of age.

—Financial. The total charges on account of the Vaccination Department during the year were Rupees 1,34,944-15-7, or in the ratio of Annas 4-11 per case. This is much cheaper than vaccine work in England or European countries, and the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, "there is, &c., no doubt that the vaccine establishment could be so extended, under legal sanction, to allow of the yearly increment of population being operated on at a cost not exceeding six pence (4 Annas) per head."

—Statistics. The statements in the appendix exhibit the general results of vaccine operations in the Presidency and in Local Fund Circles and Municipalities.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(*a.*)—Preparatory Remarks.

Preface. In the Administration Report for the year 1875-76 will be found a review of the educational system prevailing in this Presidency, as well as an outline of the history of educational effort therein.

General. The famine which has desolated so many districts, and the disease and suffering which preceded it have considerably affected the progress of education among the people, as well as deterred the Government from taking any further steps in the direction of a wider extension of the system of elementary education throughout the country by means of the legally constituted agency of Local Fund Boards. The revenues of these Boards which are available for education have naturally and properly been partially diverted to sanitary and medical services.

Changes in Inspectors' divisions. The 1st Division has been reduced in size by the transfer of the Kistna District to the 2nd Division. Nellore has, in consequence, been added to the 3rd Division, South Arcot to the 4th, and Tanjore to the 5th Division. Coimbatore has been transferred to the 6th Division. The Normal Schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly were placed under the Inspector of the 4th Division.

Deputy Inspectors. Great difficulty having been experienced regarding the examination of Mahomedan schools, as a tentative measure towards the close of the year sanction was accorded for the employment of a Special Deputy Inspector, a Mahomedan, to travel over the whole Presidency and to report on all such schools under inspection.

Inspecting Schoolmasters. The number of these officers was raised from 115 to 137. Of these officers two are paid from Provincial, six from Municipal Funds, and the rest by Local Fund Boards.

(*b.*)—University.

Changes in bye-laws. With the view of making the University more self-supporting, certain changes have been made by the Syndicate, the general result of which will be to effect a saving of about Rupees 6,680 per annum. Hitherto there have been ten papers of three hours

each for the Matriculation Examination. This examination has been curtailed by four hours, which have been deducted from the papers in Mathematics and Geography. The *vivâ voce* portion of the B.A. Examination has also been abolished, and the marks allotted to the several subjects have been redistributed. It has also been determined to make a slight reduction in the fees paid to the Examiners for the B.A. degree. Another series of changes has been necessary to check an abuse which was beginning to show itself in connexion with what has been known as the general meeting of Examiners. Under Bye-law 43 the Matriculation Examiners have hitherto held a meeting at which each Examiner was required to submit his papers, and also the value which he intended to assign to each question, and, in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present prevailed. There were similar bye-laws for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations. For the M.A. Examination the rule was different, as although a meeting was held at which each Examiner was required to submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of them was to be left to his own discretion. A determined and successful attempt having been made to lower the standard of the Matriculation Examination with the aid of the Bye-law above referred to, and seeing that similar attempts might be made to lower the standard of the F.A. and B.A. Examinations, the Syndicate resolved to modify Bye-laws 43, 58, and 73, and as they now stand they prescribe that at the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. Examinations each Examiner shall submit his paper together with the marks he intends to assign to each question to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, but that the adoption of them shall be left to the Examiner's own discretion. The general meeting of Examiners has thus been abolished. Bye-law 95, which prescribes that candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must attend certain courses of lectures for two consecutive years, has also been modified, to prevent a student in Arts from studying at the same time for a degree in Law, by inserting the words "subsequent to graduation."

Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1877.

The results of the University Examinations from its establishment to the close of the last official year are given in the annexed table :—

Years.	Matriculation.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Law Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58 Sept. 1857.	41	29	7	No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and a third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73, and three in 1873-74 for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. Two candidates passed in 1874, three in 1875, and two in 1876 for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. One passed the first M.B. and C.M. Examination in 1876.
1857-58 Feb. 1858.	79	11	7	Do.			2	...	2	Do.			Do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.			
1859-60	52	23	...	Do.			10	2	3	Do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	80	35	13	Do.			10	6	...	Do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	195	49	33	Do.			6	5	...	Do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	33	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
1871-72	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6	
1872-73	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	83	8	21	...	...	...	8	...	5	
1873-74	1,704	209	417	285	49	76	88	28	22	4	1	...	24	...	12	
1874-75	1,911	248	536	342	71	112	85	26	29	2	2	...	16	9	...	
1875-76	2,120	212	450	396	81	106	105	33	34	5	3	...	13	8	...	
1876-77	2,469	337	913	418	66	65	129	41	29	4	3	...	16	7	...	
Total ...	19,258	2,736	4,419	4,191	782	869	947	329	204	37	17	...	264	48	67	

Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and a third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73, and three in 1873-74 for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. Two candidates passed in 1874, three in 1875, and two in 1876 for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. One passed the first M.B. and C.M. Examination in 1876.

The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, by one in each of the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and by three in 1877. All the candidates, save 6, were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the six exceptions, one was a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, one was a private student, and the others were ex-students of the Combaconum Provincial College, Sullivan's Gardens Seminary, Trevandrum College, and the Free Church Mission Institution.

The degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on three candidates, one in 1870, another in 1871, and the third in 1874.

Matriculation Examination.

It will be seen from the table given below that there has been a somewhat large increase in the number of candidates who came up for the Matriculation Examination and an enormous increase in the number and proportion of men who passed. The number of first-class men shows also an immense rise. These apparently favorable results cannot be relied on as indications of real progress. As already mentioned, the standard of the examination has been improperly lowered and many pupils have passed who would have had no chance of passing in any other year.

General Result.		1875-76.	1876-77.
Examined		2,120	2,469
Passed.			
First Class.	Government Institutions ...	41	79
	Other schools and private study.	27	106
Second Class.	Government Institutions ...	167	258
	Other schools and private study.	427	807
Total passed ...		662	1,250

—Analysis of failures.

Omitting two candidates whose examination was disallowed, only 1,217 failed. The analysis of failures given below shows that the test in English must have been very much easier than it was last year, and that the number of failures in the optional languages was less than might be reasonably expected.

Analysis of Failures.	1875-76.	1876-77.
English	1,258	778
Optional language	461	257
Mathematics	510	529
General knowledge	592	786
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole ...	38	84

F.A. Examination.

The increase in the number of candidates who came up for the First Examination in Arts is smaller than usual, and the percentage of successful candidates shows a great falling off:—

General Result.		1875-76.	1876-77.
Examined		396	418
Passed.			
First Class ...	Government Institutions..	17	20
	Other schools and private study.	10	16
Second Class.	Government Institutions..	64	46
	Other schools and private study.	96	49
Total passed ...		187	131

The analysis below shows that there was a great increase in the number of failures in English, History, and the optional subject. —Analysis of failures.

Analysis of Failures.	1875-76.	1876-77.
English	145	255
Optional language	28	30
History	27	136
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry ...	113	148
Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI ...	...	108
Optional subject	59	...
Physiology	...	42
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole.	5	...

The number of candidates who appeared for the B.A. degree rose from 105 to 129, but the number of passed men was only 70 against 67 last year. B.A. Examination.

Of the candidates who passed this year, 10 brought up Sanscrit and two Latin as their optional language. All the others passed in various vernacular languages, and must therefore be regarded as standing on a somewhat lower level of culture. —Analysis of failures.

The analysis below shows an increase of failures in every subject, and in several subjects the increase is considerable.

Analysis of Failures.	1875-76.	1876-77.
English	27	32
Optional language	5	9
Mathematics	24	31
History	5	18
Mental Philosophy	13	27
Optional subject	15	35
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole.	...	1

The following list compares the results of the B.A. Examination during the last two years:— —Comparison for two years.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.
Madras Government Institutions.		
First Class	1	...
Second Class	24	26
Third Class	8	15
Other Institutions.		
First Class	1	1
Second Class	13	16
Third Class	22	12

Five candidates appeared for the degree of Master of Arts, all in the fourth branch, viz., History and Moral Science. Three passed, two in the second-class and one in the third. M.A. Examination.

Faculty of Law.

The result of the B.L. examination was nearly the same as in the two previous years. Sixteen candidates appeared, of whom three passed in the second and four in the third class, against two and six respectively, out of thirteen in 1875-76. All the successful candidates came from the Law Class of the Presidency College. There was no candidate for the degree of Master of Laws.

Faculty of Medicine.

The results of the only examinations held in the Faculty of Medicine are shown below. All the candidates came from the Madras Medical College :—

General Result.		1875-76.	1876-77.
Preliminary Scientific Examination ...	Examined ...	3	2
	Passed	3	2
First M.B. and C.M. Examination ...	Examined ...	...	2
	Passed	...	1

Faculty of Civil Engineering.

The result of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering is shown below. All the successful candidates came from the Civil Engineering College :—

General Result.		1875-76.	1876-77.
Examined		5	4
Passed	First Class ...	1	...
	Second do. ...	1	1
	Third do. ...	1	2

Results of examinations in optional languages.

The results of the University examinations in the optional languages selected by the candidates are shown in the following tables, but many of the candidates who passed in these languages failed in other subjects :—

Languages.	Matriculation.						Percentage of passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Latin ...	105	116	159	68	76	106	65	66	67
Sanscrit ...	98	108	124	46	48	123	47	44	99
Persian ...	...	5	6	...	5	6	...	100	100
Tamil	862	965	1,111	701	742	1,048	81	77	94
Telugu ...	439	467	550	321	397	489	73	85	89
Canarese ...	192	210	240	90	168	205	47	80	85
Malayalam ...	192	222	257	131	206	217	68	93	84
Hindustani ...	23	26	22	18	15	20	78	58	91
Uriya	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...
Total ...	1,911	2,120	2,469	1,375	1,658	2,214	72	78	90

Languages.	First Examination in Arts.						Percentage of passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Greek	1	1	...	1	1	...	100	100	...
Latin	30	25	17	22	18	13	73	72	76
Sanscrit ...	31	36	35	24	18	33	77	50	94
Persian ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Tamil	130	170	192	124	170	181	95	100	94
Telugu ...	60	60	73	55	60	71	92	100	97
Canarese ...	38	51	43	36	44	38	95	86	88
Malayalam ...	49	52	55	43	49	48	88	94	87
Hindustani ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	100
Total ...	342	396	418	308	361	387	90	91	93

Languages.	Bachelor of Arts Examination.						Percentage of passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Greek	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...
Latin	7	8	6	5	5	2	71	63	33
Sanscrit ...	3	10	18	3	7	17	100	70	94
Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil	48	46	56	48	46	56	100	100	100
Telugu ...	12	14	19	12	14	19	100	100	100
Canarese ...	6	9	9	5	9	8	83	100	89
Malayalam ...	7	16	20	7	16	18	100	100	90
Hindustani ...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	100	100
Total ...	85	105	129	80	99	121	94	94	94

Classes of the community represented at the University Examinations.

The following tables show the extent to which the several classes of the community are represented among the successful candidates of the last two years. In the Matriculation examination the advance is most marked among Mahomedans and least marked among East Indians. The severity of the F.A. examination has affected the results in all classes except Europeans and Mahomedans, but here again the East Indians have gone back the most. In the B.A. examination, non-Brahmin Hindus show the largest advance, while East Indians alone show a great falling off.

Statement.

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Brahmins	409	744	114	81	47	48
Hindus not Brahmins...	146	329	37	29	10	14
Mahomedans	6	19	1	1	...	...
Native Christians ...	49	85	21	13	5	6
East Indians	36	41	9	2	5	1
Europeans	16	32	5	5	...	1
Total ...	662	1,250	187	131	67	70

Cost of the University.

The following statement shows that the net cost of the University was Rs. 11,535-1-9 :—

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Fees received from candidates ...	38,970	0	0	Establishment	4,609	12	11
Sale of Calendars ...	199	4	0	Fees of Examiners	37,375	0	0
Do. Ruskin's Selections, &c.... ...	57	8	0	Stationery, furniture, printing and miscellaneous charges	8,777	0	10
Total Receipts ...	39,226	12	0	Total Disbursements ...	50,761	13	9
				Deduct Receipts	39,226	12	0
				Balance against the University	11,535	1	9

(*c.*)—Arts Colleges.

Presidency College.

The following statement shows the strength of the different departments at the close of the last three years, the number of students who went up for the University examinations, and the result of each examination :—

Years.	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1874-75 ...	129	137	...	40	34	16	5	23	4	23	1	9	2
1875-76 ...	165	144	77	46	32	24	4	25	7	14	1	13	5
1876-77 ...	154	142	72	58	38	36	7	40	7	13	...	15	15

The attendance, although not quite so high as it was last year, is nearly as large as is desirable, the average strength of the ten classes of which the institution is composed being above 36. The College has never distinguished itself so much in the University examinations as it has done this year. In the B.A. examination it stands far above all the other Colleges, and, although no first class was attained, the general excellence of the work done is attested by the fact that only five out of 35 candidates failed to pass. Seven of the graduates who passed this year took up Physical Science as their optional subject. In the F.A. examination the Presidency College stands below the Provincial College of Combaconum and the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, but it has maintained its position in a year in which most institutions have gone back. In the Matriculation examination the number of successful candidates is unusually large, but it must be remembered that the standard was lower than usual. Of the 154 pupils 119 are from districts other than Madras. Four districts are wholly unrepresented, and several mofussil districts are not so well represented as usual. The Mahomedan element remains nearly stationary, there being 4 Mahomedans in the College, 16 in the Upper School and 5 in the Middle School. It is a satisfactory circumstance that Persian has now entirely displaced Hindustani in the Upper and Middle Schools, but in the College there is only one student reading Persian.

Laboratory.

The Laboratory was not quite finished at the end of the year.

Arbuthnot and Gordon Prizes.

Two annual prizes have been instituted during the year in connection with the Presidency College. One is a prize for English Composition, called the Arbuthnot prize, founded in honor of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., now a Member of the Viceroy's Council. The other, which is for History, has been instituted in honor of Mr. Gordon, who filled for many years the chair of History.

Provincial College, Combaconum.

The following statement shows that the number in the College Department has risen from 165 to 200. The B.A. classes are still rather small, containing 22 and 13 students each, while the F.A. classes contain respectively 74 and 91 pupils. The average strength of the school classes is 49. In the University examinations this institution occupied a very distinguished place, especially in the Matriculation examination. There were, as was the case generally this year, a good many failures in the F.A. examination, but those candidates who succeeded secured very good places, and a Combaconum student headed the list. Only one candidate failed in the B.A. examination, and not one was placed in the third class. Of the 200 students in the College, 153 belong to Tanjore, 20 to Madura, 9 to Coimbatore, 7 to Trichinopoly, 6 to Tinnevelly, 4 to South Arcot, and 1 to North Arcot.

Statement.

Years.	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1874-75 ...	147	174	127	76	27	13	33	29	7	15	1	7	4
1875-76 ...	165	175	139	83	42	16	20	35	6	24	...	11	3
1876-77 ...	200	185	109	86	56	12	43	44	11	15	...	11	...

Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

The Director of Public Instruction having pointed out that a College was urgently needed in the Northern Circars, with the sanction of Government a Preparatory B.A. Class was opened in the Provincial School at Rajahmundry after the Christmas vacation. As it was considered desirable that the inhabitants, and more especially the Zemindars of the Northern Districts, should be called on to contribute towards the expense of raising this school to the status of a College, the Collectors were requested to ascertain and report what sums were likely to be forthcoming. The result as yet has not been very encoraging: The donations paid or promised do not amount to Rupees 5,000. Some small annual subscriptions have however been promised, and two scholarships have been founded. In all other respects there seems every prospect of success. The number in the College Department has already risen from 18 to 51, distributed as shown below:—

Preparatory B. A. Class	8
F. A.	29
Preparatory F.A.	14

Years.	31st March.			Examined.		Passed.			
						Matriculation.		First Arts.	
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
1874-75 ...	23	46	128	23	5	3	17	...	3
1875-76 ...	18	91	125	26	8	1	11	2	4
1876-77 ...	51	115	108	36	16	3	28	...	6

—Financial.

The financial condition of this institution is very satisfactory. The upper and middle departments taken together are now more than self-supporting.

Some important changes have been made in the constitution of the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland. The College which is "to be regarded as now representing more or less directly all the Churches of the Reformation, will be henceforth known as the Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College." "The Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society have agreed to give pecuniary help to the institution," and "the funds available are expected to secure as a minimum staff for the Collegiate Department five Professors, with two Assistant Professors, and such Pundits as may be from time to time required." The ideal aimed at is "that of a College separate from any school department and not dependent on any one Church or Missionary Society." **Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.**

The following statement shows the great development of this institution, and especially of the College Department, during the year. In the Matriculation examination the results are surpassed only by the Provincial College of Combaconum, which however is very much ahead. In the F. A. examination the number of successful candidates is nearly as large as last year, notwithstanding the severity of the examination, but the proportion of failures was, as might be expected, much larger than usual. In the B. A. examination the College has never done so well, and although it still stands far below the Presideney College, it has had the honor of passing the only man who took a first-class this year:— **—University results.**

Years.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F. A.		B. A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F. A.	B. A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1874-75...	153	180	370	223	63	38	8	7	31	1	23	...	4	1
1875-76...	179	180	387	225	62	44	14	2	20	4	24	...	3	4
1876-77...	245	195	398	251	68	69	24	7	43	6	21	1	8	4

The School Department was examined in March. The results generally were very satisfactory. **—Government inspection.**

It will be seen from the following statement that there has been a serious falling off in the attendance of the Doveton Protestant College, due probably in some measure to the opening of St. Andrew's School. In the University examinations the results cannot be regarded as satisfactory. **Doveton Protestant College.**

Statement.

Years.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F. A.		B. A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F. A.	B. A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1874-75...	24	39	88	43	Not ascertained.		3	1	7	...	...	1	1	1
1875-76...	26	41	55	71	12	9	5	...	4	1	6	1	...	2
1876-77...	20	29	34	56	22	9	4	...	8	...	2	...	...	...

—Government inspection. The institution was inspected in March, and this report showed that much of the instruction imparted in the school was of a very unsound character.

Sullivan's Gardens Seminary. The Seminary at Sullivan's Gardens is a small theological institution, from which two or three young men generally matriculate every year and occasionally appear for the higher examinations. It has been hitherto ranked as a higher class school. The returns however show that the lowest class is a Matriculation class, and that the institution is in reality a small college. This year two pupils went up for the F. A. examination, one of whom was placed in the second-class, and five for the Matriculation examination, of whom four passed, all in the second-class. All the students of this institution learn Greek, and two also read Latin.

S. P. G. High School, Tanjore. No inspection report on the S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, has been received for four years. The strength of the College classes is given below :—

B. A. Class	7
Preparatory B. A. Class	5
F. A. Class	24
Preparatory F. A. Class	32
Total ...	68

—Strength of School and University results. The numbers on the rolls of each department during the last three years and the results of the University examinations are given in the following statement :—

Years.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F. A.		B. A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F. A.	B. A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1874-75...	36	148	248	146	Not ascertained.			7	23	...	8	...	1	...
1875-76...	42	145	233	147	Do.			1	17	1	8	...	2	...
1876-77...	68	124	250	144	62	15	4	6	39	2	3	...	...	...

The institution, it will be observed, did exceedingly well in the Matriculation examination and fairly in the F. A. examination, but failed in the B. A. examination.

(*d.*)—Collegiate Schools.

General comparison of Collegiate Schools.

The Provincial school of Rajahmundry has been transferred to the list of Colleges and the Sumasthanum High School, Vizianagram, has become a Collegiate School. Thus the number of Collegiate Schools remains unaltered. It will be seen from the following table that the attendance in these eight schools has on the whole increased, especially in the College Department, but that there has been some falling off in the Upper School Department. The number of pupils who matriculated has risen from 132 to 199, of whom 33 were placed in the first class against 14 last year. On the other hand, the number of First Arts men has fallen from 34 to 19, of whom however 6 passed in the first class against 3 last year:—

Statement.

Institutions.	31st March 1876.					31st March 1877.					Examined.				Passed.							
											Matriculation.		F.A.		Matriculation.				F.A.			
															1875-76		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Provincial School, Bellary.	16	85	117	...	218	15	44	74	...	133	14	19	9	8	...	4	...	14	...	7	...	5
Do. Calicut ...	33	101	49	...	183	53	138	65	...	256	47	55	19	13	7	25	6	33	3	9	1	1
Do. Mangalore ...	33	106	84	...	223	36	96	120	...	252	28	47	12	17	1	19	6	20	...	3	1	3
Noble High School, Masulipatam	14	36	101	33	184	24	46	126	38	234	15	19	7	4	...	7	3	13	...	5	1	2
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	30	186	389	178	783	37	150	417	218	822	Not stated.	56	Not stated.	12	...	21	11	40	...	7	2	2
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	13	86	118	198	415	22	71	106	223	422	Do.	21	None.	3	2	9	1	13	...	...	1	...
High School and Branch School, Coimbatore ...	22	97	229	243	591	34	99	251	208	592	Do.	31	Do.	None.	4	25	5	24	...	...	...	...
His Highness the Maharajah's High School, Vizianagram	...	53	141	...	194	8	30	100	...	138	11	11	Do.	Do.	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	...
Total ...	161	750	1,228	652	2,791	229	674	1,259	687	2,849	...	259	...	57	14	118	33	166	3	31	6	13

(*e.*)—HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

Higher Class Schools, First Division.

There were eight Higher Class Schools in the First Division last year. There are now ten schools of the higher class. The following statement compares the attendance during the last two years and shows the number of pupils who matriculated from each district:—

Institutions.	Number of Schools.	31st March 1876.				31st March 1877.				Examined.	Matriculated.			
											1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1876-77.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Ganjam	1	40	135	28	203	29	129	22	180	20	2	6	1	12
Vizagapatam ...	2	81	190	182	453	70	170	108	348	18	...	13	...	12
Godavery ...	3	78	223	131	432	71	264	121	456	17	...	8	...	7
Kistna	4	Returns not complete				99	177	334	610	30	...	12	2	16
Total ...	10	199	548	341	1,088	269	740	585	1,594	85	2	39	3	47

Higher Class Schools, Second Division.

There has been no increase in the number of Higher Class Schools in the Second Division, and the attendance has to some extent fallen off, but the number of pupils who matriculated has risen from 24 to 42, and of these 5 are in the first class.

Institutions.	Number of Schools.	31st March 1876.				31st March 1877.				Examined.	Matriculated.			
											1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1876-77.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Bellary	1	69	143	75	287	48	124	79	251	25	...	14	...	8
Kurnool	1	32	89	85	186	32	56	69	157	9	...	2	...	7
Cuddapah ...	1	31	58	36	125	25	70	28	123	9	...	1	3	2
Nellore	1	81	127	119	327	74	116	96	286	33	...	7	2	20
Total ...	4	213	397	315	925	179	366	272	817	76	...	24	5	37

Higher Class Schools, Third Division.

The number of Higher Class Schools in the Third Division remains as it was last year, nineteen. It will be seen from the following statement that the attendance in these 19 schools shows on the whole a small falling off in all three departments, while, on the other hand, the number of Matriculates has risen from 92 to 210, of whom no less than 31 are in the first class against 6 last year.

Institutions.	Number of Schools.	31st March 1876.				31st March 1877.				Examined.	Matriculated.			
											1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1876-77.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Madras ...	11	687	1,711	853	3,261	689	1,716	722	3,127	213	5	60	22	117
Chingleput ...	5	194	357	375	926	143	327	367	837	49	...	10	3	28
South Arcot ...	3	116	269	258	643	124	256	293	673	44	1	16	6	28
Total ...	19	997	2,337	1,486	4,820	956	2,299	1,382	4,637	306	6	86	31	179

Higher Class Schools, Fourth Division.

The total number of these schools remains unaltered. It will be seen from the following statement that the increase in the attendance of these seven schools is insignificant, but that the number of pupils who matriculated has risen from 35 to 48, the number in the first class being five against seven :—

Institutions.	Number of Schools.	31st March 1876.				31st March 1877.				Examined.	Matriculated.			
											1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1876-77.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
North Arcot ...	1	56	194	82	332	51	189	44	284	30	...	10	...	8
Salem	1	59	226	66	351	54	228	50	332	12	4	5	2	7
Tanjore	5	149	563	773	1485	199	628	739	1566	48	3	13	3	28
Total ...	7	264	983	921	2168	304	1045	833	2182	90	7	28	5	43

Higher Class Schools, Fifth Division.

The number of schools of the Higher Class remains unaltered. The increase in the attendance is small, but the number of pupils who matriculated has risen from 25 to 56, of whom only two were placed in the first class.

Institutions.	Number of Schools.	31st March 1876.				31st March 1877.				Examined.	Matriculated.			
											1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1876-77.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Coimbatore	1	9	42	...	51	8	51	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	3	110	307	145	562	108	292	146	546	35	...	10	2	25
Tinnevelly	3	100	202	134	436	123	272	166	561	45	...	15	...	29
Total ...	7	219	551	279	1049	239	615	312	1166	80	...	25	2	54

The number of Higher Class Schools in the Sixth Division is reduced from four to three owing to the transfer of the Breeks' Memorial School to the middle class. The attendance has on the whole increased, and the number of pupils who matriculated has risen from 19 to 38, of whom three were in the first class against one last year. **Higher Class Schools, Sixth Division.**

Institution.	Number of Schools.	31st March 1876.				31st March 1877.				Examined.	Matriculated.			
											1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1876-77.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Malabar	3	143	225	57	425	140	266	103	509	61	1	18	3	35

The Director noticed in his last report the circumstances which had led to the revival of a comparative examination of the upper fourth classes of Provincial and Zillah Schools. This examination was held on the 13th November 1876 and three subsequent days. Two days were devoted to papers of questions, mainly prepared by the Inspectors of Schools, by whom the greater part of the written portion of the examination was conducted. A *vivâ voce* examination in English, conducted by the headmaster of each school, was held during the last two days. **Comparative examination of Provincial and Zillah Schools.**

Many years ago a scheme of study was drawn up for Provincial and Zillah Schools, and from time to time various modifications have been made in the course. Four years ago the Committee for the Revision of School Books recommended a good many changes in the books in use, and suggested that the Zillah School course should extend over seven instead of six years. Some orders were accordingly issued on the subject by the late Director, but as there was a good deal of uncertainty with regard to the work to be done in each class, the Director of Public Instruction after consulting the Inspectors of Schools, issued a revised curriculum in June 1876. Hitherto specific portions of books have not been generally prescribed, and although some of the Inspectors and Headmasters have endeavored to supply this defect, it has happened that in many schools pupils have been promoted from one class to another after reading very small portions of their text-books. The style of teaching which prevails in the Normal Schools seems to have to some extent developed this tendency, but no foreign language can be effectively acquired in this way. In the University examinations this is guarded against by prescribing tolerably large portions for study. In the revised curriculum not only the book, but the portion which is to be read in each class, is defined, and arrangements have been made for enforcing more attention than has been hitherto paid to copy-writing, dictation, exercises, and translation, all of which **Revision of curriculum in Government Schools.**

have been very much neglected. There has also been a good deal of confusion arising from the standards of the lower classes being entirely different from those prescribed for Taluq Schools and Results Schools. This has been remedied. The introduction of a more definite curriculum has not been confined to Government Schools alone as many managers of Aided Schools have applied for a copy of the scheme and have introduced it into their own schools.

Physical training.

The introduction of a system of physical education into the schools of this Presidency has been under consideration. At Madura the entertainment of a proficient in the native system of gymnastics on a salary of Rupees 10, to be supplemented by fees from the pupils, has been sanctioned as a temporary measure. In the town of Madras, grants amounting to Rupees 428-15-2 have been given for gymnastic apparatus to the Doveton College, the Civil Orphan Asylum, and Pacheappah's High School; and the question of establishing a gymnasium open to all schools is under the consideration of a committee. At Chedambrum a grant of Rupees 89-4-3 has been given to Pacheappah's Branch School for gymnastic apparatus, and a grant of Rupees 3-8-0 a month towards the salary of a gymnastic teacher.

(*f.*)—Middle Class Schools.

Scheme for remodelling Government Schools of the Middle-class.

In April 1876 Government sanctioned certain proposals for remodelling the Government Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools. This scheme has been carried out during the year in all the schools, except those of the Sixth Division. The schools are now classified as follows :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
1st Division.	*1st Division.*	*1st Division.*	
Chicacole.	Russellcondah.	Tekkali Raghoo-	Virdachellum.
Guntoor.	Bimlipatam.	nathpur.	Porto Novo.
	Anakapally.	Itchapur.	Kalikurchi.
4th Division.		Purushotmapur.	
Wallajahpettah.	*2nd Division.*	Palcondah.	*4th Division.*
Arnee.	Ongole.	Chodaveram.	Tripaty.
Tripatore.	Anantapur.	Kassimkotah.	Palmanair.
Srirungum.		Gunapur.	Oossoor.
Trivadi.	*3rd Division.*	Viravaseram.	Kistnagherry.
Tiruvarur.	Villapuram.	Amalapur.	Puttucotta.
			Tiruvadamurdur.
	4th Division.	*2nd Division.*	
	Arcot.	Adoni.	*5th Division.*
	Darampuri.		Pollachy.
	Namkal.	*3rd Division.*	Suttiamungalum.
		Poonamallee.	Darapuram.
	5th Division.	Trinomalai.	Dindigul.
	Udumalapettah.	Punrooty.	Periakolum.
	Erode.	Trikalore.	
		Tindevanum.	
		Villapuram.	

The lowest or purely vernacular class has been abolished. As this was generally one of the largest classes, the total attendance shown in the returns will, of course, for some time to come, be less than it used to be. The inferior masters, who have been thus thrown out of employment, and who generally received very small salaries paid from the School Fee Fund, have been allowed to gain their livelihood by opening results schools as feeders to the Government schools, and provided they confine their teaching to the first and second standards, they have been allowed to hold their classes in a room or verandah of the Government building. The nomenclature of the classes in the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools is now the same as in the Zillah Schools. The scale of school fees has been lowered to the rates shown below except at Srirungam, Trivadi, and Tiruvarur, where it has been deemed unnecessary to make any reduction. In some divisions, notably in the fourth, masters of higher qualifications than those hitherto employed have been appointed. Not only are First Arts men more common than they were in these schools, but even a few graduates are now employed as masters. As, however, the new arrangements had been in force for only a few months, and in some instances for only a few weeks before the close of the official year, there has not been time yet for any great improvement in these schools.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Upper fourth	1	8	0
Lower fourth	1	0	0
Third	0	12	0
Second	0	8	0
First	0	6	0

Transfer of all Results Schools to the lower class.

When the rules for results grants were first promulgated in this Presidency, they were expressly declared to be intended solely for elementary schools. After the passing of Acts III and IV of 1871 it was considered desirable for financial purposes to view some of these schools as middle-class schools, and a somewhat indefinite line of demarcation was laid down for this purpose. In November 1875 the line of demarcation was made more rigid and the statistics of last year showed few results schools of the middle class. All results schools have been now relegated for statistical purposes to the lower class.

Middle-class Schools in the several Districts.

The following statement shows the attendance and standard of the middle-class schools of the several districts. The attendance in the schools contained in this list has fallen from 14,047 to 13,711, which is not much when the abolition of the vernacular classes is taken into consideration, while on the other hand the number in the middle department of these schools has risen from 3,481 to 4,582.

Statement.

	Institutions.	No. of Schools.	31st March 1876.			31st March 1877.		
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.
1st Division.	*Ganjam District.*							
	Government	5	118	211	329	147	136	283
	Private	4	32	161	193	50	118	168
	Vizagapatam District.							
	Government	6	36	257	293	63	194	257
	Private	4	27	122	149	35	110	145
	Godavery District.							
	Government	2	17	88	105	41	67	108
	Private	5	109	302	411	108	333	441
	Kistna District.							
	Government	1	48	26	74	40	20	60
	Private	2	26	127	153	19	114	193
	Total ...	29	413	1,294	1,707	503	1,092	1,655
2nd Division.	*Bellary District.*							
	Government	8	61	250	311	92	271	363
	Private	1	28	56	84	24	42	66
	Kurnool District.							
	Government	1	12	89	101	6	77	83
	Cuddapah District.							
	Government	3	32	53	85	34	63	97
	Nellore District.							
	Government	7	126	354	480	109	317	426
	Total ...	20	259	802	1,061	265	770	1,035
3rd Division.	*Madras District.*							
	Government	2	110	199	309	129	143	272
	Private	10	487	1,080	1,567	471	1,031	1,502
	Chingleput District.							
	Government	1	20	42	62	18	26	44
	Private	2	70	104	174	69	116	185
	South Arcot District.							
	Government	8	43	383	426	103	235	338
	Private	2	13	66	115	41	94	135
	Total ...	25	743	1,874	2,653	831	1,645	2,476
4th Division.	*North Arcot District.*							
	Government	5	113	357	470	138	248	386
	Private	4	40	286	326	103	216	319
	Salem District							
	Government	7	99	449	548	130	326	456
	Private	4	40	194	234	45	189	234
	Trichinopoly District.							
	Government	1	35	121	156	43	45	88
	Private	4	131	237	368	110	285	395
	Tanjore District.							
	Government	5	155	480	635	164	441	605
	Private	15	319	874	1,193	340	915	1,255
	Total ...	45	932	2,998	3,930	1,073	2,665	3,738

	Institutions.	No. of Schools.	31st March 1876.			31st March 1877.		
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.
5th Division.	*Coimbatore District.*							
	Government	6	60	333	393	110	262	372
	Private	1	59	164	223	55	158	213
	Madura District.							
	Government	2	21	70	91	21	45	66
	Private	7	153	264	417	139	269	408
	Tinnevelly District.							
	Private	20	204	481	685	194	582	776
	Total ...	36	497	1,312	1,809	519	1,316	1,835
6th Division.	*Malabar District.*							
	Government	23	323	1,174	1,497	863	841	1,704
	Private	3	128	236	364	124	221	345
	South Canara District.							
	Government	7	151	264	415	181	232	413
	Private	1	21	97	118	53	72	125
	Nilgiris.							
	Government	1	Not shown		332	117	202	319
	Private	2	14	147	161	53	109	162
	Total ...	37	637	1,918	2,887	1,391	1,677	3,068
	Grand Total ...	201	3,481	1,023	14,047	4,582	9,265	13,711

Remarks on Middle-class Schools.

Middle-class education is on the whole in a more satisfactory state than it has been for some years. With one exception, there are now no Taluq Schools which are not Middle-class Schools in reality as well as in name. The revised curriculum referred to above has been introduced into all the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools, except those in Malabar and South Canara, the status of the teachers has been raised, the fees have been brought within the means of the class of pupils for whom these schools are intended, the inferior teachers have been got rid of, and the purely vernacular classes have been abolished. A Taluq School ought to be as good as a Zillah School as far as it goes, and it seems not improbable that this result will be attained by degrees. The main obstacle at present to the success of these schools is the absence of a middle-class examination, such as exists in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjaub. A scheme for an examination of this nature has been recently submitted to Government. The principle of it was approved, but Government wished

the measure to be carried out with the co-operation of the University, and as there is no immediate probability of this being secured, the consideration of the matter has been indefinitely postponed.

(*g.*)—Elementary Education.

Various classes of Elementary Schools.

Elementary schools may be divided into the following classes :—

(*a.*) Government schools maintained from Provincial funds, under which head come.
  (1.) Elementary Taluq Schools.
  (2.) Hill Schools of Goomsur and Pedda and Chinna Kimedy.
  (3.) Elementary Government Schools for Mahomedans.
  (4.) Government Schools in the Bhadrachellum and Rekapally Taluqs.
  (5.) Yenadi School, Srihariçottah.
  (6.) Pensioner's School, Tripassore.
(*b.*) Local Fund Schools on the combined and other systems.
(*c.*) Municipal Schools on the combined and other systems.
(*d.*) Schools aided on the salary grant system.
(*e.*) Schools aided on the results system.
(*f.*) Schools aided on the combined system.
(*g.*) Unaided Schools.

Girls, as well as boys, are admitted into nearly all these classes of schools. No schools are therefore excluded from this section on the ground that they are mixed schools. The unaided schools are chiefly schools which are expecting grants on the results system.

Jail and Army Schools.

Besides the schools abovementioned, there are the Jail Schools and the Army Schools. These are under inspection, but furnish no returns to this department.

Elementary Taluq Schools.

At the commencement of 1876-77 there were six elementary Taluq Schools. The only elementary Taluq School at the close of the year was that of Chodavaram. This school has for many years been in a languishing state, and sanction has been recently obtained for its transfer to Yellamanchili.

Hill Schools, Ganjam.

The attendance in the Hill Schools of Goomsur, Chinna Kimedy, and Pedda Kimedy has fallen since last year from 849 to 709, by striking some antiquated pupils off the rolls.

Elementary Government Schools for Mahomedans.

It will be seen from the following statement that the attendance in the ten Government schools for Mahomedans has fallen from 487 to 385. The decrease seems due to the famine. In some of these schools matriculated masters have taken the place of the incompetent teachers who were formerly employed, and in course of time it may be hoped that most of these schools will become middle-class.

Schools.	Pupils on the 31st March.		Condition.
	1876.	1877.	
Rajahmundry	50	29	Indifferent.
Ellore	50	50	Good.
Masulipatam	41	24	Fair.
Adoni	33	20	Good.
Cuddapah	23	28	Indifferent.
Kurnool	45	15	Do.
Vellore	72	53	Not inspected.
Arcot	52	44	Do.
Trichinopoly	65	56	Do.
Nagore	56	66	Do.
Total...	487	385	

Elementary Government Schools in the Bhadrachellum and Rekapully Taluqs, Godavery.

There are five elementary Government schools under the control of the Collector, viz., at Bhadrachellum, Dummegudem, Waddigudem, Marrigudem, and Kunavaram. They are in an unsatisfactory condition. The main difficulty under which these schools labor is the want of qualified teachers. The climate is so unhealthy that men cannot be easily induced to accept posts in this part of the country, and the only satisfactory arrangement is to train a few natives of these tracts for future employment as schoolmasters. Four young men have accordingly been sent to the Normal School of Nursapore, and will eventually, when qualified, return to their villages as teachers in these schools.

Local Fund Schools.

The following statement shows the distribution of Local Fund Schools of the lower class at the end of the year as compared with the previous year :—

District.	Circle.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools.		Pupils.		Remarks.
		31st March 1876.	31st March 1877.	31st March 1876.	31st March 1877.	
Ganjam ...	Chetterpore ...	1	(*a*) 69	20	1,431	(*a*) 68 on the combined system.
	Chicacole ...	...	(*b*) 38	...	1,153	(*b*) Combined system schools.
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	20	(*c*) 35	477	857	(*c*) Do. do.
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	139	(*d*) 168	3,529	4,182	(*d*) 62 on the combined system.
	Ellore	96	(*e*) 151	2,367	3,848	(*e*) 57 Do. do.
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	3	3	121	119	
	Guntoor	2	(*f*) 2	57	74	(*f*) Combined system schools.
Total 1st Division ...		261	466	6,571	11,664	

District.	Circle.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools. 31st March 1876.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools. 31st March 1877.	Pupils. 31st March 1876.	Pupils. 31st March 1877.	Remarks.
Bellary ...	Bellary	1	2	30	65	
	Ghooty	6	2	180	70	
	Pennacondah ...	1	(g) 1	52	31	(g) Combined system school.
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1	1	25	27	
Kurnool ...	Kurnool	128	(h) 110	3,458	2,504	(h) 107 on the combined system.
Nellore	Nellore	22	27	753	858	
	Total 2nd Division ...	159	143	4,498	3,555	
Chingleput ...	Sydapet	7	1	286	96	
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	43	(i) 44	1,482	1,681	(i) 42 on the combined system.
	Virdachellum ...	14	(j) 20	449	789	(j) 13 Do. do.
	Total 3rd Division ...	64	65	2,217	2,566	
North Arcot ...	Chittoor	13	(k) 13	447	407	(k) Combined system schools.
	Vellore	4	(k) 4	218	211	
Salem ...	Salem	61	(l) 62	1,975	2,182	(l) 61 on the combined system.
	Oossoor	20	(m) 27	815	605	(m) Combined system schools.
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	21	(m) 33	852	1,244	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore	16	16	573	658	
	Negapatam ...	21	21	1,124	1,410	
	Total 4th Division ...	156	176	6,004	6,717	
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	1	...	27	...	
Madura ...	Madura	4	...	85	...	
	Total 5th Division ...	5	...	112	...	
Malabar ...	Calicut	6	(n) 1	250	71	(n) Combined system school.
	Tellicherry ...	3	...	103	...	
	Total 6th Division ...	9	1	353	71	
	Grand Total ...	654	851	19,755	*24,573	* Of these 659 are girls.

The increase in the number of schools and pupils, although considerable, is not so great as it was last year. It will be observed that a very large proportion of the schools now in operation are on what is called the combined system, under which the teachers receive both monthly salaries and periodical results grants. Every Local Fund Board works this system on its own plan. The common feature of these schools is their great expense.

Municipal Schools. The number of Municipal Schools has risen since last year from 41 to 69 and of pupils from 2,699 to 3,919.

Municipalities.	Municipal Schools of the Lower Class.		Pupils.	
	31st March 1876.	31st March 1877.	31st March 1876.	31st March 1877.
Berhampore	1	1	126	100
Masulipatam	2	2	91	118
Guntoor	2	3	82	89
Total 1st Division ...	5	6	299	307
Ghooty	1	...	37	...
Anantapore	1	1	97	59
Bellary	...	2	...	56
Adoni	1	1	180	135
Cuddapah	1	1	109	130
Nellore	8	10	256	382
Total 2nd Division ..	12	15	679	762
Wallajahpet	2	2	122	124
Vellore	3	3	171	176
Salem	6	(*a*) 8	322	334
Trichinopoly	...	(*b*) 9	...	320
Srirungam	...	(*b*) 4	...	272
Tanjore	5	5	445	446
Combaconum	5	5	392	503
Mayaveram	2	2	217	201
Total 4th Division ...	23	38	1,669	2,376
Madura	...	10	...	474
Tinnevelly	1	...	52	...
Total 5th Division ...	1	10	52	474
Grand Total ...	41	69	2,699	3,919

As is the case in other elementary schools, a few girls attend some of these schools. In the year under review the number was 17, in 1875-76 it was 38. The increase in the number of Municipal Schools is mainly owing to the opening of a large number of new Municipal Schools at Madura, Trichinopoly, and Srirungam. At Madura the schools are considered costly.

Working of Results Grant system in each District.

The attendance in aided schools has risen from 132,505 to 160,218, exclusive in both cases of the attendance of schools which received grants during the year, but which were closed before its expiration. The number of schools aided during the year was 6,491. The number of unaided schools preparing for results grants has fallen from 4,362 with 87,014 pupils to 3,776 with 74,368.

Definition of term "Unaided School."

The term unaided includes two different classes of schools. A school when brought under improvement may be unaided for some time, because it is not yet prepared to undergo the necessary

examination, or because the Local Fund Board or Municipality has not yet recognised its claim to be placed on the list of schools to be examined. A school is also shown in the returns as an unaided school if owing to any cause it has not received the grant which it has earned during the official year. In such cases the unaided school of one year may become the aided school of the following year. Taking aided and unaided schools together, the attendance has risen from 219,519 to 234,586.

Results Grant expenditure.

It will be seen from the statement given below that there has been a large increase in the expenditure on results grants both from Provincial and from Local Funds, while the grants paid from Municipal Funds have remained nearly stationary. Some Municipalities seem to object to an annually increasing provision for this purpose, and other Municipalities consider that, as they have Municipal Schools of their own, they are not bound to spend any money on results schools :—

Grants drawn from	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	53,820	5	8	69,881	4	0
Municipal Funds	33,008	14	7	33,293	12	10
Local Funds	1,70,469	7	2	2,04,742	8	6
Total ...	2,57,298	11	5	3,07,917	9	4

Summary of Results Grants for each Division.

The operations of the system of Results grants may be summarized as follows for the six educational divisions :—

Division.	Number of Schools aided.	Attendance.	Grants paid.			Average Grant per School.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	1,284	25,971	56,388	4	0	43	14	8
Second	887	11,791	23,688	1	0	26	11	4
Third	1,050	27,361	48,658	8	2	46	5	6
Fourth	943	26,595	52,588	2	0	55	12	3
Fifth	1,858	47,644	94,366	10	2	50	12	8
Sixth	476	20,856	32,228	0	0	67	11	4
Total ...	6,498	160,218	3,07,917	9	4	47	6	2

The results system has reached its fullest development in the Fifth Division, but the Sixth Division, which has some very large schools aided on the results system, shows the highest average grant. The 2nd Division has by far the smallest attendance, and the low average grant attests the inefficiency of the schools.

Number of Pupils passed under each Standard.

The following is a summary of the figures, showing for each district and division the number of pupils who passed under each standard for the whole Presidency.

	Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.		Vernacular.					English or extra Language.			Needle-work.
			Boys.	Girls.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
6,952 Schools passed Pupils.	I.	6,469	44,739	3,549	32,777	35,693	33,613	...	...	...	...	...	1,169
	II.	5,165	29,125	1,938	21,372	23,354	20,309	...	...	...	...	...	777
	III.	3,297	15,456	878	11,273	13,082	9,943	4,041	6,393	1,850	2,027	...	405
	IV.	1,259	6,174	602	4,550	5,737	2,151	2,388	2,678	1,495	1,610	844	245
		Total..	95,494	6,967	69,972	77,866	66,016	6,429	9,071	3,345	3,637	844	2,596

There has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils presented for examination. The number of pupils passed is as usual large under all the standards for Reading and Writing and also in Arithmetic in all but the fourth standard, which is evidently pitched too high, as it has always proved a stumbling-block. The result of the examinations in Vernacular Grammar, Geography, and English does not call for any special remark. The number of girls who passed in needle-work is shown for the first time.

Numbers who passed in each Division.

The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in both Reading and Writing, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic :—

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.		Passed in		
	Boys.	Girls.	Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First	16,579	828	738	2,819	8,198
Second	9,649	311	373	1,612	4,477
Third	17,702	1,399	582	2,254	8,818
Fourth	17,379	915	854	2,881	8,996
Fifth	24,901	2,583	902	3,169	13,296
Sixth	9,284	931	216	1,114	5,702
Total ...	95,494	6,967	3,665	13,849	49,487

Financial difficulties of Results Grant system.

There have always been financial difficulties connected with the working of the results grant system. The funds available for aiding results schools are limited. The demand for such grants is practically unlimited.

Revision of the Rules for Results Grants.

The revision of the rules for Results Grants has been under discussion for some years. In December 1875 a report on the subject was submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, with a set of draft rules, under which it was proposed to make considerable alterations in the existing system. In October 1876 the whole question was reviewed by Government, and some of the changes recommended were approved, while others were disallowed or allowed only in a modified form. After stating their opinion on the various points under discussion, Government requested the Director of Public Instruction to revise the rules in accordance with the views expressed by them, intimating that they wished to see a considerable extension of the combined system, and deemed it desirable that some general principles should be laid down for the guidance of officers concerned in bringing this description of schools under aid or in establishing new schools on this system. In January 1877 the Director of Public Instruction submitted a revised set of rules for results grants, which were passed, with some further modifications, soon after the close of the official year.

Mappila education.

There has been a slight check in Mappila education as will appear from the following figures :—

——	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.	Stipend.
			Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 ...	210	7,212	6,674	8,568
1876-77 ...	201	6,445	5,255	4,841

This is said to be due to the action of the Boards in reducing the grants and stipends.

Army Schools.

Schools of this class have hitherto been generally in a more or less unsatisfactory condition, but a scheme for their re-organization was sanctioned in 1875, and eventually they will be placed under the charge of masters who are being trained in the Normal School at Bangalore. When the re-organization is thoroughly effected, the Inspectors of Schools will be relieved of the duty of visiting these schools, a duty for which they have no leisure.

(*h.*)—Female Education.

Number of Girls' Schools and Pupils.

It will be seen from the table given below that the number of girls' schools has increased by 24, and of girls attending them by 1,768. If to these be added the girls in Normal schools and mixed schools, the total number under instruction is 28,151 against 23,793 last year. As usual these figures do not include certain large schools at Madras supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, which are under inspection but

furnish no returns. The Doveton Protestant Girls' School has been transferred to the list of mixed schools, and owing to a more rigid classification of girls' schools, and the transfer to the lower class of all mixed results schools, the number of middle-class schools is considerably reduced.

Schools.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls' Higher	1	115	...	...
Do. Middle	23	1,811	15	1,180
Do. Lower	280	11,102	313	13,616
Total ...	304	13,028	328	14,796
Normal	2	120	3	141
Mixed Higher	...	...	1	88
Do. Middle	41	555	10	311
Do. Lower	1,982	10,090	2,473	12,815
Total ...	2,023	10,645	2,484	13,214
Grand Total ...	2,329	23,793	2,815	28,151

Nationality of girls under instruction.

The Hindu girls under instruction are increasing much more rapidly than any other class. The decrease in the number of East Indians is probably connected with the increase in the number of Native Christians and Pariahs, as the statistics relating to these three classes of the community are not always trustworthy. Among the Hindus, there were four Ooriya girls against two last year.

Nationality.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Hindus	12,431	16,448
Native Christians	7,515	7,956
East Indians	2,128	1,781
Mahomedans	908	978
Pariahs	543	730
Europeans	264	251
Parsees	4	7
Total ...	3,793	28,151

Classification of Girls' Schools.

The abstract statement below gives the agency by which they are managed and the number of pupils in the schools. In reviewing the report for 1869-70, Government remarked that seven-eighths of the female education given in this Presidency was in the hands of Missionary and religious organizations. This is no longer the case, although the proportion of girls in Mission Schools is still very large.

Agency.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Government	959	1,682
Missionary and religious organizations.	13,898	15,619
Others	8,936	10,850
Total ...	23,793	28,151

As regards the standard of education they are distributed thus :—

	Mixed Schools.		Female Schools.
Higher class ...	88	Middle class ...	1,180
Middle do. ...	311	Lower do. ...	13,616
Lower do. ...	12,815	Normal do. ...	141

Districts to which girls belong.

The following statement shows the districts to which the girls belong. Bellary is the only district which shows any falling off. The advance is remarkable in Godavery and considerable in Vizagapatam, Kistna, and Kurnool :—

Districts.	Pupils.		Districts.	Pupils.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.
Tinnevelly	5,884	6,957	South Canara ...	563	636
Madras	4,739	5,098	Salem	470	574
Malabar	2,982	3,498	Nellore	486	541
Tanjore	1,191	1,415	Trichinopoly ...	407	471
Godavery	507	1,303	Cuddapah	267	310
Chingleput	1,140	1,213	Ganjam	213	269
Kistna	792	1,168	Nilgiris	231	257
Madura	1,087	1,153	Bellary	307	196
Vizagapatam ...	541	817	Kurnool	94	148
Coimbatore ...	775	783			
South Arcot ...	545	693	Total ...	23,793	28,151
North Arcot ...	572	651			

Relative proficiency of Girls' Schools.

The Teachers' Certificate examination has, in the absence of any other middle-class examination, become a sort of general test of the work done in girls' schools. The complete test for the first grade, which includes English and a Vernacular language, was passed by only one candidate, a teacher in the Government Female Normal School. The complete test for the second grade, which also includes English and a Vernacular language, was passed by only one candidate, a pupil in the Government Female Normal School. All the other candidates who passed for the first grade brought up only English, and therefore received but imperfect certificates. Of the imperfect certificates for the second grade sixteen were obtained in English, two in Tamil, and two in Malayalam. The only schools which passed any pupils for the first grade were the Government Normal School, Davidson Street School, and the Wesleyan Mission Mixed School.

During the course of the year two aided girls' schools at Oossoor and Vellore have, at the request of the managers, been constituted Government schools. The Mahomedan Girls' School sanctioned for Gudur has not yet been established. The total number of schools under the direct management of the Deputy Inspectors is therefore eleven, and the attendance in these eleven schools is 519. At Kistnagiri a native gentleman named Poongavanam Chettiar has erected a building worth about Rupees 500 at his own expense for the girls' school at that station. At Oossoor another native gentleman named Neelakuntha Mudaliar has erected a building on his own land at a cost of over Rupees 2,000, and made it over to Government for the use of the girls' school. Male teachers are still almost exclusively employed in these schools, and many of them are persons of very humble qualifications. Government have, however, recognized the principle of employing female teachers as far as possible, and as opportunities occur young women trained in the Madras Normal School will be sent to take the place of the masters now employed. The following shows particulars :— **Government Girls' Schools.**

Schools.	Number.	Pupils on the 31st March.	
		1876.	1877.
Nellore District ...	3	127	107
South Arcot	1	69	73
North Arcot	2	107	117
Salem	3	133	135
Tanjore	2	72	87
Total ...	11	508	519

There were five Municipal girls' schools last year against seven in the year under report. **Municipal Girls' Schools.**

A question having been raised last year as to the propriety of admitting children of the dancing-girl class into schools supported by the State, Government decided on leaving the disposal of the question to the Local Fund Boards. This still left the question unsettled with regard to Government schools which are not under the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. From the inquiries made it appeared that girls of this class had been admitted into four Government girls' schools, and that none had applied for admission into the other schools. The decision of Government was that no children of this class under the age of puberty were to be excluded. **Admission of children of the dancing-girl class into Government Girls' Schools.**

(*i.*)—PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The number of students who attended the Law Class of the Presidency College was 55 in the second course of 1876 and 71 **Law Class, Presidency College.**

in the first course of 1877. An attendance of 60 is required to make this class self-supporting, and as this number has been exceeded, there is a small surplus this year. Seven students of this class passed for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, three being placed in the second class and four in the third. The Professor of Law suggested that certificates of proficiency granted by him after examination to students attending his courses of lectures should exempt the holders of them from the necessity of passing the special test examination prescribed for judicial appointments in the public service, but the Government declined to sanction the proposal. The other institutions falling under this head are noticed separately.

School of Ordnance Artificers.

The school is intended to raise the men of the Ordnance Artificer Company from mere workmen to superior mechanics, by combining theoretical with practical instruction in mechanics, mathematics and steam machinery. There were 65 students on the rolls of the school during the past year. One of the men who was brought up in this school and raised to the rank of a Warrant Officer, was appointed as one of the Mechanical Engineers for the Gun Carriage Factory, to fill up a vacancy caused by the death of a European Mechanical Engineer; two were promoted to Warrant grades; two selected as Non-Commissioned Officers; one was selected as a Supervisor for the Gunpowder Factory; and four were taken as Surveyors for the Revenue Survey Department.

Industrial School, Black Town.

The fifty-three boys now in the school were thus distributed:—

Learning	Carpentering	17
„	Book-binding	12
„	Shoe-making	11
„	Blacksmith's work	7
„	Printing	5
„	Medicine-compounding	1
(Acting as Clerk of the school)	... ...	1

The supervising and teaching staff costs monthly Rupees 106.

A permanent monthly grant of Rupees 150 is given to this institution on condition that elementary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic is imparted. The Committee have, with the permission of Government, taken possession of a portion of the buildings formerly occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum. The charges amounted altogether to Rupees 9,011-1-0, but the receipts from work alone came to Rupees 5,269-10-1. No applications were received during the year for the establishment of any other Industrial School, and no special measures have been taken in connexion with the industrial education of poor East Indians.

Madras Normal School.

The following statement exhibits the changes that occurred in the Normal Department and Practising School of the Madras Normal School during the year:—

Department.	On the 31st March 1876.	Admitted.	Left.	On the 31st March 1877.
Normal	21	27	29	19
Practising	181	64	125	120

Sixteen students received appointments from the school during the year on salaries varying from Rupees 16½ to Rupees 100 per mensem. The total number of appointments was above the average of recent years, and several applications from the managers of schools, in the Telugu districts particularly, could not be complied with as there were no trained ex-students available. Telugu students are still much wanted. The working of the school is on the whole satisfactory, as also is that of the Practising School. The number of pupils however fell so considerably during the year, that it is feared that the efficiency of the students will be impaired unless the number of pupils to practise upon increases.

Mofussil Government Normal School.

The following statement shows the main features of the working of the nine Mofussil Government Normal Schools. Owing to the opening of a new Normal School at Tellicherry, the number of normal students has risen from 198 to 225, and the strength of the Practising Schools from 691 to 737.

31st March 1876—	
Normal Students	198
Practising School	691
31st March 1877—	
Normal Students	225
Practising School	737
Registered for Examination—	
Method	21
4th Grade	33
5th Grade	117
Passed—	
Method—	
1st Class	4
2nd Class	11
4th Grade—	
1st Class	3
2nd Class	13
5th Grade—	
1st Class	18
2nd Class	39

Government Female Normal School, Madras.

Thirteen students of the Government Female Normal School, Madras, appeared at the last Teachers' Certificate examination and nine passed, seven being placed in the first class of their respective grades. Four pupils of the Practising School were also examined and two passed. One of the teachers passed for the first grade. These results are very creditable. At the close of the year there were 16 Normal students, being one more than last year. Of these three were Hindus, seven Native Christians, five East Indians, and one was a European. The scheme for sending two young women from this school to England to study girl and infant school management has fallen through, as the Government declined to allot any public funds for this purpose.

Aided Normal Schools.

There are six Aided Normal Schools, four for male and two for female students. Of the former one is at Masulipatam, one in Madura, and two in Tinnevelly; and of the latter one is in Tinnevelly, and the other at Madras.

The following table shows the number of pupils.

Institutions.	Locality	1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Normal Department.	Practising Department.	Normal Department.	Practising Department.
Church Missionary Society's Training Institution.	Masulipatam ...	42	65	38	58
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution.	Dindigul	39	55	40	53
Church Missionary Society's Institution.	Palamcottah ...	149	93	121	93
S.P.G. Training Institution ...	Sawyerpuram ...	113	....	98	...
	Total ...	343	213	297	204
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution.	Palamcottah ...	72	...	84	...
Normal Class of the Free Church Mission Girls' Day School.	Madras	Not shown.	...	8	...
	Total ...	72	...	92	...

Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The number of candidates for the Teachers' Certificate examination has of late years greatly increased, and to check the appearance of ill-prepared candidates the following instructions were issued. That only Normal students be admitted to the last 5th Grade examination; and that in the case of all other candidates, a certificate of having passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination in the vernacular branch be accepted as entitling

the candidate to a certificate of the 5th Grade, provided he passes the practical test of giving a lesson to a class. In the case of female candidates there has hitherto been no fee, but a small fee is now levied in the Presidency Division. The last examination was held in August at 34 stations. The number of male candidates fell from 812 to 350, and the number who passed from 287 to 171. The demand for 4th Grade masters is diminishing, and under the new rule the number of candidates for the 5th Grade was of course very much smaller than usual. On the other hand, the number of female candidates rose, in spite of the fee, from 343 to 380, and of these 190 passed against 144 last year.

Districts to which the candidates belong.

Tinnevelly and Malabar stand much ahead of the other districts as regards the number of male candidates. As usual, nearly two-thirds of the successful candidate mistresses belong to Madras, but many of those who passed for the 3rd Grade were only little girls from the various schools in Madras. Tinnevelly is the only other district in which the number can be yet said to be satisfactory, but the fourth and sixth divisions have made a considerable advance. The Ganjam, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Madura Districts are wholly unrepresented this year.

Remarks on Normal Schools.

The employment, as far as possible, of certificated and trained teachers in Government schools has had some effect, especially in the Madras Normal School, in getting appointments for trained men, and in inducing more promising candidates to apply for admission. The remodelling of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools has also been beneficial to them. Normal students are not in much request in Aided or Local Fund Schools. The revision, however, of the salary grant rules, which has been recently ordered, will probably improve the prospects of trained masters. It will however, the Director thinks, be necessary to go back to the old system of binding persons who enter a Normal School to at least go through the course, to prevent their making a mere convenience of the Normal School and deserting it at the first opportunity, and pocketing the amount which they have drawn in the shape of a scholarship.

Remarks on Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The Director also objects to the present system of throwing the Teachers' Certificate examination open to all female candidates, without any limit of age and without reference to the fact whether the candidates intend to become schoolmistresses or not, as it does not seem altogether appropriate that schoolmistresses' certificates should be given to young persons who are in many respects quite unfit to be employed as teachers, whilst the examination is not a very suitable one for persons who do not intend to become schoolmistresses. The examination, however, is a rough substitute for a middle-class examination.

Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.

The school books re-printed during the year amounted to 95,000 copies. The first part of a revised Tamil edition of Morris's History of India has been published, and the second part is in the press. The revision of the Telugu translation of this

book has also been completed. Two-hundred pages of the Telugu Dictionary which the Society is bringing out have been printed. The plan already introduced of re-publishing the Society's Short Account of the Madras Presidency in little Tamil and Telugu manuals containing the general introduction and one district has been extended to other languages. The Geography of Malabar has appeared in this new form in Malayalam, and similar manuals are to be issued in Hindustani. The Janavinodini, the Society's magazine, which is published in Tamil and Telugu, is steadily extending its circulation, and has now 518 Tamil and 333 Telugu subscribers. 8,745 little tracts, containing selected articles from this magazine, were sold during the year. The Society has resolved to bring out a carefully edited series of expurgated Tamil and Telugu classics for the use of schools. To create a taste for a healthy vernacular literature, it is suggested that Local Fund Boards and Municipalities might establish small vernacular libraries in their schools. The Society, although its grant has been reduced from Rupees 2,000 to Rupees 1,500 a year, is still in a prosperous condition. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of Rupees 7,116-12-10 and Rupees 25,000 in Government securities.

Library of Oriental Manuscripts.

Dr. Oppert, the officer in charge, reports that the cataloguing of the Sanscrit, Telugu, Tamil and Canarese manuscripts has been completed, but that Malayalam, Mahratta, Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, Burmese and Javanese manuscripts are still uncatalogued. He suggests that, as the most important and by far most numberable part of the manuscripts is now properly catalogued, its publication might be commenced. Besides this cataloguing of manuscripts, the volumes in the Mackenzie collection containing inscriptions were also investigated, and an index for all those inscriptions is in preparation. An alphabetical index (nearly finished) of the so-called 62 Volumes of Local Records has been compiled.

Number of Schools and Scholars.

It will be seen from the table in the Appendix that the number of institutions in connexion with the department has fallen from 10,236 to 10,121, and that the number of scholars has risen from 284,480 to 287,948. That there should be a decrease of 115 schools and an increase of only 3,468 scholars against an increase of 1,085 schools and 28,743 scholars in 1875-76 is of course to be regretted, but considering the nature of the famine which has prevailed, it is perhaps surprising that the falling off has been so small. The increase in the number of Colleges, Higher-class schools, Normal schools and Professional schools, and the decrease in the number of Middle-class schools, have been already accounted for. The large apparent decrease in the number of pupils in Lower-class Boys' schools must be taken in connexion with the still larger increase in the number of pupils in Mixed Lower-class schools, and it must be remembered that under both these heads are now included a large number of pupils in what have been hitherto treated as Middle-class Results schools.

The following table divides the schools into four great classes and shows the increase and decrease under each head. Three Government schools have been closed during the year, viz., the Taluq Schools of Poñeri, Kunnatur and Cheyur. On the other hand the opening of the School of Agriculture and of the Normal School of Tellicherry, and the transfer to Government of the girls' schools at Oossoor and Cossapet (Vellore) have more than counterbalanced the disappearance of the three Taluq schools from the list of Government schools.

Distribution of Schools in four great Classes.	1875-76.		1876-77.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	130	11,100	131	10,317	1	...	...	783
Public Institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and of Committees under the control of Government.	754	26,808	980	33,009	226	6,201	...	...
Private Institutions receiving aid ...	5,081	159,146	5,732	179,551	651	20,405	...	...
Private Institutions under inspection but not receiving aid.	4,271	87,426	3,278	65,071	...	...	993	22,355
Total ...	10,236	284,480	10,121	287,948	878	46,606	993	23,138

Districts exhibiting increase and decrease.

The districts which exhibit the greatest increase in the number of schools are Tanjore, Ganjam, Godavery, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Eight districts, viz., Coimbatore, Madura, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tinnevelly and Madras show a decrease. Under the head of pupils the largest increases are observable in Tanjore, Malabar, Godavery, South Arcot, Ganjam and Trichinopoly. Larger decreases are seen in Coimbatore, Madura, Chingleput, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and smaller decreases in Nellore and Madras.

Higher-class Unaided Schools.

It will be seen from the following statement that there are eight Higher class schools unconnected with the department, and from which no returns are received. 59 pupils matriculated from them.

Native High School, Combaconum	31
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore	8
Baptist Mission School, Salem	7
London Mission School, Salem	5
Central High School, Madura	3

St. Andrew's School, Madras	3
St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadripettah ...	1
Total ...	59

Area and Population compared with extent of Education.

The following table compares the area and population of each division and district, with the number of pupils under instruction in schools connected with the department:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.		Proportion of population to one pupil.	
			1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Madras	27	397,552	22,835	22,468	17	18
Neilgherries ...	749	49,501	908	1,098	54	45
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	34,336	34,796	49	49
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	27,245	30,730	83	74
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	19,185	12,592	58	75
South Arcot ...	4,873	1,755,817	10,612	22,436	90	78
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	19,873	25,263	99	78
Godavery	7,097	1,620,634	12,827	16,200	126	100
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	10,521	13,273	144	115
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	11,642	12,501	125	116
North Arcot ...	7,139	2,015,278	16,171	16,355	125	123
Trichinopoly ...	3,515	1,200,408	7,562	9,597	158	125
South Canara ...	3,902	918,362	5,119	5,495	179	167
Coimbatore ...	7,432	1,763,274	14,669	9,957	120	177
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	16,168	12,509	140	181
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	8,175	7,297	168	189
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,875	8,353	153	200
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	7,965	6,063	170	223
Vizagapatam ...	18,344	2,159,199	8,425	9,192	256	235
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	7,517	8,053	262	244
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	5,850	3,720	164	258
DIVISION.						
Third Division ...	7,653	3,091,553	58,632	57,496	52	54
Sixth do. ...	10,653	3,229,113	33,272	37,323	97	87
Fifth do. ...	22,110	5,723,848	65,173	57,262	88	100
Fourth do. ...	21,791	7,156,412	51,123	59,268	139	121
First do. ...	41,790	6,752,295	43,415	51,166	156	132
Second do. ...	35,194	5,355,651	32,865	25,433	163	211

Schools in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.

The number of schools in Municipalities has fallen from 1,212 to 1,206, while the number of pupils has risen from 69,941 to 70,750. In Local Fund circles the number of schools has fallen from 9,024 to 8,915, and the number of pupils has risen from 214,539 to 217,198. It is however only in a very rough kind of way that these figures can be regarded as representing the town and rural population respectively. There are many tolerably important towns which have not been constituted municipalities, and there are schools of the higher class in some of these towns.

Race and sex of pupils.

The following table shows the race and sex of the pupils under instruction. On the whole, or taking the boys alone, the increases are confined to Hindus and Pariahs, but taking the girls separately, there are increases under every head except Europeans and East Indians. The proportion which the number of pupils under instruction bears to the population of the several races entered in the table is much the same as last year, the main advance being under the head of Pariahs.

Race.	1875-76.			1876-77.			Population.	Proportion of population to one pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1875-76.	1876-77.
Hindus	219,935	12,431	232,366	220,960	16,448	237,408	28,863,978	124	122
Mahomedans ...	20,898	908	21,806	19,675	978	20,653	1,857,857	85	90
Native Christians.	14,262	7,515	21,777	13,513	7,956	21,469	490,299	23	23
East Indians ...	2,764	2,128	4,892	2,341	1,781	4,122	26,374	5	6
Pariahs ...	2,336	543	2,879	2,916	730	3,646	4,761,503	1,654	1,306
Europeans ...	370	264	634	351	251	602	14,505	23	24
Parsees ...	122	4	126	41	7	48	Not ascertained.		
Total ...	260,687	23,793	284,480	259,797	28,151	287,248			

Languages studied.

The following table shows the number of boys and girls studying different languages. Pupils who study more than one language are entered under two or more heads. In 1872-73 the number of boys learning English suddenly rose from 38,726 to 51,417, but it fell again in the following year to 48,020, and although it has been slowly rising again and has during the past year made a somewhat larger stride than usual, it has not yet reached its original figure. As Government have recently expressed their willingness to allow English to be taught under certain restrictions in Local Fund Schools, it is possible that the advance in this direction may be more rapid than it has been of late years. As regards girls there is an increase under every language except English and Arabic. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 there was not a single girl learning Hindustani. In the following year 61 were returned, and the present number, although still very small, shows that Mahomedan girls, whose vernacular is Hindustani, are beginning to receive instruction in schools under inspection.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Tamil	1,38,594	1,36,302	13,243	15,499
Telugu	78,288	78,191	4,705	6,699
English	50,161	51,209	3,864	3,611
Malayalam	23,973	26,826	2,633	3,180
Canarese	8,765	7,793	557	619
Hindustani	5,289	4,458	274	374
Ooriya	5,074	5,780	2	3

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Sanscrit	3,593	4,736	29	44
Arabic	3,047	1,910	156	114
Latin	670	649	...	...
Persian	490	701	...	...
Greek	113	125	...	...
French	...	...	8	19
Portuguese	...	...	20	21

School fees. The following table shows the amount realized in school fees during the last ten years. A column has been added this year for schools under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities since their establishment in 1871-72.

Years.	Government Institutions.	Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	Private Institutions.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1867-68	72,614 0 5	...	114,872 9 3	187,486 9 8
1868-69	67,729 11 7	...	156,893 12 9	224,623 8 4
1869-70	73,462 12 8	...	245,116 0 3	318,578 12 11
1870-71	75,869 3 3	...	251,568 8 8	327,437 11 11
1871-72	92,457 13 7	7,821 14 8	282,741 12 11	383,021 9 8
1872-73	101,962 14 0	10,552 1 7	426,402 10 1	538,917 9 8
1873-74	108,396 10 9	14,998 2 2	487,714 2 5	611,108 15 4
1874-75	113,377 12 5	22,071 8 0	537,150 4 6	666,634 0 11
1875-76	122,552 6 9	30,000 13 8	553,166 10 11	711,685 7 4
1876-77	122,421 7 9	36,431 2 7	545,237 0 4	704,089 10 8

Average fee. The following table shows the average fee in these three classes of schools at the commencement and end of the decade.

Year.	Average Fee according to Average Number on the Rolls.			Average Fee according to Average Daily Attendance.		
	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	Private Schools.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1867-68	7 3 1	...	2 5 3	8 5 4	...	2 11 9
1876-77	11 10 9	1 1 5	2 15 7	13 11 0	1 5 4	3 10 3

The scale of school fees has been raised twice during the period shown in the table, *viz.*, on the 1st January 1869 and on the 1st September 1871.

Percentage of fees to total cost. The following table shows in the same form as last year the percentage of fees to total cost in Government and aided institutions, with the addition of two columns showing the average cost to Government per pupil in each of the several classes of institutions.

Institutions.		Government.									Private.								
		Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per pupil.		Depart:-ments.	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per pupil.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Colleges and Collegiate Schools.	College.	1,17,666	10	6	16,755	6	0	14·2	257	9	1	College.	62,250	4	5	10,043	5	0	16·1	59	9	1
	Legal ...	3,950	0	8	3,780	0	0	95·6	...			Higher.	39,482	5	1	14,010	6	6	35·4	18	11	9
	Higher...	37,550	13	4	17,483	10	6	46·5	34	9	11	Middle...	29,895	0	11	21,130	15	6	70·6	7	6	4
	Middle...	12,538	14	5	13,420	14	6	107	...			Lower...	15,676	15	5	9,628	13	6	61·4	4	2	7
Higher-class Schools.	Public Institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department. Higher.	35,163	6	1	8,428	12	0	23·9	88	10	10											
	Middle.	22,489	15	3	18,619	8	0	82·7	4	0	5											
	Lower...	4,466	10	0	3,058	9	0	68·4	3	15	8	Higher.	118,829	1	3	26,666	9	3	22·4	31	6	11
	Public Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. Higher.	6,727	11	6	2,078	4	9	30·8	13	6	10	Middle.	84,530	11	2	50,125	4	5	59·2	9	1	5
	Middle...	4,005	6	8	3,251	7	1	81·1	4	9	11	Lower...	44,294	2	2	19,509	8	9	44·	4	15	0
	Lower...	1,142	15	1	510	5	0	44·6	4	0	2											
Middle-class Schools.	Public Institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department. Middle...	34,111	4	10	14,236	12	0	41·7	18	2	6											
	Lower...	23,908	13	5	13,046	2	0	54·5	5	6	9											
	Public Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. Middle...	26,085	7	2	4,162	14	7	15·9	23	4	4	Middle.	70,623	7	4	19,807	4	11	28·	13	4	2
	Lower...	18,388	8	2	4,285	0	0	23·3	4	10	3	Lower...	58,431	10	7	23,835	15	5	40·8	4	2	2
	Public Institutions under the management of Committees controlled by Government.																					
	Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch. Middle...	45,244	0	0	60	0	0	·13	108	10	10											
	Lower...	79,141	0	3	431	5	8	·54	109	9	1											
Lower-class Schools.	Public Institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	13,390	15	10	1,208	2	6	9	12	7	3											
	Public Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	1,20,747	13	2	17,290	14	5	14·3	0	1	11	Lower-class Schools.	512,860	15	8	247,924	9	2	48·3	0	2	7

In the college department of Colleges and Collegiate schools there is a difference of 1·9 per cent. in favor of aided institutions, while in the higher and middle departments there is a difference of 11·1 and 36·4 per cent. in favor of Government institutions. Schools of the higher and middle class under the management of the Educational Department are throughout more self-supporting than aided schools. Aided schools of the lower class show as usual a very high percentage, although not quite so high as last year.

Cost per pupil in Government and Aided Schools compared.

It might be supposed that the average cost to Government of educating each pupil would be throughout greater in Government than in aided institutions. This, however, is not generally the case. Thus in the Aided Colleges the average cost to Government of every boy in the middle department is Rupees 7-6-4, while in Government Colleges there is a profit on every boy in the middle department. Again, in Government schools of the higher class the cost to Government of a pupil in the middle department is Rupees 4-0-5 against Rupees 9-1-5 in aided schools, and in the lower department the cost of a boy in a Government school is Rupees 3-15-8 against Rupees 4-15-0 in an aided school.

Salary Grants.

The following statement shows the distribution of salary grants among the several educational divisions:—

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1875-76.	Salary Grants drawn in 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
First	28,001 8 8	27,238 2 5	...	763 6 3
Second ...	7,102 13 0	7,687 4 1	584 7 1	...
Third	1,01,201 2 1	1,00,454 4 11	...	546 13 2
Fourth ...	37,487 14 7	37,515 4 2	27 5 7	...
Fifth	28,564 9 3	28,213 6 3	...	351 3 0
Sixth	4,909 9 10	4,865 4 0	...	44 5 10
Total ...	2,07,067 9 5	2,05,973 9 10	611 12 8	1,705 12 3

Expenditure on Educational Buildings.

The subjoined table gives the Expenditure from the Educational Building Fund during the past year. Under the head of original works the chief expenditure was in connexion with the Senate House and the Laboratory attached to the Presidency College.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.	Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Repairs	9,109 8 4	Repairs to Government buildings.	...
Minor Works up to Rupees 1,000.	666 10 2		
Larger works above Rupees 1,000.	54,491 9 6	Minor Govt. Buildings ...	...
Supervision	16,066 15 1	Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under).	* 440 0 0
		Larger Grants-in-aid (above Rs. 1,000).	† 2,479 0 0
Total from Public Works Budget.	80,334 11 1	Total from Educational Budget.	2,119 0 0

* Anglo-Vernacular School, Sholavandam. † R. C. Orphanage, Cannanore.

The capital, Rupees 4,29,500, on the 31st March 1876 of the Educational Building Fund was reduced to Rupees 3,09,500 at the close of 1876-77.

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

The following statement shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system during the last ten years. It does not include building grants, or expenditure on salary grant schools from Local or Municipal Funds.

Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results Grants.	Municipal Funds in Results Grants.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1867-68	1,54,985	...	...	1,54,985
1868-69	2,41,549	...	...	2,41,549
1869-70	3,07,881	...	...	3,07,881
1870-71	3,35,394	...	...	3,35,394
1871-72	2,50,333	56,165	12,112	3,18,610
1872-73	2,59,483	98,940	18,644	3,77,067
1873-74	2,74,883	1,26,715	27,511	4,29,109
1874-75	2,57,787	1,23,303	26,221	4,07,311
1875-76	2,64,818	1,70,469	33,009	4,68,298
1876-77	2,78,682	2,04,743	33,294	5,16,719

Summary of Government expenditure.

The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year :—

Statement.

Charges.	Expenditure during the year 1876-77. From Provincial Funds.	From Educational Building Fund.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges.	41,000 14 8	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges.	1,70,404 11 6	...	...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads.	8,66,183 15 3	83,253 11 1	1,15,525 2 8
Total ...	10,77,589 9 5	83,253 11 1	1,15,525 2 8

Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

The following is a summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure, prepared from information supplied by the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. It is incomplete as statements were not received from two Local Fund Boards and five Municipalities.

Nature of Charge.	By Local Fund Boards.	By Municipalities.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Inspecting Schoolmasters	50,982 7 6	2,607 3 6
Establishments of Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	1,62,156 1 11	24,501 11 10
Salary Grants	1,265 13 1	5,617 3 7
Results Grants...	1,62,527 7 0	30,242 14 10
Purchase of Books	12,555 14 0	...
Commission on sale of Books	930 4 4	...
Buildings	3,920 4 9	1,716 12 9
Contribution to Municipalities for Schools ...	...	24 4 0
Do. to Local Funds for inspection.	...	2,371 8 8
Furniture	325 2 8	...
Miscellaneous	2,374 5 10	644 3 11
Total ...	3,97,037 13 1	67,725 15 1

Gross expenditure on Education.

The gross sum expended on education during 1876-77 may be thus stated :—

	RS.	A.	P.
By Government	12,76,368	7	2
By Local Fund Boards	3,97,037	13	1
By Municipalities	67,725	15	1
By Private agency	10,33,994	5	0
Total ...	27,75,126	8	4
Add amount expended from Charitable Funds by Government on account of the Lawrence Asylum.	48,000	0	0
Do. Private Schools ...	14,040	0	0
Grand Total ...	28,37,166	8	4

The percentages of this expenditure under the principal heads are as follows :— Percentages under Chief Heads.

Superintendence	9·61
General Instruction.	
Superior Instruction	6·05
Secondary do.	21·73
Primary do.	48·72
Miscellaneous	5·93
Special Instruction.	
Superior Instruction in Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.	·48
Secondary Instruction in Professional Colleges and Technical Schools.	3·90
Normal Schools	2·91
Scholarships	·61

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS.

The annual review and analysis of the publications registered in the Madras Presidency during 1876 under Act XXV of 1867, shows that the total number of works registered during the year was 823, or 75 in excess of that for the previous year, distributed under the usual heads thus :— Books registered.

—	1875.	1876.
Books	288	375
Pamphlets	406	368
Periodicals	40	70
Miscellaneous ...	14	7
Total ...	748	823

From the above it appears that the increase has been in the most important item, *viz.*, books, and that a considerable improvement has also taken place in the number of periodicals, chiefly in the vernacular languages, indicative of a growing desire among the people for useful information and entertaining reading. This improvement is also in a measure due to the steps taken during the year to call the attention of Native printers and publishers to the provisions of the Registration Act, and to the arrangements made for registering such publications in the same way as

books. Of the whole number registered, 145 are original works and 26 are translations, while the rest, forming about 79 per cent. of the total, are simply republications.

Languages. A classification of the registered works according to language shows that 16 per cent. of the total are written in the languages of Europe, including English, and German in one case; 73 per cent. in the vernacular languages generally spoken in this Presidency, 8 per cent. in the classical languages of India, and the remaining 3 per cent. are in more than one language. If these percentages be compared with those of last year, it will be seen that the outturn in the vernacular languages is larger, and that there is also a sudden and marked falling off in one of the classical languages, viz., *Arabic*, in which, while so many as seventy-six religious books and tracts were published in 1875, mainly for the Mopla population on the Western Coast, the number of such publications for the year under report fell to seven. Another noteworthy fact is that Persian re-appears in the list this year with eight works, this language being a favourite with the better class of Mahomedan readers in Madras. In *Sanskrit* the Registrar specially notices the Yadavabhadayam, the Hamsa Sandesam and the Subhashita Nini as poems of great merit by Vedanta Chariar, a native of Southern India, hitherto unpublished and therefore little known in Upper India or Europe, and the Probodhachandrodaga, a classical drama about two centuries old. No Sanskrit work written in the Devanagari character has been brought out during the last two years. Among the vernaculars the Tamil language takes the first place as usual, having 41 per cent. of the total number of works, but the most marked increase is observable in Malayalum, which has sixty-three publications against twenty-five in the previous year. The other languages show a smaller but gradual advance. A new dialect known as Sourashtum, spoken by the silk weavers of Tanjore, Madura and Salem, appears in the list. An alphabet of the language has been published.

Classification of Books according to subject-matter. In the following table are distributed the publications of the year under fifteen heads according to their subject-matter :—

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Biography	...	5	...	...
2	Drama	2	15	...	...
3	Fiction	1	26	...	...
4	History	8	1	...	...
5	Language	16	65	17	15
6	Law	12	2	...	...
7	Medicine	2	14	2	...
8	Miscellaneous	36	76	...	4
9	Poetry	2	78	13	3
10	Politics	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy, including Mental and Moral Science.	1	1	1	...
12	Religion	46	303	33	4
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	6	...	1
14	Do. (Natural and other)	1	3	1	...
15	Travels and Voyages	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	134	595	67	27

The following subjects call for a short notice.

—Biography. The five publications given under this heading are all in the vernacular languages of the Presidency, *viz.*, one Tamil, three Telugu, and one Malayalum. The first is a new publication, being a short illustrated sketch of the life of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with special reference to his tour through India. One of the Telugu publications is also a new work of general interest, being a biographical account of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, and of the Royal Family, written in an easy style.

—Drama. The two English works entered under this head are "Urjun Sing," based on the adventures of a Prince of Rajasthan in the reign of Emperor Jehangir, and "Lord Likely." These are the first performances of a Hindu graduate, and possess, it is said, some merit as original compositions.

—Fiction. Under this head is entered a new novel entitled "Gowry, an Indian Village Girl," from the pen of an intelligent native, in which Indian life and scenery are naturally and graphically described.

—History. Most of the works classified here, being school histories and text-books for examinations, are reprints.

—Language. The books under this head are almost all educational. The only new work deserving mention is a Monograph by Dr. A. C. Burnell on the Aindra or older school of Sanscrit Grammarians.

—Religion. Of the 386 works entered under this head, 185 are Hindu, 31 are Mahomedan, and 170 are Christian. The last comprise chiefly missionary tracts and translations of portions of the Old and New Testaments. The Mahomedan publications include Commentaries on the Koran and traditions of Mahomed, his grandsons and other martyrs and teachers of Islamism, devotional verses, prayers and rituals. The Hindu works, varying considerably in size and merit, are chiefly devotional and legendary.

Classification under educational and non-educational. The following analysis shows that a little over one-fifth of the total number of publications are educational, and the remaining four-fifths are non-educational works belonging to the class of general literature, the bulk of which are in the vernacular languages.

Number.	Subjects.	Books published in English and other (European) Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Original Works	32	89	15	9
2	Translations	3	22	...	1
3	Republications { (a) Original ...	99	479	52	16
	{ (b) Translation ...	...	5	...	1
	Total ...	134	595	67	27
1	Educational Works	41	113	10	12
2	Non-Educational Works	93	482	57	15
	Total ...	134	595	67	27

Copy-rights. The number of books regarding which copy-rights have been registered has increased from 57 to 81. This is probably the result of a notice published throughout the Presidency about the middle of last year, explaining the provisions of the Law of Copy-right.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT.

General. For the constitution of this department, the Administration Report for 1875-76 may be consulted.

Operations. The report on the operations of the Book Depôt shows that the aggregate value of stock during 1876-77 was Rupees

2,17,154-10-0; that the sales amounted to Rupees 76,790-3-4; and that there remained on the 31st March 1877 a balance of stock valued at Rupees 1,40,364-6-8. This balance, compared with the balance brought over from last year, is less by Rupees 7,797-13-2, which is accounted for by the sale, by public auction, of a large stock of useless books at a loss which was heavier than was expected.

Books, &c., printed.

Compared with 1875-76, the number of copies and value of books, &c., printed were larger in 1876-77, viz. :—

—	No. of Copies.	Value.
		Rs.
1875-76	1,93,375	22,734
1876-77	2,64,500	33,375

The profit on the resale of books was Rupees 11,899-3-5, or 55 per cent., against 66 per cent. in 1875-76. The decrease is ascribed partly to the prices of new publications having been reduced.

Vernacular maps.

The Director states that a slight improvement has taken place in the sale of these maps, but that their use is not sufficiently appreciated by managers of Aided Schools and by Local Fund Boards.

English Readers.

The publication of the new series of English Readers has been retarded by the absence of the editors and two of the compilers, but the first and second parts of the Tamil Reader have been finished.

Books and maps.

The number of books and maps purchased was larger in 1876-77 than in the preceding year.

—	No. of Copies.	Value.
		Rs.
1875-76	63,937	28,199
1876-77	78,459	35,312

Supply of books from England.

The cost of books imported from England was Rupees 11,152. The selling price was fixed at Rupees 15,912, or 42½ per cent. over invoice prices, against 46 per cent. in 1875-76.

Prize and library books.

The Director remarks that there were fewer complaints in 1876-77 regarding the execution of orders for these books for schools and colleges.

District Depots.

The following shows particulars relative to the supply of books to District Depôts :—

—	No. of Copies.	Value.
		Rs.
1875-76	236,352	54,817
1876-77	262,634	54,852

The number of copies, especially of elementary books, supplied was larger during the year, but the total value was nearly the same as in 1875-76.

Sales of books.

The sales were larger in 1876-77 than in 1875-76—

—	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
1875-76	302,184	63,378
1876-77	322,951	65,548

The sales to Local Fund Boards amounted to Rupees 14,746 against Rupees 14,344 in 1875-76.

Financial.

The financial results of the depôt are as follows:—

	Rs.
The Receipts	64,917
Stock	1,40,364
The Charges	62,211
The value of Stock on the 1st April 1876 ...	1,48,162

The loss on the year's transactions, consequent on the small sum realized by sale of useless books, is set down at Rupees 4,598.

The depôt has been made self-supporting, and continues to be worked with care and economy.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

General.

Some details regarding the constitution and working of the Medical College will be found in the Administration Report for 1875-76.

Senior Department.

At the commencement of the session the Senior Department consisted of 28 students. This number is unprecedentedly large, but as usual several of these students have left the institution without attempting to complete the course. One first-year student has proceeded to England to prosecute his medical studies there. Two Brahmins, who were holding scholarships, have resigned,

and three other students have left the College. There would probably be but little difficulty in supplying the places of these young men, but owing to the present urgent demand for Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants, Government have, at the request of the Surgeon-General, determined that no further applications for admission to the College shall be complied with until further orders, except in the case of female students. This restriction is unavoidable. It has been also determined to make great changes in the system under which an eleemosynary education has been hitherto obtained in the College Department. The students of this department acquitted themselves very fairly at the class examinations held at the close of the Winter and Summer Sessions. In July 1876 two students appeared for the first M.B. Examination and one passed. Two others successfully underwent the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University.

Second Department.

The number of students in the Second Department at the commencement of the session was 37 against 36 last year. The composition of the three classes of this department is shown in the following statement. Owing to the urgent demand which exists for the services of medical men in the mofussil, the senior class of Apprentices was, under the orders of Government, examined a month before the usual time. The whole of them, nine in number, passed. One Hospital Assistant also appeared before the Board to be examined for the grade of Assistant Surgeon and passed, but with only two marks short of the limit of success. The Board of Examiners observe that "the fact that this candidate has passed with an indifferent knowledge of medicine and surgery proves the system of marking to be radically wrong." The Director of Public Instruction remarked last year on this subject: "It seems a defect in this examination that marks are not given. The results in each subject are recorded as very good, good, fair, indifferent, bad, very bad; and a recent case seems to indicate that there is sometimes a difficulty in determining under this system whether a candidate should be passed or rejected." The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Second Department.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Military Hospital Apprentices	...	...	9
Civil do. do.	6	10	...
Colonial do. do.	6	2	...
Female Students	...	4	...
Total ...	12	16	9

Although in the senior class all the Hospital Apprentices passed, the conduct of the students has not been altogether satisfactory, and, at the recommendation of the Professor of Midwifery, the prize and all class distinctions in this subject have been withheld

from this class in consequence of misconduct at an examination. At the beginning of the year ten students of the second class, with three native medical pupils of the junior class, were directed to report themselves to the Health Officer for house-to-house visitation and are still employed on this duty. The female students have been remarkably successful in their studies and took excellent positions in the annual examinations. The course for these students has been extended by one year with the approval of Government, and is now identical with the curriculum of the Second Department.

Junior Department.

The Junior Department, at the commencement of the session, contained 82 pupils as shown in the following statement, being an increase of 14 over the previous year. All the 36 pupils of the highest class passed for the grade of Hospital Assistant, and three of the Mysore students are reported to have "succeeded with surpassing merit."

Junior Department.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
Native Medical Pupils, Military ...	...	26
Do. do. Civil ...	34	...
Mysore Pupils	12	10
Total ...	46	36

Medals.

The Johnstone Gold Medal and the Blacklock Medal have been withheld this year. The Government Gold Medal has been awarded.

Professors' reports.

Two of the Professors again remark on the imperfect knowledge of English possessed by many of the Native Medical Pupils.

Director's remarks.

The Director of Public Instruction remarked in his Annual Report for 1875-76 :—"In the Junior Department some reform seems urgently needed in the departmental test for admission. The Acting Principal, Dr. Dickinson, has recently complained to me of the extremely unsatisfactory knowledge of English possessed by many of the pupils who are admitted into the College, and for the last twenty years it has been pointed out in the Annual Reports that many of the students are quite unfit to attend the courses of lectures which are delivered, because they do not understand what the Professors say. The secret of the failure of the departmental entrance test may be given in Dr. Smith's own words. The examination 'has practically no standard at all.' The best of the candidates are taken, but there is no guarantee that any of them are qualified." The question is under consideration.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The following table gives the attendance and the chief features of the working of the institution. Operations of the year.

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
First Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session ...	10	8	7
Passed for degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	2	3	3
Obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer ...	1	4	4
Do. do. Taluq Overseer ...	...	1	...
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session ...	63	68	59
Obtained certificates as Supervisor	1	4	2
Do. do. Taluq Overseer ...	26	24	21
Special Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session ...	75	76	75
Obtained certificates of Surveying, First Class.	...	...	1
Do. do. Second Class.	3	2	1
Do. do. Third Class.	8	11	13
Do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class.	1	...	...
Do. do. Second Class.	3	2	3
Do. do. Third Class.	2	16	10

Regarding the falling off in the number of European Military students, the Principal remarks :— European Military students.

"It is much to be regretted that the European Military students, from which class so many valuable Overseers have been drawn, are so few in number, but apparently owing to the opportunities now given them of going home after a few years' service but few can be found who care to remain in India for the sake of the advantages afforded by a career in the Public Works Department."

And further, with regard to the future employment of these qualified subordinates, he remarks :—

"I am afraid there will be considerable difficulty, which is chiefly owing to a very extraordinary system which exists in the P. W. Department and probably in no other, and that is, that the Head of the department has nothing whatever to say to the first appointment of subordinates, notwithstanding that they are highly paid officials seldom drawing a total salary of less than 90 Rupees a month. Each District Engineer appoints his own Overseers whenever a vacancy occurs; sometimes, but rarely, they receive appointments through official application to the College, but they generally obtain appointments by themselves petitioning, or personally applying to District Engineers, and I imagine that under these circumstances the appointments must often go more by favor than merit. I hope that some alteration will speedily be made in a system so detrimental to the

interests of the best students of the College. There can be no doubt that the appointments of all Overseers should be made by the Head of the Department."

The Principal's remarks are under consideration.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

General. A brief account of the character and history of this institution will be found in last year's Administration Report.

Operations of the year.—Male Branch. In the male branch there were on the rolls at the beginning of the year 326 pupils. Fifty-seven were admitted during the year and seventy left, leaving 313 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, the average number being 324, exclusive of six day scholars. Of the seventy who left, ten were entertained as apprentices at the Lawrence Asylum Printing Press, twelve entered the Telegraph, Revenue Survey, and Medical Departments, one the Artillery, and one was sent to Australia; thirteen left owing to their parents quitting Madras, and five died.

Nationality, condition, &c., of the boys. Of the number on the rolls at the end of the year 56 were Europeans, 257 Eurasians. As regards parental condition, there were—

Orphans	34
Fatherless	161
Motherless	42
Both parents living	76
Total ...	313

As regards age there were—

Under 12 years	122
Between 12 and 14 years	109
Do. 14 and 16 „	55
Above 16 years	27
Total ...	313

Industrial. The following table exhibits the industrial work of the school. Boys above 16 years of age who are not employed in one of the industrial classes are sent to work for the whole day on the farm. An hour a day is, however, still set apart for instructing them in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

	Day.	After-noon.	Total.
In the Telegraph Class	...	7	7
„ Band	...	22	22
„ Survey Class	...	7	7
„ Gymnastic Class	...	12	12
„ Office	...	1	1
„ Carpenters and Smiths' Class	1	8	9
„ Gardening do.	...	3	3
„ Tailors' do.	3	44	47
„ Shoemakers' do.	...	3	3
„ Stocking Knitters' do.	5	3	8
Engine Driving	2	...	2
Kitchen Orderlies	4	...	4
Total ...	15	110	125

The health of the boys has not been so satisfactory as in former years. The average number of daily sick was five. A number of children was sent to Madras on the advice of the Medical Officer for change of air. At the close of the year fourteen boys were absent on medical certificate. The prevalence of fevers is stated to have been due to faulty drainage and the defective state of the water-supply. **Health.**

The following statements set forth the receipts and expenditure during the year:— **Finance.**

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance	19,014	7	5
Allotment by Government	31,680	0	0
Interests and profits on Asylum property	47,828	0	0
Special Funds	12,874	5	1
Industries—			
Farms	13,814	14	9
Workshops	2,025	15	0
Miscellaneous	7,526	4	3
Advances recoverable	3,602	7	1
Total ...	1,38,366	5	7

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Education—						
Scholastic	11,114	3	10			
Artistic	2,450	0	6			
Industrial	1,440	0	0			
				15,004	4	4
Clothing and Victualling—						
Clothing	19,316	2	8			
Victualling	28,496	10	2			
				47,812	12	10
Household, &c.—						
Household	7,337	0	4			
Domestic supervision	3,054	3	2			
Sanitation	789	10	10			
Hospital	2,101	7	1			
				13,282	5	5

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Buildings and Repairs	...	1,907 13 5
General	...	11,839 6 0
Industrial—		
Farms	24,273 11 11	
Workshops	3,888 6 10	
		28,162 2 9
Miscellaneous	...	6,891 7 5
Deposits returned	...	900 3 2
Advances recoverable	...	2,167 0 0
		1,27,967 7 4
Balance in Bank	...	10,398 14 3
Total ...	...	1,38,366 5 7

The actual cost per head, after eliminating charges of a reproductive character on the Farms and Workshops, is stated to be Rupees 266.

Farm. The farm is considered by the Committee to have proved a successful experiment, and to have returned large interest on the outlay. As, however, no distinction is made in the report between capital and revenue outlay, the exact financial position, though apparently satisfactory, is not ascertained. The expenditure for the two years ending March 1877 has been Rupees 47,429-7-6; the cash receipts, including the value of supplies to the school, Rupees 34,131-7-7; the agricultural implements and stock are valued at Rupees 7,643, and the crops in the ground at Rupees 18,728. The Farm covers 70 acres of land. It is not quite clear how the scheme of the Farm promotes the industrial education of the boys.

Education. The Committee make no mention of the educational condition of the school, except that the cost had increased owing chiefly to the addition of a survey class. The Government Inspector sums up his report on the boys' school thus: "The instruction in the highest class was, as far as it went, in a satisfactory state, and the reverse was the case in the remaining classes." The infant school is under female teachers, and is spoken of favorably.

Operations of the year.—Female Branch. There were sixty girls on the rolls at the beginning of the year; seven were admitted and nine left during the year, the average being 58. Of those that left two went to domestic service, three left India with their parents, three were removed by their parents, and one obtained employment in the Asylum as a teacher.

Nationality, condition, &c., of the girls. Whilst the vast majority of the boys are Eurasians, of the fifty-eight girls only eighteen belong to this race. As regards the children's condition there were—

Orphans	14
Fatherless	28
Motherless	13
Both parents living	3

As regards age there are—

Under 12 years	27
Between 12 and 14 years	16
Do. 14 and 16 ,, ...	9
Above 16 years	6
Total ...	58

Nine girls presented themselves for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom eight passed, one being placed in the Second Grade. **Teachers' Certificate Examination.**

The health of the girls has been remarkably good, the percentage of sick being only one. **Health.**

The Inspector reported that the instruction in the female branch, as far as it goes, was on the whole tolerably sound :— **Education.**

Finances.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance	2,934	9	7	Education	1,781	15	6
Allotments by Government	16,320	0	0	Clothing	2,690	10	6
Special Funds	2,409	12	7	Victualling	6,534	5	7
Miscellaneous	25	0	0	Household	2,055	1	0
				Sanitation	274	12	0
				Repairs	312	8	0
				Miscellaneous	412	12	4
				Deposits returned ...	438	10	10
				Advances recoverable ...	3,318	2	7
				Balance in Bank ...	3,870	7	10
Total ...	21,689	6	2	Total ...	21,689	2	2

The cost per head for the year is stated as Rupees 225, or Rupees 104 per head less than in the preceding year.

ORPHANAGES.

Among the orphanages receiving aid from Government the Madras Civil Orphan Asylums, the Roman Catholic Orphanages, and the Ganjam Orphanage may be noticed. In the Civil Orphan Asylum (Male), including Saint Mary's Church Charity School, there were 117 boys. There were eighteen withdrawals and eighteen admissions during the year. Of the withdrawals ten obtained employment, six of whom were qualified to earn their living as printers. At the Female Asylum there were 64 children on the rolls at the close of the year. There were nine withdrawals and one death against nine admissions. Of the girls who left, three obtained employment as teachers. The report of the **Civil Orphan Asylums and St. Mary's Church Charity School.**

Inspector of Schools on the male branch was satisfactory, but not so satisfactory as regards the female. The income of the year amounted to Rupees 28,044, including the interest on funded capital amounting to Rupees 7,381, a donation of Rupees 1,500 from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the annual Government grant of Rupees 1,200. This grant is contingent on the sum subscribed exceeding Rupees 3,000. The expenditure was Rupees 26,968. The nett cost of supporting each child was Rupees 12 monthly, the total number of children being 184. The health of the children was generally good. The trades taught comprise baking and carpentry.

Roman Catholic Orphanage.

This institution originally comprised two separate orphanages, the one for children of soldiers, the other for East Indian orphans. The two charities were established in 1840; the former by Archbishop Carew, Vicar Apostolic of Madras, and the latter by the Capuchin priests. The sources of income are a grant of Rupees 1,008-8-0 annually from the funds of the Capuchin Mission, a Government annual grant of Rupees 4,800, given on the condition that 100 destitute children are maintained in the institution, an allowance of Rupees 7 monthly by Government for soldiers' orphans, interest on a funded capital of Rupees 6,000, and public subscriptions. Since 1840 nine hundred and ten Military and eight hundred and two East Indian children have been received into the orphanages. Many of those educated in these asylums are now filling respectable positions in Madras. At the close of last year there were 173 children on the rolls, of whom 89 were children of soldiers and 84 of East Indian parents. Of these 144 are quite destitute and entirely dependent on the Charity. Only 19 soldiers' children were eligible for the allowance of Rupees 7. Twenty-seven boys left the institution, of whom eleven obtained employment on the Madras Railway. The expenditure was Rupees 18,642, or a little over Rupees 9 monthly for each child.

Ganjam Orphan Asylums.

After the famine in Ganjam of the year 1866, a large number of orphans was left on the hands of Government. These children were apportioned as follows:—Some were handed over to the Roman Catholic Mission at Surada, some to the Baptist Mission, and some to the care of the Chaplain at Berhampore, the Government providing for their support, under certain conditions, until they were able to earn their living. Of these children 275 remained at the beginning of 1873-74; and at the end of 1876-77 the number was reduced to 82, of whom 33 were boys and 49 girls. The total cost to Government of these children in 1876-77 was Rupees 3,635-11-9, and the cost for the four years ending 1876-77 Rupees 23,831- 5-5. As the allowance is not, as a rule, drawn after attaining the age of eighteen, this charge will not last much longer. In all the orphanages attention has been paid by the directors to the education of the children, and to their training in industrial occupations, but with varying success. The Baptist Mission on the whole stands first in these respects.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

General.

Information regarding the nature and results of the several Test Examinations will be found in the preface to this notice in the Administration Report for 1875-76.

Modification in rules.

The only modification in the rules made during the year related to the General Test Examination. The rule disallowing the appearance of candidates, under any circumstances, in part only of the subjects of an examination was modified in respect of this test in favor of Government officials who were in the service prior to 1st June 1867. The modification is to the effect that failure in not more than three of the six subjects which comprise the test entitles the examinee to appear at the next following examination for the subjects in which he has failed. Further that, should he fail at this subsequent examination but in one subject only, he is privileged to offer himself at the next ensuing examination for that single subject; if, however, he should fail at the third examination, all the advantages gained by him at the previous examinations are to be forfeited, and the candidate is required to undergo a re-examination in all the subjects *de novo*. The Government were pleased to make this concession as it had been brought to their notice that from pressure of office work many deserving public servants were unable to find the leisure necessary for study to enable them to pass in all subjects at once, and were therefore debarred from all chances of promotion.

Special Tests.—Number registered, examined and passed.

The total number of candidates registered for each test of the Special Test Examinations was 4,244, or 337 more than in the previous year. The following statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each Special Test, and the results as compared with those of the previous ten years:—

Test.	Number Registered in 1876.	Number Examined in 1876.	Number Passed in 1876.	Number Passed in 1875.	Number Passed in 1874.	Number Passed in 1873.	Number Passed in 1872.	Number Passed in 1871.	Number Passed in 1870.	Number Passed in 1869.	Number Passed in 1868.	Number Passed in 1867.	Number Passed in 1866.
I-A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	302	269	28	32	52	30	46	42	42	28	65	41	45
II-A.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.	612	540	141	233	136	47	66	81	59	95	144	150	109
I-B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	40	35	5	10	9	9	5	19	16	17	23	24	48
II-B.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.	275	246	74	110	78	29	16	48	53	59	203	117	205
III-A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	184	165	71	33	61	31	15	29	78	50	47	45	44

Test.	Number Registered in 1876.	Number Examined in 1876.	Number Passed in 1876.	Number Passed in 1875.	Number Passed in 1874.	Number Passed in 1873.	Number Passed in 1872.	Number Passed in 1871.	Number Passed in 1870.	Number Passed in 1869.	Number Passed in 1868.	Number Passed in 1867.	Number Passed in 1866.
III-B.—Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.	239	218	69	52	76	57	35	85	60	47	66	47	182
IV.—Revenue Test, Salt Department.	6	6	3	5	7	4	8	5	9	2	15	7	7
V.—Revenue Test, Sea Customs Department.	21	20	9	5	5	6	10	9	3	2	3	5	3
VI.—Account Test ...	68	66	26	42	45	23	12	22	14	28	17	22	3
VII-A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade.	20	20	3	5	4	11	2	5	3	3	3	2	4
VII-B.—Translation Test, Lower Grade.	1,013	986	282	285	267	172	217	182	394	335	118	100	176
VIII-A.—Precis Writing, Higher Grade.	1,098	1,045	241	220	185	207	219	261	291	270	369	297	119
VIII-B.—Precis Writing, Lower Grade.	18	18	9	6	8	17	26	11	11	68	157	38	143
IX.—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts.	348	317	83	49	115	70	53	22	219	52	83	121	...

Percentage of successful.

The percentage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follows:—

Test.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
I-A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	48	41	48	21	28	32	28	18	22	85	10
II-A.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.	42	51	43	26	17	24	15	11	29	43	26
I-B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	75	61	74	100	100	70	27	36	33	34	16
II-B.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.	35	29	39	16	19	19	19	18	34	54	29
III-A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	40	34	23	16	28	11	7	24	46	24	43
III-B.—Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.	59	21	32	18	28	52	22	38	46	33	31
VII-B.—Translation Test, Lower Grade.	52	18	17	46	45	18	25	24	30	30	28
VIII-A.—Precis Writing, Higher Grade.	29	37	41	26	27	24	23	30	21	22	23
VIII-B.—Precis Writing, Lower Grade.	66	15	62	42	12	10	34	45	44	40	50
IX.—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts.	...	14	12	7	21	20	74	45	48	18	26

Comparison with past year.

These results are almost the same as those of the previous year in the lower grade of the Revenue Test and the Translation and Precis Writing Tests; in the higher grade of the Revenue Test there is some improvement, but in all the Judicial Tests (except

Test IX) the percentage of success has fallen. In the case of Test IX the percentage is swollen by certain candidates who failed to pass Test I-A, for which they appeared, but were found qualified for Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts only. For the lower percentage of success in the Judicial Tests the Commissioner is unable to account.

Police Test.

For the Police Test 54 candidates presented themselves for examination. The following table gives particulars from the year 1864:—

	Years.												
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Number who presented themselves for examination.	82	103	186	195	275	126	122	80	31	46	55	37	54
Number who passed.	29	66	28	26	49	11	3	8	3	2	8	8	10

General Test.—Number registered, examined and passed.

The following table shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed for the regular General Test:—

Number of Candidates Registered.				Number of Candidates Examined.				Number of Candidates Passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
1,798	2,248	1,060	5,106	1,698	2,096	982	4,776	94	296	191	581

Classification of successful.

The successful candidates have been classified as follows:—
(1.) In regard to the agency by which they were instructed.

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	30	72	58	160
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid ...	47	143	50	240
Other Schools	2	40	10	52
Private tuition	15	41	73	129
Total ...	94	296	191	581

(2.) In regard to Race.

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians ...	...	26	...	26
Hindus	91	259	191	541
Mahomedans	3	11	...	14
Total ...	94	296	191	581

(3.) In regard to the Vernacular languages in which they passed.

In Telugu	131
„ Tamil	101
„ Malayalam	14
„ Canarese	34
„ Hindustani	1
„ Uriya	4

Explanation of changes in percentage of success.

With reference to the fluctuations in the percentage of success in the General Test Examination through a series of years, the Commissioner states that the irregularity observed is mainly due to the rise in the standard of examination in 1870, the result of which was that little more than 9 per cent. of the candidates passed.

"The general result" he observes "of the examination in 1871-72 was almost identical with that of 1870-71, the candidates not having apparently then realized the increased difficulty of passing the examination. But in 1872-73 they had, and the percentage was a little higher than the average, a not unusual result after many had been thrown back at previous examinations. The general result in 1873-74 was satisfactory, and possibly the same would have been achieved in 1874-75 also but for the unusually large number of unprepared candidates who presented themselves for the test.

"In 1875-76 the standard of the paper in arithmetic was raised; candidates being slow to perceive increased difficulty in examinations, the percentage of failure was increased. In the year now under report it will be observed that the success was greater than last year, the candidates having realized the change.

"Apart from the raising of the standard there are, however, causes of fluctuations in all the examinations conducted by me which I am wholly unable or at best only partially able to control. It is not possible, for instance, to keep the standard of every paper exactly steady from year to year; examiners are sometimes changed and the standard varies in consequence; also the examinees may be more or less prepared to pass at one examination than at another." The Government have concurred in this view.

For the modified General Test Examination out of nineteen candidates who registered their names eighteen presented themselves for examination. Of these six passed fully; three others failed in one subject only, and have the option of passing in it at the next examination. **Modified test.**

Under the orders passed by Government in 1875, 179 Matriculated candidates applied to be examined in writing and spelling and 168 appeared. Of these 101 successfully passed the test. **Examination in writing and spelling.**

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the official year. It shows that the expenses connected with the examinations left a surplus of Rupees 4,605-8-9. **Financial.**

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
Special Tests	22,573	0	0
General Test	26,187	0	0
Total ...	48,760	0	0

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.
Special Tests	14,679	3	7
General Test	21,016	6	8
Office Establishment, &c.	4,258	13	0
Total ...	39,954	7	3
Secretary's Salary	4,200	0	0
Total ...	44,154	7	3

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

The working of the Museum during the past year has been satisfactory. The conservancy of the grounds has received the usual attention, but various contemplated improvements were kept in abeyance in consequence of the want of rain. Some valuable palms, received from the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, were partly planted out. A number of hardy trees, raised from seed, for shading purposes, could not be put down, owing to the scarcity of water. The large tank behind the Museum, which had been converted into a fish preserve and contained a plant of the *Victoria regia*, became quite dry in March. Some of the fish were transferred to the other tank in front of the building, but many perished. **General remarks.**

An additional room was added to the quarters of the Head Taxidermist, which was greatly needed on sanitary grounds. Some ruinous godowns in the same neighbourhood were removed. The buildings generally were kept in good repair. **Buildings.**

The Classified Catalogue of the Scientific Library was published, and the books re-arranged so as to render reference easy. The **Catalogues.**

Catalogue of Mammals is in the press and will shortly be issued. The Catalogue of Birds is still under revision, but will be sent to the press as soon as that of the Mammals is completed. In both these, instead of giving a simple list of names, as was done in previous catalogues, the system has been adopted of entering native names, scientific synonyms, and references to authentic descriptions and plates. This, with the careful revision of the nomenclature, specimen by specimen, has, owing to the extent of the collection and number of authorities to be consulted, proved a very heavy task; but catalogues in this form will not only prove extremely useful to scientific men at a distance, but be of great assistance to students on the spot. The Catalogue of Silver Coins is still under preparation, and copious notes have been made for a new and improved edition of that of the gold coins. A list of the medals has been prepared, and materials are in course of collection for a descriptive and illustrated catalogue of them. Labels for upwards of 5,000 beetles received from all parts of the world were printed, and the specimens arranged in a cabinet, according to the classification in Gemminger and Harold's Catalogue. This superb collection, which has been in the Museum for some years, will now be at the disposal of the public, and as it contains typical specimens of the principal genera, it will prove of inestimable value to students of the great order Coleoptera. A catalogue of the contents of this cabinet will appear in due course. A catalogue of the Herbarium was completed, but will require careful revision as soon as Dr. Hooker's Flora of British India has been completed.

Publications. The catalogues have already been referred to. The illustrations of the Nilgiri Cinchonas are being lithographed, and the descriptions will be sent to press as soon as the figures are ready. Some delay has been caused by the absence in Mr. McIvor's collection of a few of the species growing on the hills, but specimens of these are shortly expected from the Government plantations. Materials have been steadily collected for a "Flora Medica" of India, and 105 drawings are now ready. A sketch of the fauna of the Nilgiris, with lists of species, was furnished for the "Nilgiri Manual" now in course of preparation.

Specimens acquired. The number of specimens added to the collections amounted to 3,049 as compared with 1,553 in 1875-76, as follows:—

—Mammals. The number of mammals acquired was 206, of which 41 were presented, 17 got in exchange, and 148 purchased. Amongst the exchanges in this section one of the most valuable acquisitions was a series of bats, got from Dr. Anderson of the Calcutta Museum, and named by Dr. Dobson, who has made the family a special study.

—Birds. The number of birds acquired during the year was 654.

—Eggs and Nests. Of these 95 specimens were added.

—Reptiles. The total acquisitions under this head numbered 55.

—Fish. One hundred and forty-eight specimens were acquired, and of these 123 were purchased.

In this section the fresh acquisitions numbered 349. None were purchased. —Shells.

The insects added to the collections during the year numbered 801. —Insects.

In this class 11 specimens were acquired, all of which were presented. —Corals, &c.

The collection is now in very good order, and so arranged as to be easily consulted. The finishing touches were given to the catalogue, but, as already stated, it will require careful revision owing to changes in nomenclature. The number of plants added to the herbarium was 434. —Herbarium.

One hundred and two geological specimens were acquired during the year. —Geology.

The collections in this section, which includes that of Practical Botany, are already so crowded that new specimens will have to be stored in drawers until more space is provided. During the year 123 specimens were added. The Salt Commission presented 91 specimens of salt to the Museum. The value of this collection was enhanced by its arrangement having been undertaken by Dr. Ratton, one of the Commissioners. —Raw Products.

Three paintings in oil, two of which were by native artists, together with a valuable collection of gold and silver jewellery, the work of native artists, were received from Government. —Art.

Thirty-four specimens were presented and one purchased. —Ethnology and Antiquities.

The additions in this interesting section numbered 97. —Coins.

The above information is shown succinctly in the following table :—

—	Acquired.	Presented.	Exchanged.	Purchased.
Mammals	206	41	17	148
Birds	654	195	50	397
Eggs and Nest specimens ...	95	...	...	...
Reptiles	55	28	...	17
Fish	148	19	...	123
Shells	349	331	17	...
Insects	801	...	541	...
Corals	11	11	...	...
Herbarium	434	363	...	...
Geological specimens	102	...	...	...
Raw products	123	112	...	...
Art	3 oil paintings, Native-made Jewellery.	...	...	...
Ethnology and Antiquities ...	35	34	...	1
Arms	1	1	...	...
Coins	97	73	...	...

The lectures were apparently well appreciated by the public, as the room was generally full and sometimes crowded. The audience, as a rule, consisted of about equal proportions of European —Public Scientific Lectures.

ladies and gentlemen, and of educated Native gentlemen and students.

Libraries. All the books are now arranged according to the catalogues, and can be readily consulted.

Scientific Library. The usual additions were received and every effort is made, by judicious selection, to keep the library in its various sections well supplied with the latest works of scientific value. Numerous volumes issued in parts were bound and all the books are in good order.

Public Library and Reading Room. During the year 2,678 visitors, giving a monthly average of 223, came to read and consult books. These results are satisfactory, seeing that the existence of a free library is not yet generally known.

Intimation was received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State that a set of the Record Office Publications will be presented to the Museum, and continued as published. These works will form a most valuable contribution. During the year several additions were made to the Library, which now contains a total number of 8,863 volumes of scientific and general literature.

Visitors. The number of visitors during the year was 206,887, a number largely in excess of the attendance in recent years excepting 1875-76, in which the number was unusually large owing to the vast crowds of strangers present in Madras during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following statement shows the number of visitors during the last five years, and it will be observed that there has been a satisfactory increase from year to year. It is noted that of the total number 23 per cent. were able to sign their names, and that 43 per cent. consisted of women and girls :—

1872-73	112,360
1873-74	145,663
1874-75	177,340
1875-76	210,926
1876-77	206,887

MADRAS OBSERVATORY AND METEOROLOGY.

General. The year under review, though one of steady progress, was undistinguished by any event of more than ordinary scientific interest.

The Meridian Circle. Only 819 observations were made with this instrument, the smallest number recorded since its erection; the positions of all the stars selected for the catalogue in hand being already sufficiently determined in previous years. The total number of observations awaiting publication is now 29,521. A slight extension of the catalogue during its compilation will, the Government Astronomer thinks, for the next year or two, be more desirable than any attempt at commencing a fresh work. The Meridian Circle remains in satisfactory working order.

Extra meridional pursuits.

The eight-inch equatoreal by Messrs. Troughton and Simms and the six-inch by Messrs. Serebours and Secretan, have been actively employed during the year; and all the minor instruments are kept ready for use whenever required. The zones taken for the Variable Star Atlas and other purposes included 5,872 stars. Eighty-seven comparisons of the light changes of variable stars were recorded: phenomena of Jupiter's satellites were observed on eight occasions; also occultations on four nights, including a well-observed passage of the Moon over the Pleiades on January 17th. The three planets, Isis, Hestia and Asia, were observed, at their oppositions, on thirteen evenings, and some others sought for but unsuccessfully. The double star Alpha-Centauri was twice measured in distance and position angle. And lastly, a nebula not included in Sir J. T. W. Herschel's very complete Catalogue of 5,079 Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars was found by Miss E. Isis Pogson in the constellation Phœnix when engaged in comet-seeking on October 19th.

Time and telegraphic arrangements.

The Fort time signal gun was fired daily at noon and 8 P.M. by means of electrical currents from the Observatory acting upon an ingenious discharging apparatus invented and constructed by Mr. G. K. Winter. The currents are transmitted hourly by an electrical clock, which is adjusted daily just before noon by a simple mechanical arrangement whenever it is found to be more than a tenth of a second in error. The gun was fired correctly on 694 occasions, 94¾ per cent. of the year's signals. Thirty of the failures were due to faulty friction tubes and eight to other casualties. The Madras mean time was transmitted daily at 4 P.M. to all Government Stations in India. The line of telegraph to the Master Attendant's Office, for weather warnings, was in working order throughout the year. It was much used in May, October and November, though happily more to allay than to confirm the fears of bad weather then entertained.

Magnetism.

The only magnetical instrument recorded during the year was the bifilar magnetometer, and its diminished diurnal range and freedom from disturbances were strikingly evident.

Meteorology.

A short account of the history and constitution of the Meteorological Department will be found in last year's Administration Report. During the year 1876 observations at each of the twelve stations of the Madras Presidency on the existing system and the reduction of the registers at head-quarters were continued, but the reduction of the records at Bangalore, Salem, Negapatam, and Coimbatore has been first effected by the Assistants at those places and afterwards revised at Madras. Monthly mean and extreme results of the stations in the Madras Presidency are printed in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for current use, and more detailed reports for each of these years will be published hereafter. The annual and extreme results of each station for the year, including similar returns from the Madras Observatory, are appended and show a very decided and general increase of solar heat, and a corresponding decrease in rainfall, as compared with the results for 1874 and 1875.

Mean Annual Meteorological Results for 1876.

Stations.	Barometic Pressure.	Solar Heat in vacuo.	Temperature in Shade.	Daily Range.	Relative Humidity.	Daily Velocity of Wind.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Cents.	Miles.	Inches.	Days.
Bangalore	26·919	148·1	73·6	21·8	64	106	17·35	73
Bellary	28·380	152·2	81·4	24·5	45	163	7·03	33
Cochin	29·853	148·3	79·8	12·8	81	...	102·90	122
Coimbatore ...	28·510	139·9	77·4	23·5	67	128	19·31	55
Madras	29·835	144·5	81·4	18·1	68	179	21·60	73
Madura	29·398	140·7	82·4	23·1	60	92	17·77	42
Masulipatam ...	29·812	146·5	81·4	17·2	71	...	29·93	61
Negapatam ...	29·848	148·5	82·0	15·3	69	148	30·11	57
Salem	29·943	150·6	81·5	23·5	62	127	26·50	67
Secunderabad ...	28·043	153·1	78·7	23·9	55	148	15·40	57
Trichinopoly ...	29·584	154·7	83·0	21·4	59	192	20·36	31
Wellington	24·214	133·8	61·2	18·6	69	...	40·77	75

**Extreme Meteorological Records in* 1876.

	Heat in Sun.		Heat in Shade.		Cold in Shade.		Wind Velocity.		Rain.	
	°	On	°	On	°	On	Miles.	On	In.	On
Bangalore ...	166·4	April 21 ...	98·2	April 10 ...	48·9	Feb. 15 ...	387	July 2 ...	1·14	June 13
Bellary ...	...	...	107·7	April 28 ...	53·4	Jan. 29 ...	414	Aug. 25 ...	1·25	Mar. 15
Cochin	160·4	Dec. 28 ...	94·6	April 11 ...	63·6	Jan. 26 ...	...	...	9·16	June 9
Coimbatore ...	156·9	March 3 ...	102·2	April 7 ...	54·0	Jan. 21 ...	316	July 26 ...	2·20	Aug. 5
Madras ...	154·2	Oct. 10 ...	109·1	May 15 ...	57·6	Jan. 27 ...	359	June 30 ...	2·30	Nov. 10
Madura ...	154·7	April 28 ...	105·5	April 17 ...	59·8	Jan. 28 ...	231	Dec. 12 ...	1·61	Oct. 1
Masulipatam ...	168·1	Oct. 27 ...	113·0	May 15 ...	58·5	Jan. 28 ...	...	Oct. 8 ...	4·42	Aug. 24
Negapatam ...	163·3	Sep. 27 ..	104·1	June 15 ...	61·2	Jan. 28 ...	306	July 27 ..	4·79	Nov. 11
Salem	168·2	April 28 ...	106·7	April 10 ...	55·7	Jan. 27 ...	241	Dec. 13 ...	3·00	Sep. 4
Secunderabad ...	174·6	May 23 ...	110·2	May 10 ...	50·8	Nov. 24 ...	667	July 22 ...	1·23	July 10
Trichinopoly ...	169·8	April 5 ...	107 9	April 17 ...	59·6	Jan. 29 ...	581	July 4 ...	3·02	Dec. 24
Wellington ...	150·6	March 3 ...	80·0	April 9 ...	37·5	Dec. 8 ...	...	July 1 ...	6·20	April 24

Explanation of the recent drought in South India.

In regard to the period of drought recently experienced in South India, the Government Astronomer remarks, "The excessive solar heat, 9° 5 above average, and the very deficient rainfall, only 21·6 inches towards the average of 48·9 inches, or little over 44 per cent. of the 63 years' mean, amply bear out the carefully considered opinion expressed two years previously, that 'five consecutive years of excess having now been experienced the evident periodicity of tropical rainfall renders it probable that some years of corresponding deficiency may be expected.' Our Sun is unquestionably a Variable Star of about eleven years period, somewhat irregular, as nearly all the long period variables are, and our rainfall varies with it. Successive maxima and minima are not necessarily of equal intensity. They are not so in other variable stars and why should they be in ours? All our acquaintance with such subjects is still only empirical. We cannot be blind to the self-evident facts, but the causes of such changes have still to be disclosed. Increased solar heat evidently produces diminished rainfall in certain tropical localities, and that must be counterbalanced by excess in other perhaps not far distant places, either of considerable elevation, or further from the latitude to which the sun is then vertical."

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Some interesting discoveries were made by Mr. Stuart, the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, in company with Dr. Jagor of Berlin and the District Engineer by means of excavation at a hill about twelve miles east of Tinnevelly. The excavations were commenced in the side of the hill consisting chiefly of quartz gravel with boulders of the same material and resting on gneiss rock, and within a superficial area of twenty-five or thirty square yards were discovered from twenty to thirty baked earthen pots, varying in size from three feet nine by three feet six down to ten inches either way, of very various shapes, and of shapes, in most cases, more elegant and of a better manufacture than any met with at the present day in the bazaars. These pots, when examined, were found to contain, besides earth, gravel and stones, and, occasionally, iron implements, beads and bronze ornaments, a variety of objects of great interest to the antiquarian, the ethnologist, and to science generally. Upwards of fifty kinds of baked earthenware utensils of all sizes and shapes, a considerable number of iron weapons and implements, chiefly knives or short sword-blades and hatchets, and a great quantity of bones and skulls were also discovered. In one very interesting case, two small pots were found within a large one, (together with the bones of a nearly complete skeleton,) containing what appeared unmistakably to be the outer coats of grains of rice and of the dry grain known in Tinnevelly as "samei." The grain itself had disappeared, but the outer coating—probably of silica—had remained. Moreover at several places at considerable distance from the principal point of excavation, were found similar sepulchral urns, and the surface of the quartz hill above was strewn with broken pieces of pottery of a similar character. The excavation in all probability only touched one point of an extensive ancient cemetery or catacomb in which the dead were disposed of in this singular manner, that is to say, by placing the skeleton or the body inside a large earthenware vase or pot together with two, three, or four small pots apparently containing food for the dead, and weapons and implements of iron ready for use when he reached another world.

Excavations in the Tinnevelly District.

The existence of these burial-places has long been known, and excavations have from time to time been made by persons interested in such antiquities, though it does not appear that any

Description of the sites.

systematic examination has hitherto been made. As far as is known it is believed there are but three places in the district where these sepulchral urns are found, viz., Shermadevi, Aditchanallur (twelve miles east of Palamcottah), and Nallamalai (eight miles west of Tuticorin), and at all three places the soil consists of quartz gravel with rock occasionally cropping out. The burial-places in these cases are on ground slightly above the level of the surrounding country, and in two of the three cases a water-course runs along the base of the hillock on which the pots are found. The pots themselves are found at different depths, some being visible on the surface, while others are buried as much as five feet below the present ground-level; they appear also to be buried in tiers, a course rendered necessary by the slope of the ground. It is possible that the pots not visible on the surface would have escaped observation had it not been that gravel for a new road was being dug on the hill, and, as the workmen have a superstitious dread of disturbing these pots, the gravel surrounding them was dug away leaving the pots untouched, and affording an opportunity of examining them *in situ*.

History of ditto.

Regarding the history of these places of sepulture or of the race who adopted this peculiar mode of burial there is no information to be obtained on the spot, and there appear to exist no traditions among the people deserving of attention; the traditions current being of the wildest nature, describing the race as a race of dwarfs, who did not die but became smaller and more malicious year by year till the rest of the community lost patience and buried them alive.

Rev. Dr. Caldwell's explorations in Tinnevelly.

The Reverend Dr. Caldwell, Missionary Bishop of Tinnevelly, also made some explorations in Tinnevelly at Korkei and Kayal. He writes as follows :—

"I am sorry to say I found no traces of the Greeks at Korkei, but many proofs of the antiquity and extent of the place. It was always at a depth of eight feet below the present level of the village that I came upon traces of the ancient town. It was at a depth of only three feet at Kayal. The only things I discovered were small fragments of Indian pottery at Korkei, and of China and Arabian ware at Kayal. I came upon the floor of a house—brick with polished chunam —three feet below the ground, in the Kayal plain, about a mile from the village, but the only discovery was some broken curry-stuff grinders. In all that region the alluvium of the delta is full of sea shells, and when you dig through the alluvium, which in some places is only three or four feet in thickness, you invariably came upon white sea sand, the surface of which to a depth of about a foot has been indurated into a good stone, which the people call உப்புக்கல் (salt stone); through the infiltration of the alluvium I collected a few handsfull of the various kinds of shells, which include chanks and pearl oysters, both deep sea shells; so great is the number of the shells that they crackle under your feet as you walk along the roads.

"In the lowest part of the tank at Korkei there are a great number of sepulchral urns; I dug out one, which measured eleven feet in circumference. It had already broken into three portions. It con-

tained a perfect human skull with apparently a complete set of the bones of a skeleton, but only one Kalasam.* At another place two were dug out, one of which is nearly entire. One contained one Kalasam, the others two, but neither contained any bones. They had all been calcined as was evident from the traces left. On the whole I found the geology of Korkei more interesting than its antiquities."

Sites yet to be explored.

There is a large field for further inquiries not only in this and other localities in the Tinnevelly District, but also in the Presidency generally. The Government have however for the present stayed the prosecution of further researches in Tinnevelly, but have instructed the Collector to guard the sites carefully.

Archæological officer.

The appointment of a qualified officer to conduct the archæological survey of this Presidency was under consideration, but owing chiefly to financial reasons nothing was settled.

* A cup or bowl.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

General. THE position of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment and the details of the administration will be found in the report for last year. The only change therein calling for notice which has taken place is the consecration of two Missionary Bishops in Tinnevelly under a Royal License from Her Majesty the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Operations. On the 31st March 1877, the number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese of Madras was 222, of whom 40 were Government Chaplains; 21 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to English congregations, or retired; 2 were Bishops superintending portions of the Native Church, European and Eurasian Missionaries, and Native Pastors; and 2 were Clergymen otherwise employed, or retired. The total number exceeds that given in the list of the previous year by one; but in that list two names had been omitted by mistake. Seventeen were absent on furlough, of whom nine were Chaplains and eight Missionaries. In the course of the year under review three Clergymen died, one being a European Missionary, the other two Native Pastors in Tinnevelly, all of whom were connected with the Church Missionary Society. Four European Clergymen, connected with the Church Missionary Society, who had previously left the country, retired. Two new Chaplains and two new Missionaries took up their appointments. Two ordinations were held at Madras. At the former, one Deacon was ordained Priest. At the latter, two European Deacons and one Native were ordained Priests; and one European and one Native were made Deacons. The number of persons confirmed in the Diocese was 458; of whom 265 were Europeans and Eurasians, and 193 Natives. A handsome Church at Hingolee, in the Nizam's Dominions, was consecrated; and also two Cemeteries—one at Hingolee and the other at Bassim in Berar. The Bishop visited Kurnool, Bellary, Secunderabad, Berar, Aurungabad, Mangalore, Mercara, and Mysore.

Bishop's absence from the Diocese. Two months in the middle of the Visitation were spent in the Diocese of Calcutta, of the charge of which the Bishop was not

relieved until the arrival at Calcutta of the new Metropolitan on the 8th of February 1877.

Church Committees introduced into Berar.

It was decided that the Madras system of Lay Trustees of Churches should be discontinued in Berar, and that the system of Church Committees, as prescribed in the Diocese of Calcutta, should be adopted; and this was accordingly done.

Consecration of two Madras Missionaries to be Bishops.

The most notable event of the year in the Diocese has been the consecration as Bishops, in the Cathedral of Calcutta, on the 11th of March, of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, an experienced and able Missionary in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of the Rev. Dr. Sargent, an equally experienced and excellent Missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society, with the view of their aiding the Bishop of Madras in his supervision of the growing Native Church. The need of episcopal aid had been acknowledged for many years, and different plans had been proposed for supplying the want. Eventually Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant Her Royal License to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop issued his Commission to the Metropolitan of India; who, assisted by the Bishops of Madras, Bombay, and Colombo, effected the Consecration. The two Bishops thus consecrated have no diocese of their own nor any jurisdiction, but exercise their episcopal functions in the performance of such duties as may be assigned to them by the Bishop of Madras.

Financial.—Contributions.

The total amount of the actual contributions, deducting the school fees, rents, &c., entrusted to the Clergy by members of their congregations during the year ending 31st December 1876 was Rupees 1,24,752-9-8.

					RS.	A.	P.
Collected from all sources within the Church and District					1,49,392	10	3
School Fees	9,620	7	0				
Rents, Interests, Sales	15,019	9	7				
					24,640	0	7
					1,24,752	9	8

The sum of contributions exceeds that of the previous year, which was Rupees 1,16,307-12-7, by Rupees 8,444-13-1.

—Comparison with earlier years.

The comparison with earlier years can only be made by adding the school fees. This being done, the aggregates will stand thus:—

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1873	1,10,893	8	6
„ 1874	1,17,491	1	2
„ 1875	1,23,221	12	5
„ 1876	1,34,373	0	8

Thus there was an apparent advance in three years of nearly Rupees 23,500.

Expenditure. The amounts expended compared with those of the preceding year stand thus :—

	1875.			1876.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
On Churches	48,602	5	3	64,431	9	8
The Poor	22,356	11	7	25,629	4	1
Schools and Orphanages	52,154	13	2	48,049	7	4
Ministrations to English	8,843	1	2	8,621	3	5
Missions	10,451	12	5	8,576	4	2
Bibles and Books	2,871	2	8	2,625	4	5

Besides these amounts a sum of Rupees 4,010 was raised for the memorial to Bishop Milman. Deducting the grants received from Government and Municipalities, and rents, &c., amounting to Rupees 42,809-11-8, from the whole sum expended upon Schools and Churches, viz., Rs. 1,12,481-1-0, the remainder, viz., Rupees 69,671-5-4, is the sum which has been expended out of the voluntary contributions of the people upon Missions and ministrations to English people. Last year the corresponding sum was Rupees 79,302-1-9. In addition to the items above given, the amounts shown below were contributed in this Diocese in 1876 for the following Church purposes :—

	RS.	A.	P.
For the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	2,459	11	1
„ Church Missionary Society ...	6,077	6	10
„ Additional Clergy Fund	4,765	13	0
„ Milman Memorial Fund	5,982	12	6

Of the 55 stations from which returns have been received seven only failed to make any contributions towards Missions.

STATIONERY.

Establishment. The Stationery Office consists of a Manager, a Storekeeper, four Accountants, seven Clerks, one Marker, one Moochy, two Peons, and five Lascars, all under the direction of the Superintendent of Stamps. The office was formerly under the superintendence of the Commissary of Ordnance attached to the Grand Arsenal, but was transferred on the 1st June 1875 to the Stamp Office. Stationery of all descriptions, together with Printing, Drawing, and Surveying materials is supplied to all Public Departments both in the Presidency and at out-stations, as well as to Local

Fund Boards, Municipalities, Regimental Schools, Veterinary Surgeons, Garrison Instructors, Instructors of Musketry, Military and Civil Hospitals, to the Mysore Commission, British Consular Agents, to Adjutants of Regiments of Infantry, Staff Officers, Wing Officers, and Commandants of Batteries of Artillery, to the Presidency Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges, the Government Farm, the Curator of the Government Book Depôt, the Inspector of Normal Schools, the Bishop of Madras, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

Rules for shipping and landing Government stores.

A set of revised rules for shipping and landing Government stores was introduced during the year. Formerly the price list of Government stores published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette* was considered sufficient for general information, and officers who were required to furnish statements of the value of stationery consigned to them from the Stationery Office, compiled their statements from the list. Now, however, this office furnishes the Master Attendant with shipping bills, &c., containing the value of every parcel of stationery sent from, or received by it.

Cost of establishment.

The cost of the office establishment for the whole year amounted to Rupees 6,641-12-0. This is inclusive of the cost of the temporary hands entertained for half a month at a cost of Rupees 38-9-0, and Rupees 61-8-0 being famine batta allowed to those drawing Rupees 15 and under. Deducting from this the sum of Rupees 2,922-3-1, the total value of sums realized as shown below, the net cost to Government will be Rupees 3,719-8-11 or about 6 Annas, or ·375 of a rupee per cent. of the cost of the receipt and issue transactions. The working of the establishment at such a small cost is considered very satisfactory.

	RS.	A.	P.
By commission realized	269	7	9
„ sale of waste paper, packing materials, &c.	2,266	10	6
„ forfeiture of Contractor's deposit ...	140	0	0
„ sale of Indian Atlas Sheets	201	9	4
„ „ of Service Books	44	7	6
Total ...	2,922	3	1

Operations during the year.

The aggregate value of stationery dealt with during the year under report amounted to Rupees 8,24,125, and the issues to Rupees 4,16,380, leaving a balance to be accounted for of Rupees 4,07,745, or Rupees 1,53,878 in excess of the balance (Rupees 2,53,867) at the close of 1875-76. The gain by commission, sale of waste paper, &c., was Rupees 2,922, against Rupees 4,114 in the preceding year.

Value of Stationery received into store.

The value of stationery received into store during the year 1876-77 from the following sources amounted to Rupees 5,70,258 :—

	RS.
England	4,61,749
By purchase in India	1,06,379
Miscellaneous	2,130

Compared with the past year's receipts, viz., Rupees 1,91,523, there is an excess of Rupees 3,78,735 due to stock indented for for 1875-76 not having arrived till 1876-77, and to nearly the whole supply for the latter year having come in as well.

Value of issues. The value of issues to Public Departments in 1876-77 was Rupees 4,16,380 against Rupees 3,91,546 in 1875-76. There has been a steady increase since 1872-73 from causes noted in last year's report. During the year 1876-77 the consumption of printing paper and of country manufactured and French paper was larger than in 1875-76.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

General. In consequence mainly of the Famine the strain upon all Departments of the Press was very great during the year, as may be seen by the large amount of work done, which was very considerably in excess of that of 1875-76, there having been an increase equivalent to 18,718 pages of original matter, 3,365 pages of remade-up matter, and 3,240,517 impressions.

Composing and Press work. The outturn of work in the Composing and Press and Machine Departments was as follows :—

Pages equal to foolscap, including remade-up matter printed in 1876-77	225,368
Pages equal to foolscap, including remade-up matter printed in 1875-76	203,292
Increase ...	22,076
Number of copies or impressions struck in 1876-77	34,772,336
Number of copies or impressions struck in 1875-76	31,531,819
Increase ...	3,240,517

Cost. The cost for composition of original matter was Annas 15-5 per page against Rupee 1-0-8 in 1875-76. The cost per page for both original and remade-up matter was Annas 14-6 against Annas 15-7.

Work done. The following comparative table shows the number of pages and impressions printed during the year, with the cost, in each department :—

Comparative Statement showing the Work done in each Department, and its Cost.

		Work Done.				Cost.			
		1876-77.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	1876-77.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Department	Pages	20,246	18,603	1,643	...	14,350	12,698	1,652	...
	Impressions ...	427,737	346,805	80,932	...				
Military Department	Pages	11,635	11,406	229	...	8,073	8,312	...	239
	Impressions ...	212,567	194,557	18,010	...				
Public Works Department ...	Pages	36,240	35,130	1,110	...	18,830	15,998	2,832	...
	Impressions ...	2,323,430	2,131,137	192,293	...				
Revenue and Revenue Board Department.	Pages	43,346	35,588	7,758	...	31,488	27,907	3,581	...
	Impressions ...	1,178,067	912,615	265,452	...				
Gazette Department	Pages	15,558	10,096	5,462	...	13,575	13,255	320	...
	Impressions ...	1,500,680	1,218,464	282,216	...				
Vernacular Department ...	Pages	1,156	861	295	...	4,558	4,366	192	...
	Impressions ...	1,123,075	1,162,206	...	39,131				
Secret Department	Pages	761	985	...	224	1,661	1,900	...	239
	Impressions ...	20,724	40,758	...	20,034				
Job Department	Pages	28,580	25,912	2,668	...	22,464	23,329	...	865
	Impressions ...	27,379,656	25,109,517	2,270,129	...				
Book Department	Pages	13,282	13,512	...	230	16,356	15,014	1,342	...
	Impressions ...	606,400	415,760	190,640	...				

Vernacular. The number of Vernacular Acts and Bills printed during the year was as follows :—Tamil 25, Telugu 21, Malayalam 18, Canarese 18, and Hindustani 18.

Binding. The value of the work done in the Binding Department was somewhat less than in the preceding year. Inclusive of the value of materials Rupees 2,668-8-10, with cost of labor, Rupees 6,660-11-7, it amounted to Rupees 17,777-10-6, leaving a profit of Rupees 8,448-6-1.

Stereotyping and Letter, Casting Department. The Stereotyping and Letter-Casting Department turned out material to the value of Rupees 11,084, which yielded a profit of Rupees 5,829.

Penitentiary Branch of the Government Press. In this department the value and cost of the work were as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Composition, Press and Machine work				33,485	8	0
The cost was—						
Superintendence	1,600	0	0			
Convict labor (daily average number of sixty convicts at 3 Annas per diem) ...	4,167	9	0			
Establishment and free labor	9,442	4	10			
				15,209	13	10
Profit to Government ...				18,275	10	2
Binding, Folding, Stitching, Perforating, &c.				10,081	6	6
The cost was—						
Superintendence	400	0	0			
Convict labor (daily average number of eighteen boys, at 2 Annas per diem) ...	836	4	0			
Establishment and free labor	1,618	0	3			
				2,854	4	3
Profit to Government				7,227	2	3

Deducting Rupees 2,132-9-8, the value of stores, &c., supplied to the Penitentiary, their remains a profit to Government of Rupees 23,370-2-9.

Distribution of work. The following table shows the value of the Printing and Binding work done for all the departments, as well as the expenditure, &c., incurred thereon. Thus the value of all the work done at the Government Press during the last official year amounted to Rupees 2,61,739-15-3, at a cost (including salaries, purchase of materials, value of stores, allowance for depreciation of stock, &c.,) of Rupees 2,17,284-0-8, leaving a profit to Government of Rupees 44,455-14-7.

	Printing.			Binding.	Total.
	Proceedings.	Book Work.	Job Work.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Public Department	24,710 0 0	2,326 7 4	496 0 0	2,016 0 8	29,548 8 0
Public Works Department ...	39,246 11 0	225 8 0	380 12 0	1,048 15 0	40,901 14 0
Military Department	14,409 0 0	114 4 0	163 4 0	411 13 9	15,098 5 9
Revenue do.	53,403 2 9	434 2 0	215 0 0	675 1 4	61,847 13 11
Revenue Board		2,323 3 6	3,839 8 0	957 13 1	
Accountant-General	...	423 14 0	4,385 0 0	714 9 9	5,523 7 9
Adjutant-General	...	1,580 1 10	915 0 0	138 6 9	2,633 8 7
British Medical Service	...	108 8 0	213 4 0	7 4 6	329 0 6
Civil Engineering College ...	...	31 6 0	62 8 0	564 5 0	658 3 0
Collector of Sea Customs	...	631 4 0	384 12 0	164 8 4	1,180 8 4
Commissary-General	...	2 12 0	542 12 0	66 9 4	612 1 4
Commissioner for U. C. S. Exmn...	...	1,237 7 6	237 8 0	36 1 8	1,511 1 2
Conservator of Forests	...	92 4 0	279 8 0	19 5 1	391 1 1
Consulting Engineer for Railways.	...	194 2 0	107 12 0	40 6 0	342 4 0
Court of Small Causes	...	70 10 0	436 12 0	...	507 6 0
Director of Public Instruction ...	...	2,137 0 0	...	219 2 0	2,356 2 0
Examiner, P. W. Accounts ...	...	61 11 6	2,439 12 0	5,686 1 4	8,187 8 10
Government Agent, Carnatic Stipends.	...	90 0 0	54 4 0	47 0 0	191 4 0
Government Central Museum ...	...	86 4 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	93 2 0
High Court	...	318 2 0	...	....	318 2 0
Indian Medical Service	...	2,041 6 8	320 8 0	130 0 8	2,491 15 4
Inspector-General of Jails ...	...	27 8 0	542 12 0	504 12 6	1,072 0 6
Inspector-General of Police ...	...	81 6 0	3,088 12 0	3,650 8 6	6,820 10 6
Inspector-General of Registration.	...	219 0 0	2,817 0 0	1,145 3 0	4,181 3 0
Master Attendant	...	8 8 0	362 8 0	150 9 6	521 9 6
Postmaster-General	...	141 0 0	42 12 0	154 10 0	338 6 0
Quartermaster-General	...	89 11 6	718 0 0	114 14 [illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue Settlement	...	66 6 0	467 12 0	1 4 8	535 6 8
Revenue Survey	...	146 6 0	337 12 0	10 5 0	493 10 0
Sanitary Commissioner	...	1,259 7 0	41 0 0	137 13 0	1,438 4 0
Superintendent, Govt. Farms ...	...	334 2 0	18 4 0	30 10 0	383 0 0
Vaccination Department	...	259 3 4	40 4 0	3 0 0	302 7 4
Other Departments	...	...	31,327 0 0	9,011 11 9	40,338 11 9
Gazette and Supplements	...	...	...	...	11,873 8 0
Confidential work	..	...	...	...	1,567 4 0
Vernacular Acts	...	...	...	...	2,674 12 0
Stereotyping, &c.	...	...	...	...	11,084 12 9
Total Value of Work in all Departments					2,59,271 9 11
Printing at Private Presses					2,468 5 4
Grand Total ...					2,61,739 15 3

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Deduct—		
Salaries	1,38,573 7 9	
Contingencies	2,626 12 4	
Service Postage	3,220 0 0	
Purchase of Plant	2,994 4 0	
Do. Stores	872 14 8	
Cost of Work done at Public Works Workshops	1,409 3 3	
Cost of Materials from Secretary of State for 1876-77 ...	23,875 3 5	
Batta	1,138 2 8	
Printing at other Presses	2,468 5 4	
Value of Convicts' labor	5,003 13 0	
Value of Stores received from Stationery Office	2,223 2 1	
Depreciation of Stock	18,042 12 5	
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum	6,562 7 9	
House-rent	3,000 0 0	
Cost of Printing Ink	3,273 8 0	
		2,17,284 0 8
Profit to Government		44,455 14 7

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

Operations of the year.

The outturn of work during the year under review was Rupees 78,914-2-11, contrasting very favorably with that of the two previous years.

						RS.	A.	P.
1874	...	...	...	...	...	53,487	5	7
1875	...	...	...	...	...	55,688	15	2
1876	...	...	...	...	...	78,914	2	11

Of the above outturn, Rupees 19,677-10-8, chiefly appertaining to the last three months of the year under review, remained uncollected at its close. This sum has been reduced by collections during the current year amounting to Rupees 15,739-8-4.

Receipts and charges. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 81,426-3-1 and disbursements to Rupees 68,717-7-10 (against Rupees 57,878-9-1 and Rupees 44,362-13-10 respectively, for 1875), leaving a balance of Rupees 12,708-10-3 to the credit of the Press on the 31st December. Rupees 14,000 were contributed towards the Funds of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, during 1876, including Rupees 5,000 which appertains to the income of 1875.

The disbursements included, in addition to the sum contributed to the Funds of the Lawrence Asylum and payments for Pensions on its account amounting to Rupees 131-6-0, work done gratis for that Asylum to the extent of Rupees 631-10-0, work for the Military Female Orphan Asylum in value Rupees 325-10-2, and the cost of boarding and lodging twelve apprentices from the Lawrence Asylum.

Apprentices. Of the twelve apprentices being instructed at the Press at the opening of the year, two passed out of their apprenticeship (one to employment on the Railway and one to employment in the Press). Five others left the institution, one proceeding to England, one to Rangoon, whilst one is employed on the Relief-works, and two are on Coffee Estates; their places have been filled by fresh drafts from the Lawrence Asylum. The health and general conduct of the boys has been good.

DISTRICT PRESSES.

Operations of the year. The receipts and charges on account of the District Presses during the year under report are exhibited below:—

Districts.	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Estimate of the value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	6,981	801	3,473	7,928	793	2,919
2. Vizagapatam	6,588	236	2,444	5,968	128	4,361
3. Godavery	5,509	1,240	2,592	5,574	1,113	2,629
4. Kistna	5,043	452	2,685	5,448	191	4,774
5. Nellore	9,892	913	3,403	10,748	848	2,962
6. Cuddapah	5,320	980	2,692	6,176	437	3,364
7. Bellary	7,938	1,096	2,678	7,214	373	6,125
8. Kurnool	6,211	770	2,992	7,094	259	2,815
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	..
10. Chingleput	6,785	401	3,011	7,321	169	2,934
11. North Arcot	7,994	368	3,385	8,187	311	3,786
12. South Arcot	9,485	1,202	4,156	7,593	1,198	3,476
13. Tanjore	11,360	2,474	3,432	10,897	4,599	3,370
14. Trichinopoly	6,513	1,093	2,297	6,259	1,207	3,765
15. Madura	8,797	1,568	2,863	9,678	1,017	2,693
16. Tinnevelly	6,296	975	3,314	6,178	586	3,065
17. Coimbatore	6,580	349	3,444	5,296	835	3,031
18. Nilgiris	1,405	61	1,438	Not given.	[illegible]	2,330
19. Salem	7,232	1,057	4,007	8,155	1,120	3,511
20. South Canara	8,146	1,633	4,125	7,346	1,164	3,239
21. Malabar	8,980	1,192	4,013	9,072	882	3,737
Total ...	1,43,055	18,861	63,444	1,43,132	17,316	68,967

The receipts show a decrease of Rupees 1,545 and the charges an increase of Rupees 5,523 as compared with those of the previous year. The former is due to a falling off in the number of subscribers to the District Gazette owing to recent orders directing the supply of the village sheet of the Gazette *gratis* to Village Officials, and to subscribers having to pay postage in addition to subscription. Formerly the District Gazettes supplied to private individuals were sent in bundles by packet post to the head-quarters of each taluq, but this practice was considered to be contrary to rule. Each copy was ordered to be separately despatched. The increase in charges arises from the value of stationery articles supplied by the Stationery Department being for the first time included under expenditure, in view to arriving at the correct cost and the net profit, and also in some cases to the purchase of a large quantity of fresh type and materials.

MONEGAR CHOULTRY, &c.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including a balance of Rupees 1,139-7-2 brought forward from 1875, amounted to Rupees 20,225-1-9, and the charges to Rupees

19,085-10-7, leaving a balance in its favor of Rupees 1,139-7-2. The sum of Rupees 500 was invested during the year.

Donations, &c. The institution received some liberal donations during the year, in addition to one of Rupees 2,000 which was given in commemoration of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A liberal bequest was also made by the late M.R.R. M. Venkatasawmy Naidu in favor of the Choultry.

Paupers. The average daily number of paupers relieved during the year in the Choultry was 177, at an average cost of 1 Anna and 6½ Pies each. The aggregate charge on this account for the year amounted to Rupees 6,172-1-5, being Rupees 574-10-3 in excess of the charge for 1875, the increase being due to influx of paupers at the end of the past year.

Native Infirmary. In the Infirmary, the average daily number of patients relieved throughout the year was ninety-one; the expenditure Rupees 5,510-15-7; and the average cost per head, 2 Annas and 8 Pies.

Foundling Asylum. In the Foundling Asylum there were nine children maintained during the year at a cost of Rupees 311-9-8, and at an average cost per head of 1 Anna and 5¼ Pies.

Vencatagiri Rajah's Choultry. In the Rajah of Vencatagiri's Choultry, paupers, both in-door and out-door, to the number of 63,110 received relief during the year, at a total charge of Rupees 4,846-13-0. The interest on the funded capital for the past twelve months amounted to Rupees 4,500.

TRIPLICANE LUNGARKHANA.

Operations. The report on the Triplicane Lungarkhana for the year under review shows that, despite the unusual drain on the resources of the institution from the exceptionally bad season, it has been very successfully managed.

During the year there was an increase of fifty-two in the number of out-door paupers relieved.

The receipts of the institution during the year amounted to Rupees 5,991-15-11, and the charges to Rupees 5,987-8-8. The Government grant of Rupees 400 was in November 1876 raised to Rupees 500 in consideration of the prevalent high rates of food.

The number of paupers relieved during the year was—

In-door	103
Out-door	3,538

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Financial.

The cost of the working of this institution, for which a Budget grant of Rupees 20,000 is made, was Rupees 16,126-14-9, the average cost of each inmate being Rupees 74-2-6. Rupees 8,505 were expended in removing vagrants from British India. The expenditure in the Workhouse was as follows :—

	Rs.
Clothing and rations	2,085
Hospital	92
Establishment	2,256
Contingencies, &c.	2,907
Subsistence	280
Total ...	7,620

Working of the Vagrancy Act.

Seventeen arrests were made by the Police, and one of the vagrants arrested was set at liberty on a technical objection, whilst sixty-four persons voluntarily appeared before the magistracy. Sixty-eight persons were sent to the Workhouse, and two received subsistence allowance. Of the 99 inmates of the Workhouse during the year, 37 were discharged on obtaining employment, 28 were deported—14 to England, 13 to Australia, and 1 to Alexandria; 23 left the Workhouse, and 11 remained in the house at the end of the year. The average daily population was 19¼. The longest period of confinement of those that left was 173 days, and of those that remained 185 days, due in the latter case to ill-health.

Nationality, &c., of vagrants

The following table gives the nationality, age, and occupation of the vagrants :—

Statement.

1	2							3				4															
	* Nationality.							Age.				Previous Occupation.															
	a		b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
Workhouse.	Number of Europeans. British-born subjects.	Others.	Number of Americans.	Number of Australians.	Number or Eurasians.	Number belonging to other Classes of British-born subjects.	Total of Colums *a* to *e*.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.	Sailors.	Soldiers.	Grooms.	Shopkeepers and Traders.	Clerks and others holding similar Ministerial Offices under Government.	Clerks and others holding similar Ministerial Offices in private Firms, &c.	Mechanics.	Railway Guards, Drivers, Fitters, Plate-layers, and others holding similar appointments under Railway Companies.	Carpenters, Shoemakers, and others in similar occupation.	Laborers.	No occupation.		Planters.		Other professional occupations.	Total.
Madras ...	55	3	...	2	17	1	78	1	71	5	1	3	5	4	2	...	7	8	19	10	7	5	...	2	...	†6	78

* The nationality only of persons admitted during the year is shown.

† 1 Engraver.
2 Surveyors.
2 Musicians.
1 Ex-Detective.

6

PART III.

APPENDICES TO DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.—
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

A.—LAND REVENUE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Demand, Collection, and Balance of Land Revenue for Fasli* 1285.

Districts.	Land Revenue.							
	Permanently Settled.					Shrotriem Jodi.		
	Total Demand (Arrears and Current).	Total Collections (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).	Total Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to 31st October 1876 (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).	Total Demand (Arrears and Current).	Total Collections and Remissions, (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	4,56,108	4,11,273	44,835	21,582	23,253	29,162	24,313	4,849
2. Vizagapatam	10,20,490	9,65,834	54,656	28,015	26,641	3,508	3,438	70
3. Godavery	8,20,133	7,69,375	50,758	47,521	3,237	32,746	29,764	2,982
4. Kistna	3,97,833	3,85,061	12,772	11,327	1,445	38,911	33,935	4,976
5. Nellore	4,22,393	4,17,500	4,893	725	4,168	1,05,644	83,482	22,162
6. Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	51,108	42,710	8,398
7. Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	31,926	28,185	3,741
8. Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	12,928	12,375	553
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	350	350	...
10. Chingleput	1,37,042	97,665	39,377	21,825	17,552	1,00,782	75,838	24,944
11. North Arcot	6,09,397	4,79,130	1,30,267	54,707	75,560	31,023	22,948	8,075
12. South Arcot	9,709	8,473	1,236	1,236	...	26,710	21,117	5,593
13. Tanjore	32,484	29,977	2,507	2,507	...	1,22,101	1,17,040	5,061
14. Trichinopoly	54,962	50,935	4,027	4,027	...	18,413	13,780	4,633
15. Madura	13,86,161	11,40,060	2,46,101	99,809	1,46,292	18,704	16,349	2,355
16. Tinnevelly	3,29,145	2,96,586	32,559	24,894	7,665	55,478	48,851	6,627
17. Coimbatore	28,331	27,524	807	807	...	3,530	3,530	...
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	4,96,757	4,44,808	51,949	22,769	29,180	57,036	43,106	13,930
20. South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Malabar	74,426	...	74,426	...	74,426	...	...	...
Total ...	62,75,371	55,24,201	7,51,170	3,41,751	4,09,419	7,40,060	6,21,111	1,18,949

A.—LAND REVENUE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Demand, Collection, and Balance of Land Revenue for Fasli* 1285—(Continued).

Districts.	Land Revenue—(*Continued*).							
	Shrotriem Jodi—(*Contd.*)		Ryotwar.					Miscellaneous.
	Total Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to 31st October 1876 (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).	Total Demand (Arrears and Current).	Total Collections and Remissions (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).	Total Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to 31st October 1876 (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).	Total Demand (Arrears and Current).
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	1,810	3,039	7,63,042	6,65,591	97,451	20,329	77,122	91,581
2. Vizagapatam	61	9	1,93,621	1,78,839	14,782	7,354	7,428	2,40,642
3. Godavery	2,538	444	25,35,401	24,46,024	89,377	48,113	41,264	13,31,183
4. Kistna	2,301	2,675	36,16,686	34,43,270	1,73,416	54,596	1,18,820	4,69,961
5. Nellore	9,921	12,241	19,10,654	13,67,150	5,43,504	3,99,738	1,43,766	3,79,540
6. Cuddapah	4,097	4,301	16,77,018	15,57,573	1,19,515	66,268	53,247	2,52,524
7. Bellary	2,377	1,364	21,27,357	20,42,939	84,418	54,172	30,246	3,37,034
8. Kurnool	505	48	13,15,837	12,94,053	21,784	12,743	9,041	2,06,589
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,799
10. Chingleput	14,035	10,909	11,26,914	9,02,085	2,24,829	1,35,574	89,255	1,69,757
11. North Arcot	1,549	6,526	18,40,856	16,18,831	2,22,025	60,838	1,61,187	2,03,287
12. South Arcot	5,042	551	30,30,534	25,43,230	4,87,304	4,24,493	62,811	2,15,333
13. Tanjore	4,178	883	40,24,555	38,36,912	1,87,643	1,12,851	74,792	1,69,919
14. Trichinopoly	2,311	2,322	14,26,002	13,81,773	44,229	23,625	20,604	1,25,244
15. Madura	1,881	474	21,01,486	18,29,404	2,72,082	2,29,075	43,007	1,59,397
16. Tinnevelly	3,203	3,424	25,05,487	21,72,163	3,33,324	2,53,541	79,783	2,42,097
17. Coimbatore	...	...	27,20,678	24,92,280	2,28,398	2,01,972	26,426	87,752
18. Nilgiris	...	...	38,613	30,905	7,708	6,213	1,495	9,515
19. Salem	7,355	6,575	18,72,133	15,68,930	3,03,203	1,59,791	1,43,412	1,41,792
20. South Canara	...	...	12,75,819	12,02,905	72,914	55,560	17,354	70,784
21. Malabar	...	...	18,54,682	17,96,816	57,866	20,660	37,206	37,792
Total ...	63,164	55,785	379,57,445	343,71,673	35,85,772	23,47,506	12,38,266	50,48,522

A.—LAND REVENUE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Demand, Collection, and Balance of Revenue for Fasli* 1285—(Continued).

Districts.	Land Revenue—(*Continued*).								
	Miscellaneous—(*Continued*).					Total Collections and Remissions (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).	Total Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to 31st October 1876.	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).
	Total Collections and Remissions (Arrears and Current).	Total Balance.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to 31st October 1876.	Total Balance (Arrears and Current).	Total Demand (Arrears and Current).				
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	73,794	17,787	2,925	14,862	13,39,893	11,74,971	1,64,922	46,646	1,18,276
2. Vizagapatam ...	2,29,233	11,409	6,364	5,045	14,58,261	13,77,344	80,917	41,794	39,123
3. Godavery	10,22,141	3,09,042	93,849	2,15,193	47,19,463	42,67,304	4,52,159	1,92,021	2,60,138
4. Kistna	3,74,074	95,887	29,854	66,033	45,23,391	42,36,340	2,87,051	98,078	1,88,973
5. Nellore	2,03,617	1,75,923	73,568	1,02,355	28,18,231	20,71,749	7,46,482	4,83,952	2,62,530
6. Cuddapah	2,03,464	49,060	23,150	25,910	19,80,720	18,03,747	1,76,973	93,515	83,458
7. Bellary	2,79,839	57,195	25,667	31,528	24,96,317	23,50,963	1,45,354	82,216	63,138
8. Kurnool	1,94,498	12,091	6,972	5,119	15,35,354	15,00,926	34,428	20,220	14,208
9. Madras	82,786	24,013	6,926	17,087	1,07,149	83,136	24,013	6,926	17,087
10. Chingleput	93,966	75,791	28,941	46,850	15,34,495	11,69,554	3,64,941	2,00,375	1,64,566
11. North Arcot	1,31,626	71,661	24,864	46,797	26,84,533	22,52,535	4,32,028	1,41,958	2,90,070
12. South Arcot	1,56,990	58,343	35,476	22,267	32,82,216	27,29,810	5,52,476	4,66,247	86,229
13. Tanjore	1,56,986	12,933	7,469	5,464	43,49,059	41,40,915	2,08,144	1,27,005	81,139
14. Trichinopoly ...	1,00,311	24,933	14,688	10,245	16,24,621	15,46,799	77,822	44,651	33,171
15. Madura	1,22,788	36,609	23,809	12,800	36,65,743	31,08,601	5,57,147	3,54,574	2,02,573
16. Tinnevelly	1,74,936	67,161	43,347	23,814	31,32,207	26,92,536	4,39,671	3,24,985	1,14,686
17. Coimbatore	63,478	24,274	19,565	4,709	28,40,291	25,86,812	2,53,479	2,22,344	31,135
18. Nilgiris	8,198	1,317	1,209	108	48,128	39,103	9,025	7,422	1,603
19. Salem	95,548	46,244	15,221	31,023	25,67,718	21,52,392	4,15,326	2,05,136	2,10,190
20. South Canara ...	52,983	17,801	7,524	10,277	13,46,603	12,55,888	90,715	63,084	27,631
21. Malabar	37,644	148	99	49	19,66,900	18,34,460	1,32,440	20,759	1,11,681
Total ...	38,58,900	11,89,622	4,91,487	6,98,135	5,00,21,398	4,43,75,885	56,45,513	32,43,908	24,01,605

B.—SURVEYS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the extent surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in each of the undermentioned Districts up to* 31*st March* 1877.

Districts. Names.	Area.	Surveyed. Revenue.	Surveyed. Topographical.	Surveyed. Total.	Remaining to be Surveyed. Revenue.	Remaining to be Surveyed. Topographical.	Remaining to be Surveyed. Total.	Remarks.
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	
Ganjam	8,313	1,393	656	2,049	120	6,144	6,264	
Godavery	*7,345	2,880	947	3,827	...	3,518	3,518	Area of district includes the taluqs of Rakapalli and Budrachellam transferred fron the Central Provinces—*vide* G.O., No. 104, of 23rd January 1874.
Kistna	*8,471	5,454	1,126	6,580	...	1,891	1,891	
Kurnool	*7,788	4,427	1,797	6,224	...	1,564	1,564	
Bellary	11,007	893	62	955	6,755	3,297	10,052	
Cuddapah	8,367	5,811	2,095	7,906	349	112	461	
Nellore	†8,739	4,232	4,507	8,739	...	...	...	
Chingleput	†2,842	2,096	746	2,842	...	...	...	
Madras	†27	27	...	27	...	...	...	
North Arcot	7,139	2,053	2,599	4,652	815	1,672	2,487	
South Arcot	4,873	514	...	514	3,000	1,359	4,359	
Salem	7,483	3,656	2,216	5,872	...	1,611	1,611	
Coimbatore	7,432	4,858	484	53,42	706	1,384	2,090	
Nilgiris	978	267	152	419	113	446	559	Area of district includes the three Amshoms of Nambalakode, Munaad, and Cherangod transferred from Wynaad Taluq, Malabar District—*vide* G.O., No. 601, of 8th March 1877.
Trichinopoly	†3,561	2,741	820	3,561	...	...	...	
Madura	9,502	1,318	189	1,507	729	7,266	7,995	
Tinnevelly	*5,381	3,080	1,719	4,799	...	582	582	
Wynaad Taluq, Malabar District.	921	57	143	200	94	627	721	Area of taluq less by the extent of the three Amshoms transferred to the Nilgiris.
Total ...	110,169	45,757	20,258	66,015	12,681	31,473	44,154	

* Revenue Survey area and unsurveyed portions scaled from Sheet Atlas of India.
† Revenue Survey area.

B.—SURVEYS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Abstract Statement showing the Number of Maps, &c., lithographed, with their Cost, Number of Sections or Sheets, Number of Pulls through the Press, the Number and Cost of Maps, &c., supplied for Government purposes and sold to private individuals during the Official year* 1876-77.

Description of Maps, &c.	Lithographed.					Maps supplied.				Total Cost.
	Number of Maps.	Number of Sections or Sheets.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pulls through the Press.	Cost.	For Government purpose.		Sold to private Individuals.		
						Number of Copies.	Cost.	Number of Copies.	Cost.	
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Village Estate and Waste Land Block Map.	2,290	3,874	92,655	563,441	9,372 0 0	35,735	12,684 6 0	399	421 12 0	13,106 2 0
Sheets of District Maps ...	3	3	450	450	649 5 4	49	546 0 0	7	73 8 0	619 8 0
Taluq Maps	8	28	980	3,220	1,849 2 8	576	3,060 8 0	30	79 0 0	3,139 8 0
Railway Station and Local Fund Circle Map.	11	18	370	1,760	392 4 0	524	1,048 0 0	1	2 0 0	1,050 0 0
Town, Cantonment, and Settlement Maps.	20	56	1,190	3,080	1,346 5 4	552	1,104 8 0	...	...	1,104 8 0
Miscellaneous Maps, &c. ...	42	52	3,142	4,392	1,013 0 8	2,179	2,273 0 0	9	9 0 0	2,282 0 0
Do. Sketches and Forms.	48	62	49,580	51,185	1,074 14 4	3,152	350 0 0	...	...	350 0 0
Proof-sheets	...	...	...	12,279	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,422	4,092	148,367	639,807	15,697 0 4	43,137	21,066 6 0	446	585 4 0	21,106 10 0

B.—SURVEYS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of Expenditure during the Official year* 1876-77 *under Budget Heads compared with the Budget Allotment.*

Heads of Charges.	Amount of Budget Allotment.			Amount of Expenditure.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	12,000	0	0	14,992	0	0	
Regimental allowance...	9,935	0	0	4,075	0	0	
Deputy Superintendents ...	40,800	0	0	40,908	10	5	
Regimental allowance...	14,920	0	0	14,502	5	5	
Assistant Superintendents...	81,000	0	0	46,282	13	8	
Regimental allowance...	28,847	0	0	22,179	6	9	
Establishment—(Central Office).							
Clerks from Rupees 50 to 300 per mensem.	6,200	0	0	5,400	0	0	
Clerks below Rupees 50 ...	3,324	0	0	2,394	0	0	
Servants	858	0	0	943	0	0	
Contingencies	600	0	0	767	0	0	
Drawing Department.							
Clerks from Rupees 50 to 300 per mensem.	2,040	0	0	1,440	0	0	
Clerks below Rupees 50 ...	1,344	0	0	4,710	0	0	
Servants	90	0	0	101	0	0	
Demarcation Department.							
Clerks from Rupees 50 to 300 per mensem.	1,560	0	0	...			
Clerks below Rupees 50 ...	1,080	0	0	1,760	0	0	
Servants	336	0	0	358	0	0	
Lithographic Department.							
Clerks from Rupees 50 to 300 per mensem.	3,840	0	0	2,514	0	0	
Clerks below Rupees 50 ...	7,860	0	0	17,706	0	0	
Printers	1,044	0	0	1,183	0	0	
Servants	5,256	0	0	8,120	0	0	
Contingencies	600	0	0	974	0	0	
Miscellaneous.							
Travelling allowance of Superintendent.	2,000	0	0	1,260	0	0	
Travelling allowance of the Establishment.	100	0	0	512	0	0	
General Contingencies ...	250	0	0	4,202	8	7	
Instrument and Repairs ...	2,400	0	0	6,954	14	0	
Apparatus and Contingencies.	83	0	0	55	0	0	
Medical Stores	...			...			
Purchase and Repair of Furniture.	100	0	0	400	0	0	
Service Labels	300	0	0	410	0	0	

B.—SURVEYS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of Expenditure during the Official year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Heads of Charges.	Amount of Budget Allotment.			Amount of Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
District Establishment.							
Clerks from Rupees 50 to 300 per mensem	83,880	0	0	1,07,369	2	10	
Clerks below Rupees 50 ...	2,01,168	0	0	2,43,878	5	2	
Dressers and Hospital Assistants.	3,900	0	0	3,243	12	7	
Servants	81,576	0	0	99,662	6	11	
Contingencies	13,200	0	0	6,613	9	0	
Miscellaneous.							
Travelling allowance of Officers and the Establishment.	6,300	0	0	17,982	13	5	
Measurement allowance to Amins,	15,000	0	0	6,854	11	4	
Measurers and Hired laborers.	13,000	0	0	1,821	3	1	
Office accommodation allowance.	10,220	0	0	10,937	4	4	
Cost of boundary pillars and carriage.	30,500	0	0	10,456	15	8	
Service Labels and Bearing Postage.	1,489	0	0	2,348	2	4	
Total ...	6,89,000	0	0	*7,15,273	11	6	* Includes a sum of Rs. 15,116-15-6 expended in Zemindari Survey and recovered from the Estates.

C.—WARDS'

(1.)—*Financial Statement of Receipts and Charges*

District.	Estates.	Credit at end of Fasli 1284.	Income in Fasli 1285.	Total of Columns 3 & 4.	Establishment and Saderward.	Maraut Expenditure.	Government demand.	
							Fixed Peishcush.	Assessment and Road Cess.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	Parlakimedy ...	21,33,911	3,72,517	25,06,428	24,861	51,519	87,825	25,189
	Jalantra ...	1,23,477	36,651	1,60,128	3,617	1,385	7,355	2,072
	~~Barwan~~ ...	16,987	9,205	26,192	263	250	3,900	440
	Seerghur ...	10,656	19,707	30,363	1,258	706	5,823	1,121
	Total ...	22,85,031	4,38,080	27,23,111	29,999	53,870	1,04,903	28,828
Vizagapatam.	Rewada ...	3,594	6,168	9,762	370	200	4,458	222
	Salur	3,554	91,827	95,381	3,243	800	36,000	15,622
	Meringhy ...	1,04,789	64,660	1,69,449	513	208	7,885	1,014
	Chemudu ...	...	11,827	11,827	566	...	1,588	563
	Total ...	1,11,937	1,74,482	2,86,419	4,692	1,208	49,931	17,421
Godavery. ...	Nallamillipadu ...	900	630	1,530	...	...	...	...
	Kapileswarapuram cum. Kesanakurru ...	24,700	39,678	64,378	2,081	10,639	20,331	593
	Gopalapuram ...	29,560	70,583	1,00,143	2,824	...	18,540	2,421
	Total ...	55,160	1,10,891	1,66,051	4,905	10,639	38,871	3,014
Nellore	Chundi	70,938	63,121	1,34,059	4,056	6,272	18,000	6,854
North Arcot ...	Naragunti ...	14,397	22,065	36,462	2,547	5,400	7,205	1,885
Chingleput ...	Soorengi ...	...	3,324	3,324	250	140	850	9
Tanjore ...	Agharayarayangudi.	5,105	848	5,953	83	...	...	453
	Sheally ...	35,216	50,390	85,606	3,547	1,756	...	16,555
	Vettangudi ...	1,466	11,846	13,312	523	454	...	5,829
	Total ...	41,787	63,084	1,04,871	4,153	2,240	...	22,837

ESTATES.

of the Estates under management for Fasli 1285.

Charges.								Difference between Columns 3 and 17.	
Government Commission.	Total of management and Peishcush.	Maintenance and Education of the Minors.	Allowances for other members of the family.	Payment of debts.	Other Miscellaneous disbursements.	Total Charges.	Balance to credit of Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
5,091	1,94,495	44,593	5,922	...	77,887	3,22,897	21,83,531	49,620	...
336	14,765	4,970	...	...	6,859	26,594	1,33,534	10,057	...
45	4,898	276	...	...	1,674	6,848	19,344	2,357	...
250	9,158	1,266	...	...	2,609	13,033	17,330	6,674	...
5,722	2,23,316	51,105	5,922	...	89,029	3,69,372	23,53,739	68,708	...
6	5,256	600	...	...	464	61,320	3,442	...	152
94	55,759	4,800	12,244	5,500	4,077	82,380	13,001	9,447	...
271	9,891	5,763	900	...	62,568	79,122	90,327	...	14,462
...	2,717	848	237	7,599	351	11,752	75	75	...
361	73,623	12,011	13,381	13,099	67,460	1,79,574	1,06,845	...	5,092
11	11	180	140	...	34	365	1,165	265	...
469	34,113	1,295	1,060	...	1,970	38,438	25,940	1,240	...
957	24,742	2,638	...	...	8,039	35,419	64,724	35,164	...
1,437	58,866	4,113	1,200	...	10,043	74,222	91,829	36,669	...
...	35,182	6,951	2,000	...	3,069	47,202	86,857	15,919	...
307	17,274	2,092	1,770	...	2,627	23,763	12,699	...	1,698
...	1,249	534	...	...	105	1,888	1,436	1,436	...
...	536	450	8	...	559	1,553	4,400	...	705
...	21,858	2,617	582	...	12,439	37,496	48,110	12,894	...
...	6,806	753	...	...	4,348	11,907	1,405	...	61
...	29,200	3,820	590	...	17,346	50,956	53,915	12,128	...

C.—WARDS'

(1.)—*Financial Statement of Receipts and Charges*

Districts.	Estates.	Credit at end of Fasli 1284.	Income in Fasli 1285.	Total of Columns 3 & 4.	Establishment and Sader ward.	Maramut Expenditure.	Government demand.	
							Fixed Peishcush.	Assessment and Road Cess.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Trichinopoly.	Peramur ...	24,515	9,883	34,398	840	...	...	4,321
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur ...	2,22,334	65,157	2,87,491	5,654	2,279	17,650	4,314
	Guntamanaikanur.	1,23,974	57,737	1,81,711	4,450	479	17,436	4,601
	Sandyur ...	1,740	9,622	11,362	1,002	230	3,697	462
	Oothappanaikanur.	10,274	13,700	23,974	750	303	2,584	1,375
	Ramnad ...	1,87,627	7,65,320	9,52,947	94,710	40,439	4,17,129	29,007
	Total ...	5,45,949	9,11,536	14,57,485	1,06,566	43,730	4,58,496	39,759
Tinnevelly.	Maniachi ...	5,939	9,582	15,521	340	530	2,990	475
	Singampatti ...	4,523	22,945	27,468	770	6,432	8,008	1,617
	Urkad Zemindari.	11,098	43,744	54,842	1,584	510	12,927	1,404
	Urkad Portable property.	44,876	3,014	47,890	315	...	...	1,879
	Ettiapuram ...	3,40,061	3,24,396	6,64,457	22,868	43,975	94,118	13,927
	Total ...	4,06,497	4,03,681	8,10,178	25,877	51,447	1,18,043	19,302
Coimbatore	Samattur cum Kottamputty ...	12,517	10,749	23,266	588	...	3,544	1,116
Salem ...	Eramapatty ...	695	7,022	7,717	970	...	4,296	199
	Paleyapolliem...	2,824	5,595	8,419	1,280	...	3,150	279
	Total ...	3,519	12,617	16,136	2,250	...	7,446	478
South Canara.	Brahmawer Survathama Row's Estate.	...	2,634	2,634	...	...	...	1,189
	Kavangi Streenevasa Row's Estate.	2,442	1,472	3,914	...	13	...	511
	Total ...	2,442	4,106	6,548	...	13	...	1,700
Malabar ...	Kavalapara ...	17,325	33,077	50,402	2,721	476	...	478
	Grand Total ...	35,92,014	22,60,696	58,52,710	1,89,444	1,75,411	8,07,289	1,50,926

ESTATES—(*Continued*).

of the Estates under management for Fasli 1285—(Continued).

Charges.								Difference between Columns 3 & 17.	
Government Commission.	Total of management and Peishcush.	Maintenance and Education of the Minors.	Allowances for other members of the family.	Payment of debts.	Other Miscellaneous disbursements.	Total Charges.	Balance to Credit of Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
171	5,332	1,223	180	...	1,077	7,812	26,586	2,071	...
946	30,843	5,356	6,735	...	27,904	70,838	2,16,653	...	5,681
662	27,628								
		2,789	2,040	3,209	8,698	44,364	1,37,[illegible]	13,373	...
136	5,527	1,200	...	3,120	201	10,048	1,314	...	426
170	5,182	983	2,246	...	1,258	9,669	14,305	4,031	...
7,969	5,89,254	15,716	15,352	83,094	82,845	7,86,261	1,66,686	...	20,941
9,883	6,58,434	26,044	26,373	89,423	1,20,906	9,21,180	5,36,305	...	9,644
...	4,335	964	1,075	...	497	6,871	8,650	2,711	...
...	16,827	1,841	...	...	1,244	19,912	7,556	3,033	...
...	16,425	2,245	1,360	14,330	6,839	41,199	13,643	2,545	...
...	2,194	397	...	...	536	3,127	44,763	...	113
...	1,74,888	36,589	6,452	195	39,376	2,57,500	4,06,957	66,896	...
...	2,14,669	42,036	8,887	14,525	48,192	3,28,609	4,81,569	75,072	...
138	5,386	2,215	...	...	5,924	13,525	9,741	...	2,776
39	5,554	...	...	...	1,989	7,543	174	...	521
95	4,804	151	...	...	226	5,181	3,238	414	...
184	10,358	151	...	...	2,215	12,724	3,412	..	107
...	1,189	...	327	...	267	1,783	851	851	...
...	524	78	...	...	175	777	3,137	695	...
...	1,713	78	327	...	442	2,560	3,988	1,546	...
411	7,086	2,185	...	17,090	17,034	43,395	7,007	...	10,318
18,618	13,41,688	1,54,558	60,630	1,34,137	3,85,769	20,76,782	37,75,928	1,83,914	...

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(1.)—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year* 1876-77 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Nil.			

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year* 1876-77.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to provide for Trustees for the Port of Madras.	By Government ...	To call into existence a body of persons to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of schemes for improving the port of Madras as regards both the security of shipping and convenience in dealing with cargo may be entrusted, and who may be armed with adequate powers as to decide between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th December 1873, under Rule 25 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business of the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations.	...	Bill rendered unnecessary by the instructions conveyed in the P. W. Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th March 1875, No. 24, under which a Bill was to be introduced into the Governor-General's Council to provide for the levy of dues either on shipping or on goods in the port of Madras, upon the construction of a Harbour, which would be sufficient to defray interest at 4

					per cent. of a loan of £628,000 and a yearly expenditure of £6,000. Accordingly the Hon'ble Sir Arbuthnot moved for leave in the Governor-General's Council to introduce a Bill for enhancing the levy of Port dues for the construction of a Harbour at the Port of Madras.
A Bill to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards.	Do. ...	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of Estates of Minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Introduced on the 23rd February 1875.	...	Select Committee's Report presented, and the amended Bill recommitted for further consideration on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to amend the Madras Local Funds Act, 1871.	Do. ...	To amend Section 38 of the Act as to the mode of fixing the rent value of lands for the purpose of the land cess leviable under the Act.	Do. ...	...	Select Committee's Report presented, and the amended Bill recommitted on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to place the manufacture and sale of hemp, gunjah, bhang, and all other intoxicating drugs and preparations in this Presidency under proper regulation and management by a system of licenses and penalties for breach of such licenses, or for trafficking without proper licenses. The Bill also provides for restrictions being placed on the transport, possession and use of such articles.	Introduced on the 17th June 1875.	...	Referred to a Select Committee for report.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to incorporate the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.	By the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to incorporate the Fund and to render its officers more amenable to the Courts. The recent prosecution of its Secretary showed how necessary it was that this Fund should be incorporated.	Introduced on the 16th November 1875 and the Bill published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 4th April 1876.	...	Referred to a Select Committee for report.
A Bill to amend the Madras Municipal Acts.	By Government ...	For the efficient maintenance of the existing purposes of the present Acts, and the addition thereto of a system of effective drainage. The revision of the existing enactments was rendered indispensable, the present average income being Rupees 5,10,576, and charge Rupees 5,68,171, showing a deficit of Rupees 57,595; while to fulfil present purposes and provide effective drainage an additional income of about 3 lakhs of Rupees is estimated to be necessary.	Introduced on the 3rd February 1876.	...	Select Committee's Report considered by Council, and Bill as amended by Council awaiting reply on a point referred to the Government of India, in view to its being finally considered and passed.
A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to remove the restriction under which tolls levied under this Act are applied only to the maintenance of the Ferries and Canals brought under its operation, and to provide that the same might be expended on roads and communications also.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement of the 28th March 1876 under Rule 25 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business of the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations.	...	...
A Bill to amend Section 10 of Act IV of 1842.	Do. ...	Section 10 of Act IV of 1842 fixed and limited the space in the Port of Madras within which grain and other goods might be landed, but owing to the construction of the Madras Pier and the progress of the Harbour Works, the	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement of the 31st October 1876 under Rule 25 of the Rules	...	Passed as Act No. I of 1877.

		prescribed limits had become too restricted for the purpose, and it was therefore necessary to amend the section in view to admit of the landing of goods at such part of the strand as the altered circumstances of the port or the state of the weather might require. This object is attained in the Bill, which gives power to the Governor in Council from time to time to direct, by Notification in the *Gazette*, at what places goods may be landed, and by like Notification to modify such direction.	for the Conduct of Business of the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations.		
A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law for the regulation of Ports and for the levy of Port-dues within the Presidency of Madras.	By the Hon'ble the Advocate-General.	To consolidate and amend the law as to Ports, Harbours, and Piers in this Presidency.	Leave to introduce this Bill granted on 18th April 1873.	...	The greater portion of this Bill relating to the regulation of ports and the levy of port-dues has been superseded by the Indian Ports' Act, XII of 1875.
A Bill to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract and other misconduct between domestic and other servants and their employers.	By the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to give summary jurisdiction to Magistrates to determine disputes between masters and servants instead of civil remedy.	Leave to introduce this Bill granted on the 4th June 1877.	...	...

(3.)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the Official Year* 1876-77.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	Fate, result or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.—

(1.)—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment*

Ranges.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village Police.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	†10a
Chief Office	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	15
Madras Town Police...	...	*3	10	54	20	945	335	...	...	...	1,367
Northern Range ...	1	11	41	96	...	5,979	...	462	...	...	6,590
Central do. ...	1	13	62	129	...	9,385	...	910	...	...	10,500
Southern do. ...	1	16	62	134	...	9,178	...	30	...	...	9,421
Total ...	5	43	175	413	20	25,500	335	1,402	...	...	27,893

Ranges.	Distribution of Force.									
	In District.									
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		Salt and Land Custom Police Guards.		On other Duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	24	25	26	§27	27a		28	29	30	
Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...
Madras Town Police...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	40	67	1,204
Northern Range ...	3	240	...	277	5	828	128	4,764	13	332
Central do. ...	1	429	...	556	2	930	193	7,844	9	460
Southern do. ...	5	667	...	593	...	677	190	6,251	18	942
Total ...	9	1,392	...	1,426	7	2,435	513	18,912	107	2,938

* 1 Commissioner and 2 Deputy Commissioners of Police.
a Includes cost of the Inspector-General's Establishment of 36 Clerks and 13 Servants—(not Policemen).
b Includes cost of the Commissioner's Establishment of 8 Clerks and 26 Servants, do.
c Includes cost of Establishment of 44 Horsekeepers and 44 grass-cutters with Driver of Prison van, together with Marine Establishment, consisting of 2 Writers, and 60 Boatmen and Tindals, with 12 Conacopillays and 2 Servants—(not Policemen).
† Column 10*a* includes a force of 3,296 men sanctioned on account of famine

POLICE.

of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1876-77.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3.) (2).	Other Expenses of Col. 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4 and 5.) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (Cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse & Travelling Allowances Permanent or otherwise not included in Cols. 11, 13 and 14.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other Sources.
		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	‡21	22	23
a62,780	...	..	...	...	1,475	...	...	...	3,691	67,946	...	...
...	34,256	...	b9,449	50,722	c1,20,253	...	...	...	36,842	2,51,522	...	...
14,305	85,525	14,963	...	1,26,822	5,75,528	...	...	...	1,36,042	9,53,185	...	...
17,080	91,784	16,187	...	1,74,673	8,55,427	...	...	...	1,65,716	13,20,867	...	...
19,381	1,11,615	22,128	...	1,97,871	8,95,054	...	...	...	1,72,284	14,18,833	...	...
1,14,046	3,23,180	53,278	9,449	5,50,088	24,47,737	...	...	...	5,14,575	40,12,353	...	...

In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in Square Miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
				To Area (6).			To Population (7).		
Officers.	Men.			Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
31		32	33	34		35	36		37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	397,552	...	...	·02	...	...	313
...	...	40,917	6,724,600	7·4	...	...	1,220	1,363	651
...	76	49,959	10,004,726	5·4	...	...	1,096	1,122	625
...	78	47,415	14,094,095	5·8	...	...	1,746	1,894	651
...	154	138,318	31,220,973	5·7	...	...	1,357	1,418	506

‡ The column headed Total Cost (Col. 21) includes a sum of Rupees 61,237 for the additional force employed on account of famine, as also Rupees 1,61,728 disbursed as extra Travelling Allowance to Officers and Batta to General Force, amounting in all to Rupees 2,22,965.

§ In Column 27 are shown the Guards provided for the Huzoor and Taluq Treasuries.

N.B.—Columns 32 and 33 do not include the Area and Population of the Taluqs of Badrachellam and Raikapully, which are attached but not permanently transferred.

B.—POLICE—

(2.)—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal*

Ranges.	Total Strength on the 31st December 1876.		Total Sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force†.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.‡
1	1*a*		2	3	4	5	6
Madras Town	53	1,226	62	1,236	50	137	703
Northern Range ...	102	5,554	111	5,642	2,963	2,029	5,130
Central do. ...	151	8,655	162	8,915	3,224	3,815	7,686
Southern do. ...	156	8,745	161	8,958	3,103	4,968	8,408
Total ...	462	*24,180	496	*24,751	9,340	10,949	21,927

Ranges.	Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the Year.
	Number of Police rewarded during the Year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under Instruction during the Year.		
	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Madras Town	1	13	53	766	...	103	244
Northern Range	11	402	99	2,896	...	650	995
Central do.	170	78	159	4,394	4	1,916	2,128
Southern do.	179	119	156	6,646	4	1,550	1,462
Total ...	361	612	467	14,702	8	4,219	4,829

* Temporary Salt Guard excluded.

† Includes Maliah Police, Hill Force and men enlisted on account of famine.

‡ All members of the Force below the grade of Head Constable are armed with batons except Marine and Mounted Police.

Note.—This statement does

(*Continued*).

Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1876.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished Judicially by Magistrates and Courts.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	54	1	227	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	90	20	1,082	...	19	...	...	...	2	1	43
2	148	21	2,598	...	38	...	8	...	3	4	42
...	162	18	1,812	...	28	...	...	1	13	1	58
5	454	60	5,719	...	87	...	8	1	18	6	151

Of One Year's Service and under Ten Years.	Of Ten Years' Service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the Year.							Percentage in Hospital during the Year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the Year to Total Strength of Force.
		On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
613	445	14	4	13	54	23	...	13	36·1	1·
2,430	2,749	109	14	82	93	429	22	147	48·3	2·6
4,210	3,123	36	25	196	150	252	41	136	39·2	1·5
4,071	3,587	85	71	216	162	180	25	166	49·3	1·9
11,324	9,904	244	114	507	459	§884	88	462	44·8	1·9

not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

§ Includes men enlisted (Col. 25) for Temporary Salt duty and discharged (Col. 32) after the manufacturing season.

B.—POLICE—

(3.)—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men*

Ranges.	Race					
	Europeans.					
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.
1	2	3	4		5	6
Madras Town	2	...	6	22	...	...
Northern Range	6	4	12	8	1	...
Central do.	8	6	8	7	7	...
Southern do.	10	6	17	10	13	...
Total ...	26	16	43	47	21	...

Ranges.	Religion								
	Officers—(*Continued*).								
	Hindus—(*Continued*).					Other Religions.			
	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other Castes.		Foreigners (not British subjects).		Christians.	Mahomedans.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Madras Town... ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	37	339
Northern Range ...	...	6	...	37	...	...	...	28	1,106
Central do. ...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	138	3,633
Southern do. ...	5	...	...	47	...	...	...	357	1,970
Total ...	5	6	...	144	...	...	...	560	7,048

(*Continued*).

employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Eurasians.			Natives.				Religion or Caste.				
							Officers.				
Subordinate Officers.				Subordinate Officers					Hindus.		
On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.
7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16
4	10	1	1	...	11	1,225	44	1	4	...	...
1	6	17	...	22	53	5,536	38	12	17	2	...
9	5	20	...	33	89	8,628	46	20	37	9	...
13	9	22	...	29	78	8,710	73	12	24	3	8
27	30	60	1	84	231	24,099	201	45	82	14	8

or Caste—(*Continued*).

Men.										
Hindus.								Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other Castes.		Foreigners (not British subjects).		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
32	60	...	...	...	105	653	...	...	...	1,282
126	123	...	...	846	64	3,261	...	...	...	5,666
235	333	...	...	...	75	4,241	...	...	...	8,820
236	136	947	258	12	47	4,782	...	...	...	8,917
629	652	947	258	858	291	12,937	...	...	...	24,685

B.—POLICE—

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in stolen in the Madras*

Description of Crime.	Cases.				
	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
			By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.	1,313	56	1,247	117	5
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	2,179	116	2,194	97	4
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	11,661	322	11,810	158	15
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	4,683	40	4,297	406	20
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	24,387	506	23,644	1,210	39
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	35,207	67	34,108	1,166	...
Miscellaneous	2,164	15	2,158	21	...
Total ...	81,594	1,122	79,458	3,175	83

(Continued).

the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime and Recovery of Property Presidency for 1876.

No. of Cases in Cols. 4 to 6.		Persons.								
		Number arrested.								
					Within the Year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate (see Cols. 5 and 6.)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
7		8	9	10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*	13
885	799	237	...	237	6,220	704	7,161	7	2,234	4,619
1,420	1,195	196	...	196	3,481	184	3,861	17	1,115	2,493
4,117	3,724	561	6	567	17,292	211	18,070	58	3,948	10,339
3,106	2,636	50	...	50	9,579	762	10,391	...	3,989	6,379
12,815	11,846	460	6	466	27,819	2,124	30,409	21	6,454	22,544
34,159	31,293	57	...	57	47,077	1,826	48,960	1	853	48,064
312	284	14	...	14	698	16	728	1	292	506
56,814	51,687	1,575	12	1,587	112,166	5,827	119,580	105	18,795	94,944

B.—POLICE—

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Description of Crime.	Persons—			
	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
	14	15	16	17
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.	678	14	3,921	6
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	291	401	1,796	5
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	849	1,620	7,788	82
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	1,349	25	4,910	95
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	2,785	103	19,602	54
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	3,727	5	44,272	60
Miscellaneous	91	19	396	...
Total ...	9,770	2,187	82,685	302

(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.			
Number pending at end of year.							
Before being put on trial.							
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
30	24	246	1	7	5	10	7
31	2	124	79	76	31	11,889	840
351	19	2,242	1,113	9,965	3,965	10,47,831	1,43,781
12	4	7	...	...	...	...	...
211	12	1,113	54	22,215	12,156	5,05,579	1,42,432
5	3	33	1	1,967	1,441	674	586
2	1	13	3	...	...	...	...
642	65	3,778	1,251	34,230	17,598	15,65,983	2,87,646

B.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Non-Cognizable Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen in the Madras Presidency for* 1876.

Description of Crime.	Number of Cases.		Number of Persons Acquitted.	Number of Persons Convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
	In which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.					
1	2	3	4	5	7	7	8
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.	443	680	121	438	227	6	121 otherwise disposed of.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person ...	32	40	8	12	...	...	20 do. do.
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property ...	59	110	32	36	584	77	42 do. do.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person ...	656	1,522	403	342	...	...	777 do. do.
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property	426	769	137	391	8,383	1,970	241 do. do.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above ...	549	1,130	167	792	49	28	171 do. do.
Miscellaneous	24	45	3	24	...	...	18 do. do.
Total ...	2,189	4,296	871	2,035	9,243	2,081	1,390 do. do.

CHAPTER III. C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876.

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
PART I.—COGNIZABLE.					
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.	1,770	6,661	1,395	4,914	352
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	2,714	3,252	971	2,058	223
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	12,757	14,643	3,143	8,068	3,432
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	17,290	14,626	5,958	8,661	7
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	34,512	36,349	11,788	23,209	1,352
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	1,138	2,472	806	1,652	14
Miscellaneous	2,225	577	142	419	16
Total Cognizable Offences ...	72,406	78,580	24,203	48,981	5,396
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE.					
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.	4,637	6,883	2,096	4,582	205
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	89	53	21	24	8
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	343	292	146	129	17
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	23,671	21,411	13,871	7,521	19
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	7,368	7,959	4,724	3,157	78
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	6,105	10,506	2,189	8,235	82
Miscellaneous	78	86	25	58	3
Total Non-cognizable Offences.	42,291	47,190	23,072	23,706	412
Total Cognizable Offences ...	72,406	78,580	24,203	48,981	5,396
Grand Total Offences against I.P.C.	114,697	125,770	47,275	72,687	5,808
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.					
Part I.—Cognizable	58,402	71,886	8,198	63,636	52
Part II.—Non-cognizable	16,602	19,493	3,935	15,518	40
Total Offences against Special and Local Laws.	75,004	91,379	12,133	79,154	92

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1876.				Received by transfer from other Districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average Number of Days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Appeared voluntarily.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	...	4,850	27	9,072	14,198	...	28,147	3,863	3,478	20,806	...	...	...	1	33,237
Unpaid Magistrates*	3	3,215	399	8,113	32	...	11,762	919	1,465	9,366	9	2	1	4	8,942
Local and Subordinate paid Magts.	a2,378	77,050	14,008	160,511	4,420	8	258,375	114,300	43,898	88,443	6,143	137	5,454	5	256,077
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	b 245	8,580	2,015	7,667	264	6	18,777	6,563	2,703	8,329	862	17	303	8	30,264
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	c 26	462	83	328	33	...	932	256	186	440	15	4	31	6	1,990
Magistrates of Madras Town ...	1	19,491	15	22,673	...	...	42,180	16,345	4,951	20,779	97	8	...	...	20,779
Total Magistracy ...	2,653	113,648	16,547	208,364	18,947	14	360,173	142,246	56,681	148,163	7,126	168	5,789	9	351,289
Sessions Courts	161	...	...	...	...	...	7,187	66	2,705	3,600	...	29	787	3	12,530
High Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	22	78	...	1	...	...	557
Total Courts ...	162	...	...	...	...	...	7,288	66	2,727	3,678	...	30	787	3	13,087
Total Magistrates and Courts ...	2,815	113,648	16,547	208,364	18,947	14	367,461	142,312	59,408	151,841	7,126	198	6,576	9	964,376

a. 25 persons were transferred to Full-power Magistrates, 17 to Chief Magistrates of Districts, and 1 person erroneously shown in 1875 was struck out this year; and 7 persons transferred from Chief Magistrates of Districts are included.

b. Includes 25 persons transferred from Local and Subordinate Magistrates, and 2 from Chief Magistrates of Districts.

c. 7 persons were transferred to Local and Subordinate Magistrates, and 2 to full power Magistrates; and 17 persons transferred from Local and Subordinate Magistrates.

* The persons shown under this head are those disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.

C.—CRIMINAL

(3.)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal*

Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of Property.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.	
					With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 20,806	...
Unpaid Magistrates (b)	...	...	...	...	...	47	118	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magts. (c)	...	...	...	...	13	21,031	3,624	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district. (e)	...	...	...	...	11	3,696	596	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts (i) ...	...	...	...	...	...	269	33	...
Magistrates of Madras Town (j) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	33	...
Total Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	24	26,602	25,210	...
Sessions Court (k)	88	219	386	...	30	2,712	62	...
High Court (m)	...	6	7	...	2	56	1	...
Total Courts ...	88	225	393	...	32	2,768	63	...
Grand Total ...	88	225	393	...	56	29,370	25,273	...

(a) Of these, 4,161 persons were put to stocks.

(b) 9 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
1 person was ordered to repay the advance.

(c) 518 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
91 do. to repay the advance.
11 do. to pay the damages.
4 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.
5 persons were cautioned.
1 person was excused from fine under Section 437 C. C. P.
1 person suffered simple as well as rigorous imprisonment.

(d) Includes 379 persons ordered to execute recognizances in addition to other punishments.

(e) 109 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
56 do. to repay the advance.
32 do. to pay maintenance.
2 do. to leave the possession of land to complainants.
39 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Fine.		Whipping.		Ordered to find or give			Details of Punishments.	
							Imprisonment not exceeding	
							15 Days.	
With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other Punishment.	In lieu of other Punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for Good Behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,806
...	9,191	...	...	...	...	...	34	102
4,857	60,478	443	2,662	4	(*d*) 380	1	7,254	2,899
701	3,113	117	498	(*f*) 38	(*g*) 98	(*h*) 79	417	410
45	115	7	19	1	1	1	1	21
68	18,406	21	230	...	...	...	227	19
5,671	91,303	588	3,409	43	479	81	7,933	24,257
136	49	65	47	(*l*) 1	...	...	10	18
...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
136	49	72	48	1	..	...	10	18
5,807	91,352	660	3,457	44	479	81	7,943	24,275

(*f*) Includes 23 persons ordered to find surety in addition to other punishments.
(*g*) Do. 12 persons ordered to execute recognizances in addition to other punishments.
(*h*) Do. 3 persons ordered to find surety in addition to other punishments.
(*i*) 1 person was punished by withdrawal of license.
(*j*)
- 313 persons were ordered to pay maintenance.
- 182 do. to fulfil their contracts.
- 4 do. to go on board.
- 5 persons were cautioned.
- 47 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.

(*k*)
- 1 person was sentenced to death for 3 separate charges.
- 3 persons were sentenced to transportation for life for 3 separate charges.
- 1 person was not punished as he was sentenced in another case.
- 2 persons were imprisoned in default of payment of fine.

(*l*) 1 person was ordered to give surety in addition to imprisonment.
(*m*) 5 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.

C.—CRIMINAL

(3.)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal*

Class of Tribunals.	Details of Imprisonment not exceeding							
	6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Exceeding 7 Years.	
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates (*b*)...	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magts. (*c*).	13,722	725	68	...	...	...	...	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (*e*).	1,730	165	1,554	21	6	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts (*i*) ...	104	10	164	2	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of Madras Town (*f*) ...	1,153	14	180	...	...	...	...	...
Total Magistrates ...	16,721	930	1,966	23	6	...	...	...
Sessions Court (*k*)	221	38	646	6	1,715	...	150	...
High Court (*m*)...	1	...	15	1	41	...	1	...
Total Courts ...	222	38	661	7	1,756	...	151	...
Grand Total ...	16,943	968	2,627	30	1,762	...	151	...

(*b*)
- 9 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
- 1 person was ordered to repay the advance.

(*c*)
- 518 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
- 91 do. do. to repay the advance.
- 11 do. do. to pay the damages.
- 4 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.
- 5 do. were cautioned.
- 1 person was excused from fine under Section 437 C.C.P.
- 1 person suffered simple as well as rigorous imprisonment.

(*e*)
- 109 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
- 56 do. do. to repay the advance.
- 32 do. do. to pay maintenance.
- 2 do. do. to leave the possession of land to complainants.
- 39 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

Punishments—(*Continued*).

Total.		Fines not exceeding						
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rupees 5.	Rupees 50.	Rs. 200.	Rs. 1,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Total Amount of Fines.	Amount realized.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	20,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	118	9,034	156	1	...	...	7,495	7,348
21,044	3,624	50,048	14,666	621	...	...	3,81,633	2,75,052
3,707	596	2,351	1,144	261	58	...	94,960	49,330
269	33	75	64	14	7	...	8,165	3,238
1,559	33	17,981	470	19	4	...	30,511	24,321
26,626	25,210	79,489	16,500	916	69	...	5,22,764	3,59,289
2,742	62	10	89	49	35	2	37,576	7,164
58	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,800	63	10	89	49	35	2	37,576	7,164
29,426	25,273	79,499	16,589	965	104	2	5,60,340	3,66,453

(*i*) 1 person was punished by withdrawal of license.

(*j*)
- 313 persons were ordered to pay maintenance.
- 182 do. do. to fulfil their contracts.
- 4 do. do. to go on board.
- 5 do. were cautioned.
- 47 do. were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.

(*k*)
- 1 person was sentenced to death for 3 separate charges.
- 3 persons were sentenced to transportation for life for 3 separate charges.
- 1 person was not punished as he was sentenced in another case.
- 2 persons were imprisoned in default of payment of fine.

(*m*) 5 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1876.

Courts.	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one Trial.	Remaining and Committed for Trial.		Number of Persons in Jury Trials.						Number of Persons in Assessors' Trials.				Pending.	
					After Trial.			Result in Cases submitted to the High Court.			After Trial.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without Trial or Convicted on plea of Guilty.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number in Cases in which Records were submitted to the High Court under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Verdict sustained.	Verdict set aside.	Discharged without Trial or Convicted on plea of Guilty.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Session Courts. { Assessors.	2	1,953	5,999	41	327	425	13	13	...	515	3,567	719	222	33	170
Session Courts. { Jury ...	5														
High Court—Jury.	9	80	108	22	63	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER III. D.—PRISONS.

D.—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	Hill Jail.	Convicts ...	111	3	114	205	6	211	316	9	325
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	204	14	218	611	43	654	815	57	872
		Civil	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	116	11	127	121	11	132
		Security ...	...	..	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	326	20	346	1,260	206	1,466	1,586	226	1,812
		Civil	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	118	18	136	124	19	143
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	Central Jail.	Convicts ...	840	30	870	693	54	747	1,533	84	1,617
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	6	...	6	1	...	1	7	...	7
	District Jail.	Convicts ...	82	11	93	653	58	711	735	69	804
		Civil	5	...	5	27	...	27	32	...	32
		Under-trial ...	7	2	9	133	5	138	140	7	147
		Security ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	27	4	31	167	9	176	194	13	207
		Civil	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	7	1	8	8	1	9
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	110	8	118	399	24	423	509	32	541
		Civil	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	205	10	215	205	10	215
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.

confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			*Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
225	9	234	91	...	91	110·85	2·34	113·19	110·85	2·34	113·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
615	43	658	200	14	214	187·80	12·09	199·89	197·20	12·74	209·94
10	...	10	...	...	...	·86	...	·86			
104	10	114	17	1	18	6·98	·65	7·63			
...	...	...	4	...	4	·56	...	·56			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
1,281	199	1,480	305	27	332	321·41	27·84	349·25	326·86	28·53	355·39
21	...	21	2	...	2	2·11	...	2·11			
119	19	138	5	...	5	3·34	·69	4·03			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
543	42	585	990	42	1,032	867·69	38·92	906·61	876·27	38·92	915·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	3	...	3	1·61	...	1·61			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	7	...	7	6·97	...	6·97			
636	64	700	99	5	104	82·67	8·29	90·96	95·78	8·76	104·54
27	...	27	5	...	5	4·31	...	4·31			
124	7	131	16	...	16	8·17	·47	8·64			
5	...	5	...	...	...	·63	...	·63			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
116	13	129	78	...	78	35·59	1·78	37·37	37·22	2·04	39·26
6	1	7	...	...	...	·86	...	·86			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·04	...	·04			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	1	8	1	...	1	·73	·26	·99			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
335	27	362	174	5	179	108·46	6·10	114·56	116·84	6·47	123·31
6	...	6	3	...	3	1·16	...	1·16			
142	9	151	63	1	64	6·99	·37	7·36			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·23	...	·23			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nellore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	198	22	220	1,292	110	1,402	1,490	132	1,622
		Civil	2	...	2	19	1	20	21	1	22
		Under-trial ...	4	3	7	507	15	522	511	18	529
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	1	8
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	128	6	134	1,069	25	1,094	1,197	31	1,228
		Civil ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	13	...	13
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	805	10	815	822	11	833
		Security ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Insane ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	399	23	422	1,312	65	1,377	1,711	88	1,799
		Civil ...	13	...	13	39	1	40	52	1	53
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	708	8	716	717	8	725
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	11	2	13	11	2	13
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	187	8	195	975	40	1,015	1,162	48	1,210
		Civil ...	15	1	16	98	6	104	113	7	120
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	405	10	415	418	10	428
		Security ...	3	...	3	16	...	16	19	...	19
		Insane ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	137	8	145	900	55	955	1,037	63	1,100
		Civil ...	7	...	7	55	2	57	62	2	64
		Under-trial ...	4	2	6	419	12	431	423	14	437
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	891	39	930	1,329	57	1,386	1,329	57	1,386
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore.	Camp Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	40	...	40	40	...	40
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
823	101	924	667	31	698	253·28	18·48	271·76			
20	1	21	1	...	1	2·15	...	2·15			
341	15	356	170	3	173	21·26	1·43	22·69	277·79	19·95	297·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	...	6	1	1	2	1·10	·04	1·14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
605	19	624	592	12	604	222·18	5·78	227·96			
13	...	13	...	...	...	1·03	...	1·03			
624	11	635	198	...	198	41·81	·26	42·07	266·50	6·04	272·54
...	...	...	2	...	2	1·16	...	1·16			
8	...	8	...	...	...	·32	...	·32			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,011	67	1,078	700	21	721	412·41	18·59	431·00			
45	1	46	7	...	7	8·47	...	8·47			
524	7	531	193	1	194	47·97	·53	48·50	469·34	19·31	488·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	2	12	1	...	1	·49	·19	·68			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
719	31	750	443	17	460	256·34	9·11	265·45			
107	7	114	6	...	6	12·84	·76	13·60			
343	10	353	75	...	75	22·62	·81	23·43	297·24	10·68	307·92
4	...	4	15	...	15	5·36	...	5·36			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·08	...	·08			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
698	52	750	339	11	350	201·16	10·99	212·15			
55	2	57	7	...	7	8·76	·11	8·87			
301	14	315	122	...	122	17·24	·93	18·17	228·93	12·03	240·96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	...	4	3	...	3	1·77	...	1·77			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
357	24	381	972	33	1,005	927·66	35·02	962·68			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928·66	35·02	963·68
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	...	13	27	...	27	9·51	...	9·51			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·51	...	9·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Salem.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	537	28	565	1,109	58	1,167	1,646	86	1,732
		Civil	1	...	1	34	2	36	35	2	37
		Under-trial ...	18	1	19	316	7	323	334	8	342
		Security ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	71	...	71	153	...	153	224	...	224
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	116	6	122	761	44	805	877	50	927
		Civil	5	...	5	27	2	29	32	2	34
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	208	11	219	214	11	225
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	350	7	357	854	41	895	1,204	48	1,252
		Civil	8	...	8	51	3	54	59	3	62
		Under-trial ...	22	2	24	402	15	417	424	17	441
		Security ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	80	18	98	316	35	351	396	53	449
		Civil	9	...	9	75	3	78	84	3	87
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	47	3	50	54	4	58
		Security ...	5	...	5	6	...	6	11	...	11
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	116	6	122	516	35	551	632	41	673
		Civil	16	...	16	75	2	77	91	2	93
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	173	11	184	176	11	187
		Security ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	893	29	922	543	86	629	1,436	115	1,551
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
901	65	966	745	21	766	576·36	25·91	602·27			
29	2	31	6	...	6	3·05	·06	3·11			
271	7	278	63	1	64	18·75	·56	19·31	599·16	26·53	625·69
...	...	...	3	...	3	1·00	...	1·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
154	...	154	70	...	70	66·94	...	66·94			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·94	...	66·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
676	36	712	201	14	215	186·56	13·62	200·18			
28	2	30	4	...	4	3·73	·12	3·85			
132	8	140	82	3	85	8·55	·52	9·07	199·01	14·26	213·27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·17	...	·17			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
796	31	827	408	17	425	365·78	9·88	375·66			
55	3	58	4	...	4	5·32	·18	5·50			
367	17	384	57	...	57	28·79	·54	29·33	400·43	10·60	411·03
2	...	2	1	...	1	·45	...	·45			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·09	...	·09			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
296	41	337	100	12	112	97·76	9·89	107·65			
70	3	73	14	...	14	12·26	·29	12·55			
54	4	58	...	...	...	2·07	·06	2·13	115·54	10·24	125·78
7	...	7	4	...	4	3·45	...	3·45			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
460	34	494	172	7	179	138·84	7·57	146·41			
76	2	78	15	...	15	11·67	·31	11·98			
174	10	184	2	1	3	8·14	·46	8·60			
3	...	3	7	...	7	4·79	...	4·79	163·49	8·53	172·02
1	1	2	...	...	...	·05	·19	·24			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
447	68	515	989	47	1,036	963·20	41·07	1,004·27			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963·20	41·07	1,004·27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes Confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Tricbinopoly.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	124	...	124	342	...	342	466	...	466
		Civil ...	...	...	...	29	1	30	29	1	30
		Under-trial ...	24	...	24	85	6	91	109	6	115
		Security ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	387	8	395	1,086	47	1,133	1,473	55	1,528
		Civil ...	27	...	27	169	3	172	196	3	199
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	301	2	303	316	2	318
		Security ...	1	...	1	10	7	17	11	7	18
		Insane ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	261	14	275	626	26	652	887	40	927
		Civil ...	8	...	8	68	4	72	76	4	80
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	208	13	221	213	14	227
		Security ...	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	136	4	140	846	15	861	982	19	1,001
		Civil ...	9	2	11	111	...	111	120	2	122
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	362	5	367	371	6	377
		Security ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Insane ...	...	...	...	14	4	18	14	4	18
		State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tellicherry.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	79	2	81	303	6	309	382	8	390
		Civil ...	7	...	7	121	1	122	128	1	129
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	44	...	44	47	...	47
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	694	...	694	342	1	343	1,036	1	1,037
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	77	8	85	310	24	334	387	32	419
		Civil ...	15	1	16	57	5	62	72	6	78
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	75	8	83	76	8	84
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane. ...	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
368	...	368	98	...	98	114·64	...	114·64			
27	...	27	2	1	3	3·11	·05	3·16			
101	5	106	8	1	9	5·38	·54	5·92	123·92	·59	124·51
1	...	1	...	...	...	·79	...	·79			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,069	48	1,117	404	7	411	413·24	12·20	425·44			
159	2	161	37	1	38	23·44	·17	23·61			
249	2	251	67	...	67	18·03	·36	18·39	456·94	13·95	470·89
8	7	15	3	...	3	2·13	1·28	3·35			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·10	...	·10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
541	34	575	346	6	352	250·00	10·04	260·04			
71	3	74	5	1	6	6·85	·27	7·12			
206	14	220	7	...	7	11·13	·42	11·55	269·89	10·73	280·62
4	...	4	1	...	1	1·86	...	1·86			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·05	...	·05			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	...	14	...	...	...	·69	...	·69			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	...	·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
813	13	826	169	6	175	196·49	4·43	200·92			
103	2	105	17	...	17	8·76	·04	8·80			
365	6	371	6	...	6	12·91	·22	13·13	219·69	4·82	224·51
...	...	...	2	...	2	·95	...	·95			
14	4	18	...	...	...	·57	·13	·70			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·01	...	·01			
305	7	312	77	1	78	61·73	1·64	63·37			
109	1	110	19	...	19	9·85	·04	9·89			
46	...	46	1	...	1	2·26	...	2·26	73·95	1·71	75·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	1	4	...	...	...	·11	·03	·14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
260	1	261	776	...	776	667·92	...	667·92			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667·92	...	667·92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
270	24	294	117	8	125	94·68	8·87	103·55			
64	6	70	8	...	8	6·63	·44	7·07			
74	8	82	2	...	2	2·91	·30	3·21	104·88	10·73	115·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	3	6	...	...	...	·66	1·12	1·78			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paulghaut.	Fort Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	179	...	179	179	...	179
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	845	21	866	570	15	585	1,415	36	1,451
		Civil ...	5	...	5	56	...	56	61	...	61
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	4	1	5	5	1	6
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Jail.	Convicts ...	188	6	194	577	31	608	765	37	802
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	249	13	262	261	14	275
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	148	2	150	180	51	231	328	53	381
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	13	2	15	30	2	32
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	European Prison.	Convicts ...	22	...	22	27	...	27	49	...	49
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Penitentiary.	Convicts ...	349	42	391	2,402	311	2,713	2,751	353	3,104
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	129	11	140	135	11	146
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	14	14	28	15	14	29
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debtors' Jail.	Civil ...	22	2	24	460	48	508	482	50	532
		Total ...	9,540	421	9,961	29,880	1,863	31,743	39,420	2,284	41,704

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	179	...	179	128·84	...	128·84			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·84	...	128·84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
382	8	390	1,033	28	1,061	853·59	23·47	877·06			
51	...	51	10	...	10	6·85	...	6·85			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860·87	23·53	884·40
5	1	6	...	...	...	·43	·06	·49			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
638	30	668	127	7	134	173·22	8·32	181·54			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
195	12	207	66	2	68	13·18	·65	13·83	186·40	8·97	195·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
199	49	248	129	4	133	132·60	4·35	136·95			
7	...	7	...	...	...	·84	...	·84			
29	2	31	1	...	1	·88	·04	·92	134·33	4·39	138·72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·01	...	·01			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	...	18	31	...	31	31·40	...	31·40			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·40	...	31·40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,316	300	2,616	435	53	488	443·13	47·30	490·43			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
122	10	132	13	1	14	11·60	·68	12·28	455·05	48·41	503·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	12	27	...	2	2	·32	·43	·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
468	48	516	14	2	16	20·88	1·95	22·83	20·88	1·95	22·83
25,657	1,805	27,462	13,763	479	14,242	...	...	...	10,482·41	443·84	10926·25

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts*

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1875.		Imprisoned during the Year 1876.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	111	3	196	6	307	9
2	Berhampore	204	14	605	42	809	56
3	Vizagapatam	326	20	1,217	205	1,543	225
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	840	30	139	6	979	36
5	Do. District ...	82	11	653	58	735	69
6	Masulipatam	27	4	166	9	193	13
7	Guntoor	110	8	388	23	498	31
8	Nellore	198	22	1,288	110	1,486	132
9	Kurnool	128	6	1,063	25	1,191	31
10	Bellary	399	23	1,306	65	1,705	88
11	Cuddapah...	187	8	962	40	1,149	48
12	Chittoor	137	8	887	55	1,024	63
13	Vellore Central	891	39	28	...	919	39
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	537	28	1,050	54	1,587	82
16	Guindy	71	...	...	...	71	...
17	Chingleput	116	6	756	43	872	49
18	Cuddalore	350	7	847	38	1,197	45
19	Tranquebar	80	18	316	35	396	53
20	Tanjore	116	6	509	35	625	41
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	893	29	105	65	998	94
22	Do. District ...	124	...	342	...	466	...
23	Madura	387	8	1,086	47	1,473	55
24	Tinnevelly	261	14	626	26	887	40
25	Cochin	...	...	14	...	14	...
26	Calicut	136	4	846	15	982	19
27	Tellicherry	79	2	302	6	381	8
28	Cannanore Central ...	694	...	76	...	770	...
29	Mangalore	77	8	310	24	387	32
30	Palghaut Fort ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	845	21	125	9	970	30
32	Do. District ...	188	6	675	31	764	37
33	Ootacamund Native ...	148	2	140	51	288	53
34	European Prison ...	22	...	11	...	33	...
35	Penitentiary	349	42	1,881	287	2,230	329
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,113	397	18,816	1,410	27,929	1,807

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
A.		B.					A.		B.	
To undergo Sentence.		In Transit for Transportation or to other Jails.		Total Population.			To undergo Sentence.		For Transportation beyond Seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	...	...	...	316	9	325	3	1	...	...
6	1	...	...	815	57	872	66	8	3	1
43	1	...	...	1,586	226	1,812	87	6	23	1
554	48	...	...	1,533	84	1,617	37	2	24	4
...	...	...	...	735	69	804	224	28	...	...
1	...	...	...	194	13	207	8	...	...	...
11	1	...	...	509	32	541	67	4	2	1
4	...	...	...	1,490	132	1,622	183	3	3	2
6	...	...	...	1,197	31	1,228	58	4	2	...
6	...	...	...	1,711	88	1,799	101	2	23	1
13	...	...	...	1,162	48	1,210	59	3	51	2
13	...	...	...	1,037	63	1,100	78	9	13	2
410	18	...	...	1,329	57	1,386	65	6	51	4
40	...	...	...	40	...	40	13	...	...	...
59	4	...	...	1,646	86	1,732	73	3	...	...
153	...	...	...	224	...	224	1	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	877	50	927	202	1	2	...
7	3	...	...	1,204	48	1,252	189	...	10	1
...	...	...	...	396	53	449	16	1	...	...
7	...	...	...	632	41	673	159	9	...	...
438	21	...	...	1,436	115	1,551	44	...	122	1
...	...	...	...	466	...	466	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,473	55	1,528	311	5	14	...
...	...	...	...	887	40	927	44	6	8	...
...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	982	19	1,001	273	...	14	1
1	...	...	...	382	8	390	10	...	2	1
266	1	...	...	1,036	1	1,037	1	1	22	...
...	...	...	...	387	32	419	7	...	5	...
179	...	...	...	179	...	179	...	...	...	...
445	6	...	...	1,415	36	1,451	54	...	38	1
1	...	...	...	765	37	802	101	1	...	...
40	...	...	...	328	53	381	56	...	8	...
16	...	...	...	49	...	49	8	...	...	...
53	1	468	23	2,751	353	3,104	259	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,786	106	468	23	31,183	1,936	33,119	2,857	105	440	23

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in the*

No.	Jails.	9					
		Released during the Year.					
		A.		B.		C.	
		On Appeal.		On Expiry of Sentence.		On Payment of Fine.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	8	...	210	8	3	...
2	Berhampore	15	...	498	31	18	...
3	Vizagapatam	10	...	1,113	186	9	4
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	27	1	349	32	...	...
5	Do. District ...	22	2	376	34	10	...
6	Masulipatam	5	...	98	13	4	...
7	Guntoor	7	...	256	22	...	...
8	Nellore	49	6	549	85	28	4
9	Kurnool	3	1	522	12	3	...
10	Bellary	37	3	829	61	7	1
11	Cuddapah	22	...	564	25	9	...
12	Chittoor	18	...	574	39	7	...
13	Vellore Central	...	...	224	14	...	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	29	...	779	61	...	...
16	Guindy	1	...	152	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	3	...	459	35	6	...
18	Cuddalore	14	...	570	30	5	...
19	Tranquebar	12	...	256	39	7	...
20	Tanjore	7	...	249	24	25	...
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	1	...	250	66	1	1
22	Do. District ...	6	...	348	...	5	...
23	Madura	72	1	556	39	74	...
24	Tinnevelly	18	...	463	28	1	1
25	Cochin	...	...	13	...	...	...
26	Calicut	23	...	465	12	11	...
27	Tellicherry	30	...	230	6	25	...
28	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	195	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	12	2	226	21	11	...
30	Palghaut	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	1	2	245	4	...	...
32	Do. District ...	9	...	508	29	...	...
33	Ootacamund Native ...	1	...	121	48	5	...
34	European Prison ...	...	...	8	...	...	...
35	Penitentiary	...	...	1,564	274	43	1
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	462	18	13,909	1,278	317	12

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

				10		11		12		13		14	
D.													
By order of Government.													
a.		b.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.	
On account of Sickness.		On other grounds.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	34	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	6	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	41	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	36	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	438	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	7	2	438	23	14	1	3	...	61	3	391	15

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	15			16		
		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Daily Average Number.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	91	...	91	110·85	2·34	113·19
2	Berhampore	200	14	214	187·80	12·09	199·89
3	Vizagapatam	305	27	332	321·41	27·84	349·25
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	990	42	1,032	867·69	38·92	906·61
5	Do. District ...	99	5	104	82·67	8·29	90·96
6	Masulipatam	78	...	78	35·59	1·78	37·37
7	Guntoor	174	5	179	108·46	6·10	114·56
8	Nellore	667	31	698	253·28	18·48	271·76
9	Kurnool	592	12	604	222·18	5·78	227·96
10	Bellary	700	21	721	412·41	18·59	431·00
11	Cuddapah	443	17	460	256·34	9·11	265·45
12	Chittoor	339	11	350	201·16	10·99	212·15
13	Vellore Central	972	33	1,005	927·66	35·02	962·68
14	Do. Camp	27	...	27	9·51	...	9·51
15	Salem Central	745	21	776	576·36	25·91	602·27
16	Guindy	70	...	70	66·94	...	66·94
17	Chingleput	201	14	215	186·56	13·62	200·18
18	Cuddalore	408	17	425	365·78	9·88	375·66
19	Tranquebar	100	12	112	97·76	9·89	107·65
20	Tanjore	172	7	179	138·84	7·57	146·41
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	989	47	1,036	963·20	41·07	1,004·27
22	Do. District ...	98	...	98	114·64	...	114·64
23	Madura	404	7	411	413·24	12·20	425·44
24	Tinnevelly	346	6	352	250·00	10·04	260·04
25	Cochin	...	...	...	·69	...	·69
26	Calicut	169	6	175	196·49	4·43	200·92
27	Tellicherry	77	1	78	61·73	1·64	63·37
28	Cannanore Central ...	776	...	776	667·92	...	667·92
29	Mangalore	117	8	125	94·68	8·87	103·55
30	Palghaut Fort	179	...	179	128·84	...	128·84
31	Coimbatore Central ...	1,033	28	1,061	853·59	23·47	877·06
32	Do. District ...	127	7	134	173·22	8·32	181·54
33	Ootacamund Native ...	129	4	133	132·60	4·35	136·95
34	European Prison	31	...	31	31·40	...	31·40
35	Penitentiary	435	53	488	443·13	47·30	490·43
36	Debtor's Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,283	456	12,739	9,954·62	423·89	10,378·51

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts, &c., during the Year* 1876.

1	2	3							
		Religion.							
		A.						B.	
		Christians.							
No.	Jails.	a.		b.		c.		Mahomedans.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
3	Vizagapatam	2	...	...	...	4	...	17	3
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	15	...	...	...	8	...	57	1
5	Do. District ...	17	...	...	...	3	2	24	2
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	1
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	2
8	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	4
9	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	3	...	113	2
10	Bellary	...	...	2	...	7	...	191	2
11	Cuddapah	...	...	2	...	2	...	150	12
12	Chittoor	1	...	...	...	1	1	44	2
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	4	...	55	2
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	...	...	1	...	12	3	57	2
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	...
17	Chingleput	...	...	5	...	20	3	32	2
18	Cuddalore	1	...	1	...	7	...	26	5
19	Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	16	1	18	1
20	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	18	2	8	1
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	2	...	2	...	13	3	19	4
22	Do. District ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	26	...
23	Madura	2	...	1	...	15	...	53	2
24	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	31	...	135	4
25	Cochin	14	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
26	Calicut	...	...	4	...	31	1	409	11
27	Tellicherry	1	1	1	1	10	...	139	3
28	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	1	...	13	...	234	...
29	Mangalore	1	...	...	...	26	2	70	1
30	Palghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	1	...	1	...	15	...	72	...
32	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	1
33	Ootacamund Native ...	...	...	5	1	40	20	27	...
34	European Prison	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Penitentiary	140	...	52	10	119	32	438	67
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	230	1	79	12	437	70	2,529	137

D.—PRISONS

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous*

No.	Jails.	3.—(*Contd.*) Religion.—(*Contd.*) C. Hindoos. M.	C. Hindoos. F.	D. Buddhists and Jains. M.	D. Buddhists and Jains. F.	E. All other Classes. M.	E. All other Classes. F.	A. Under 16. M.	A. Under 16. F.
1	Russellcondah	18	1	...	...	285	8	1	...
2	Berhampore	537	47	...	...	266	9	8	2
3	Vizagapatam	613	163	...	...	907	59	24	15
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	867	35	...	...	32	...	20	5
5	Do. District ...	253	24	...	...	438	41	1	...
6	Masulipatam	182	12	...	...	1	...	8	...
7	Guntoor	478	29	...	...	...	...	7	1
8	Nellore	1,420	128	...	...	...	...	16	2
9	Kurnool	1,075	29	...	...	...	...	15	...
10	Bellary	280	18	...	...	1,225	68	13	6
11	Cuddapah	427	19	...	...	568	17	11	...
12	Chittoor	978	60	...	...	...	...	18	4
13	Vellore Central	828	37	...	...	32	...	4	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	1,489	77	24	...	4	...	21	1
16	Guindy	35	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	815	44	...	...	...	...	5	...
18	Cuddalore	467	19	...	...	695	21	5	2
19	Tranquebar	362	51	...	...	...	...	12	7
20	Tanjore	599	38	...	...	...	...	9	3
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	927	87	35	...	...	...	15	2
22	Do. District ...	303	...	...	...	134	...	...	...
23	Madura	1,402	53	...	...	...	...	15	4
24	Tinnevelly	721	36	...	...	...	...	3	...
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	537	7	...	...	1	...	12	...
27	Tellicherry	230	3	...	...	...	...	4	...
28	Cannanore Central ...	490	...	31	...	1	...	2	...
29	Mangalore	270	2	1	...	19	4	7	1
30	Palghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	545	21	46	...	290	9	6	...
32	Do. District ...	753	36	...	...	...	...	9	1
33	Ootacamund Native ...	200	32	...	...	16	...	8	8
34	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
35	Penitentiary	1,465	220	8	...	8	...	55	...
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,566	1,351	145	...	4,943	236	335	64

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Occupation of the Convicts, &c., during the Year 1876—(Continued).

4						5		
Age.						Previous Occupation.		
B.		C.		D.		Males.		
						A.	B.	C.
16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
257	7	48	2	1	...	40	88	...
561	44	227	10	13	...	74	404	244
1,270	194	231	13	18	3	5	613	604
696	26	232	4	31	1	12	464	92
614	56	103	12	17	1	2	243	403
155	9	24	4	6	...	1	63	86
437	22	49	6	5	2	18	197	170
1,230	101	224	29	16	...	51	168	1,114
769	27	385	4	22	...	...	180	971
1,442	75	221	7	29	...	58	838	631
1,052	28	83	20	3	...	61	447	78
739	55	215	4	52	...	9	523	267
682	31	212	6	21	2	121	384	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,152	74	386	7	28	...	...	618	875
64	...	7	...	...	...	...	20	38
775	42	80	7	12	...	...	262	448
906	30	271	12	15	1	...	489	207
313	37	69	9	2	...	...	121	257
495	29	107	9	14	...	5	294	252
756	82	206	9	21	1	26	522	134
396	...	65	...	5	...	...	191	225
931	28	492	21	35	2	22	755	381
591	24	192	11	101	5	87	96	310
12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
784	13	180	6	6	...	1	215	691
297	7	72	1	8	...	...	113	232
594	...	136	...	38	...	27	252	451
334	22	42	7	4	2	3	260	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
766	27	189	3	9	...	...	371	492
649	33	103	3	3	...	...	150	607
257	39	22	6	1	...	27	87	120
30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32
1,868	270	269	59	38	...	...	96	1,223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,874	1,432	5,146	291	574	20	650	9,524	11,698

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts, &c., during the Year* 1876—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	5.—(*Contd.*) Previous Occupation.—(*Contd.*) Males—(*Contd.*) D. Domestic Servants.	E. Government Servants.	F. No occupation.	Females. G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Widows.	J. Prostitutes.	6. Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	2	16	161	7	1	...	1	307	9	316
2	Berhampore	24	52	11	13	4	29	10	809	56	865
3	Vizagapatam	236	46	39	127	23	56	19	1,543	225	1,768
4	Rajahmundry Central...	41	32	338	11	19	4	2	979	36	1,015
5	Do. District...	53	22	12	35	2	29	3	735	69	804
6	Masulipatam	32	7	4	7	...	2	4	193	13	206
7	Guntoor	14	4	95	10	1	17	3	498	31	529
8	Nellore	6	35	112	64	7	48	13	1,486	132	1,618
9	Kurnool	6	20	14	9	...	16	6	1,191	31	1,222
10	Bellary	79	54	45	35	8	29	16	1,705	88	1,793
11	Cuddapah	30	43	490	27	...	18	3	1,149	48	1,197
12	Chittoor	61	21	143	42	3	18	...	1,024	63	1,087
13	Vellore Central ...	347	16	38	21	4	14	...	919	39	958
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	28	37	29	53	2	25	2	1,587	82	1,669
16	Guindy	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
17	Chingleput	41	56	65	14	2	13	20	872	49	921
18	Cuddalore	371	54	76	26	11	8	...	1,197	45	1,242
19	Tranquebar	12	6	...	31	8	13	1	396	53	449
20	Tanjore	10	9	55	25	5	10	1	625	41	666
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	67	40	209	32	4	17	41	998	94	1,092
22	Do. District ...	2	45	3	...	...	...	...	466	...	466
23	Madura	41	29	245	29	3	19	4	1,473	55	1,528
24	Tinnevelly	15	11	368	4	18	12	6	887	40	927
25	Cochin	*14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
26	Calicut	21	22	32	8	1	8	2	982	19	1,001
27	Tellicherry	21	14	1	3	1	2	2	381	8	389
28	Cannanore Central ...	11	20	9	...	...	...	...	770	...	770
29	Mangalore	28	1	45	15	5	9	3	387	32	419
30	Palghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	91	13	3	19	5	4	2	970	30	1,000
32	Do. District ...	2	5	...	18	2	14	3	764	37	801
33	Ootacamund do. ...	37	10	7	25	8	20	...	288	53	341
34	European Prison ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
35	Penitentiary	111	57	743	124	39	52	114	2,230	329	2,559
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,861	802	3,394	834	186	506	281	27,929	1,807	29,736

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year* 1876 *according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.*

1	2	3							
		Classes according to Length of Sentence.							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
No.	Jails.	Not exceeding 1 Month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 Months.		Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.		Above 1 Year and not exceeding 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	4	...	212	7	34	...	41	1
2	Berhampore	72	2	518	39	89	3	73	4
3	Vizagapatam	287	62	1,047	149	94	5	58	3
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	34	...	56	1	44	1	292	19
5	Do. District ...	133	4	476	59	114	5	9	1
6	Masulipatam	28	5	91	8	64	...	10	...
7	Guntoor	60	6	246	17	72	2	50	1
8	Nellore	221	48	722	68	187	9	262	2
9	Kurnool	140	...	698	26	49	3	132	1
10	Bellary	117	16	841	60	205	9	292	1
11	Cuddapah	120	9	634	19	125	13	104	4
12	Chittoor	75	2	744	44	92	5	45	...
13	Vellore Central	...	...	2	4	6	2	222	15
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	19	...	772	57	114	5	254	14
16	Guindy	..	...	46	...	20	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	160	11	437	27	100	7	109	2
18	Cuddalore	106	11	489	25	175	1	93	6
19	Tranquebar	28	5	186	33	99	12	65	2
20	Tanjore	80	14	294	14	60	2	84	7
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	3	38	9	18	...	3	278	11
22	Do. District ...	75	...	289	...	73	...	28	...
23	Madura	121	5	647	39	305	8	124	1
24	Tinnevelly	31	...	540	19	158	14	87	4
25	Cochin	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	81	5	471	9	131	1	57	2
27	Tellicherry	87	1	232	5	37	1	16	...
28	Cannanore Central ...	...	....	...	...	...	...	182	...
29	Mangalore	57	9	191	11	55	6	56	3
30	Palghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	7
32	Do. District ...	53	7	654	26	57	4	...	...
33	Ootacamund do· ...	64	41	54	8	20	4	41	...
34	European Prison ...	...	...	3	...	7	...	10	...
35	Penitentiary	939	153	704	117	292	39	189	12
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,208	464	12,306	909	2,878	164	3,476	123

D.—PRISONS

(4.)—*Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency*

No.	Jails.	3—(*Continued*). Classes according to Length of Sentence—(*Con*									
		E.		F.		G.		H.			
		Above 3 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 Years.		Exceeding 10 Years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas			
								For life.		For a term.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	5	1	10	...	1	...	....	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	17	1	18	3	...	...	12	3	5	...
3	Vizagapatam	17	3	8	1	...	...	25	2	2	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	135	6	228	2	88	1	51	6	51	...
5	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	22	...	38	1	1	...	8	4	1	...
8	Nellore	60	...	15	3	2	...	5	2	6	...
9	Kurnool	150	...	16	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
10	Bellary	106	...	51	...	3	...	18	2	62	...
11	Cuddapah	17	...	44	...	1	...	50	2	52	...
12	Chittoor	35	...	5	...	2	...	11	2	14	...
13	Vellore Central	234	6	353	8	40	1	56	3	6	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	138	1	116	...	17	...	73	4	78	1
16	Guindy	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	17	1	24	1	4	...	13	...	6	...
18	Cuddalore	62	1	147	...	1	...	10	1	111	...
19	Tranquebar	11	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
20	Tanjore	44	3	51	...	...	...	12	1	...	...
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	213	15	321	6	27	2	84	...	63	1
22	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Madura	121	1	36	...	...	...	6	...	112	...
24	Tinnevelly	23	...	10	1	2	...	12	2	24	...
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	105	...	86	1	19	...	23	1	4	...
27	Tellicherry	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
28	Cannanore Central ...	145	...	245	...	21	...	73	...	104	...
29	Mangalore	8	2	6	...	...	1	9	...	...	...
30	Palghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	261	11	358	5	107	4	11	3	12	...
32	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Ootacamund do. ...	36	...	56	...	5	...	10	...	1	...
34	European Prison ...	7	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
35	Penitentiary	41	5	22	3	8	...	21	...	14	...
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,030	58	2,278	35	352	9	602	40	729	2

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

for the Year 1876 *according to the Nature and Length of Sentence*—(Contd.)

		4				5		
tinued).		Nature of Imprisonment.						
I.		A.		B.		Total.		
Sentenced to Death.		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	5	...	302	9	307	9	316
5	1	135	12	674	44	809	56	865
5	...	56	13	1,487	212	1,543	225	1,768
...	...	15	1	964	35	979	36	1,015
2	...	30	8	705	61	735	69	804
...	...	14	7	179	6	193	13	206
...	...	13	5	485	26	498	31	529
6	...	64	20	1,422	112	1,486	132	1,618
2	...	14	4	1,177	27	1,191	31	1,222
10	...	45	13	1,660	75	1,705	88	1,793
2	1	32	5	1,117	43	1,149	48	1,197
1	...	29	9	995	54	1,024	63	1,087
...	...	...	1	919	38	919	39	958
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	72	4	1,515	78	1,587	82	1,669
...	...	...	...	71	...	71	...	71
2	...	19	...	853	49	872	49	921
3	...	70	8	1,127	37	1,197	45	1,242
...	...	17	5	379	48	396	53	449
...	...	54	9	571	32	625	41	666
...	...	1	7	997	87	998	94	1,092
1	...	14	...	452	...	466	...	466
1	1	49	6	1,424	49	1,473	55	1,528
...	...	13	1	874	39	887	40	927
...	...	13	...	1	...	14	...	14
5	...	52	6	930	13	982	19	1,001
5	...	36	2	345	6	381	8	389
...	...	2	...	768	...	770	...	770
5	...	40	10	347	22	387	32	419
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	970	30	970	30	1,000
...	...	16	2	748	35	764	37	801
1	...	5	8	283	45	288	53	341
...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	33
...	...	31	25	2,199	304	2,230	329	2,559
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	3	956	191	26,973	1,616	27,929	1,807	29,736

D.—PRISONS

(5.)—*Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras*

1	2	3						
					Number			
No.	Jails.	Total.			A.		B.	
					Once.		Twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	307	9	316	19	2	17	...
2	Berhampore	809	56	865	41	2	10	...
3	Vizagapatam	1,543	225	1,768	166	22	43	6
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	979	36	1,015	151	1	51	...
5	Do. District ...	735	69	804	73	6	18	...
6	Masulipatam	193	13	206	13	4	4	...
7	Guntoor	498	31	529	30	1	19	...
8	Nellore	1,486	132	1,618	134	8	21	1
9	Kurnool	1,191	31	1,222	52	2	14	1
10	Bellary	1,705	88	1,793	170	5	19	...
11	Cuddapah	1,149	48	1,197	84	3	8	1
12	Chittoor	1,024	63	1,087	79	2	13	1
13	Vellore Central	919	39	958	92	...	39	1
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	1,587	82	1,669	128	2	101	1
16	Guindy	71	...	71	15	...	2	...
17	Chingleput	872	49	921	48	4	8	1
18	Cuddalore	1,197	45	1,242	134	1	32	..
19	Tranquebar	396	53	449	38	2	4	...
20	Tanjore	625	41	666	48	1	2	...
21	Trichinopoly Central ..	998	94	1,092	175	6	39	16
22	Do. District ...	466	...	466	57	...	8	...
23	Madura	1,473	55	1,528	73	3	29	...
24	Tinnevelly	887	40	927	43	2	21	...
25	Cochin	14	...	14	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	982	19	1,001	56	1	14	...
27	Tellicherry	381	8	389	25	...	4	...
28	Cannanore Central ...	770	...	770	83	...	26	...
29	Mangalore	387	32	419	25	2	6	...
30	Palghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	970	30	1,000	132	3	54	2
32	Do. District ...	764	37	801	87	1	6	...
33	Ootacamund Native ...	288	53	341	22	2	15	...
34	European Prison ...	33	...	33	3	...	1	...
35	Penitentiary	2,230	329	2,559	359	75	251	62
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	27,929	1,807	29,736	2,655	163	899	93

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Presidency during the Year 1876 *who had been previously convicted.*

4					5			6			
previously convicted.					Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 3.			Juvenile Prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code.)			
C.		D.						A.		B.	
More than twice.		Total.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	...	40	2	42	13·08	22·22	13·29	1	...	...	...
5	...	56	2	58	6·92	3·57	6·70	8	2	...	...
17	5	226	33	259	14·64	14·66	14·64	24	15	19	8
32	...	234	1	235	23·90	2·77	23·15	20	5	4	...
5	...	96	6	102	13·06	8·69	21·68	1	...	...	...
3	...	20	4	24	10·36	30·76	11·65	8	...	...	...
11	...	60	1	61	12·02	3·22	11·53	7	1	2	...
23	2	178	11	189	11·97	8·33	11·68	16	2	2	...
11	...	77	3	80	6·46	9·67	6·54	15	...	...	...
28	...	217	5	222	12·72	5·68	12·38	13	6	3	1
7	...	99	4	103	8·61	8·33	8·60	11	...	1	...
6	...	98	3	101	9·57	4·76	9·29	18	4	3	...
54	...	185	1	186	20·13	2·56	19·41	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	1	291	4	295	18·33	4·87	17·67	21	1	1	...
4	...	21	...	21	29·57	...	29·57	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	5	61	6·43	10·20	6·62	5	...	2	...
17	2	183	3	186	15·28	6·66	14·97	5	2	...	...
...	...	42	2	44	10·60	3·77	9·79	12	7	4	2
2	...	52	1	53	8·32	2·43	7·95	9	3	3	...
33	18	247	40	287	24·74	42·55	26·28	15	2	5	...
1	...	66	...	66	14·16	...	14·16	...	...	...	...
11	...	113	3	116	7·67	5·45	7·59	15	4	3	2
5	...	69	2	71	7·77	5·00	7·65	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	76	1	77	7·73	5·26	7·69	12	...	1	...
3	...	32	...	32	8·39	...	8·22	4	...	1	...
16	...	125	...	125	16·23	...	16·23	2	...	...	...
1	...	32	2	34	8·26	6·25	8·11	7	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	235	5	240	24·22	16·66	24·00	6	...	6	...
2	...	95	1	96	12·43	2·70	11·98	9	1	...	...
10	...	47	2	49	16·31	3·77	14·36	8	8	...	...
...	...	4	...	4	12·12	...	12·12	1	...	...	...
395	58	1,005	195	1,200	45·06	59·27	46·89	55	...	41	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
823	86	4,377	342	4,719	15·66	18·92	15·86	335	64	106	13

D.—PRISONS

(6.)—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the during the*

1	2	3		4		5			
						Breaches of Jail			
No.	Jails.	Average Number of Convicts.		Criminal Offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	110·85	2·34	1	...	24	...	5	...
2	Berhampore	187·80	12·09	...	...	28	...	6	...
3	Vizagapatam	321·41	27·84	...	...	17	...	33	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	867·69	38·92	8	...	146	2	80	2
5	Do. District ...	82·67	8·29	...	...	32	...	42	1
6	Masulipatam	35·59	1·78	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	Guntoor	108·46	6·10	...	...	20	...	36	...
8	Nellore	253·28	18·48	...	...	23	4	3	16
9	Kurnool	222·18	5·78	1	...	37	1	14	3
10	Bellary	412·41	18·59	...	...	30	...	214	13
11	Cuddapah	256·34	9·11	...	...	4	...	5	...
12	Chittoor	201·16	10·99	...	...	5	...	18	...
13	Vellore Central	927·66	35·02	1	...	146	...	167	3
14	Do. Camp	9·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	576·36	25·91	...	...	227	4	94	2
16	Guindy	66·94	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	186·56	13·62	...	...	31	4	7	...
18	Cuddalore	365·78	9·88	...	...	5	...	48	1
19	Tranquebar	97·76	9·89	...	...	8	...	8	...
20	Tanjore	138·84	7·57	...	...	23	...	7	...
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	963·20	41·07	...	...	60	...	23	...
22	Do. District ...	114·64	...	1	...	15	...	3	...
23	Madura	413·24	12·20	...	...	59	...	70	...
24	Tinnevelly	256·00	10·04	...	...	20	...	3	...
25	Cochin	·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	196·49	4·43	...	...	3	...	7	...
27	Tellicherry	61·73	1·64	...	...	2	...	4	...
28	Cannanore Central	667·92	...	...	...	60	...	116	...
29	Mangalore	94·68	8·87	...	...	2	...	10	...
30	Palghaut Fort	128·84	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
31	Coimbatore Central... ...	853·59	23·47	...	...	119	...	198	...
32	Do. District ...	173·22	8·32	...	...	33	...	7	...
33	Ootacamund do.	132·60	4·35	...	...	14	...	10	...
34	European Prison	31·40	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
35	Penitentiary	443·13	47·30	...	...	384	3	480	3
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9954·62	423·89	12	...	1,592	18	1,721	44

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the Madras Presidency Year 1876.

Rules.		6									
		Punishments Inflicted.									
Other Offences against Prison Discipline.		Total Offences.		A. By Criminal Courts.		B. By Jail Officers. a. Separate Confinement.		b. Reduced Diet.		c. Separate Confinement with reduced Diet.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	...	42	..	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
26	3	60	3	...	...	22	...	4	1	11	2
34	1	84	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
411	17	637	21	8	...	...	...	344	20	29	...
64	2	138	3	...	...	...	...	105	3	...	...
6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
40	11	96	11	...	...	...	...	68	11	3	...
58	38	84	58	...	...	...	...	37	51	...	6
60	1	111	5	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	5
245	11	489	24	...	...	14	10	154	14	...	...
9	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
89	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...
231	9	544	12	...	...	107	6	100	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
406	12	727	18	...	...	...	...	331	17	16	1
3	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
66	32	104	36	...	...	...	...	63	34	...	1
16	3	69	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
10	2	26	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...
11	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
64	...	147	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	...
18	...	36	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	9	...
73	2	202	2	...	...	2	2	52	...	...	...
36	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1	24	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
28	...	204	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
10	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
352	6	669	6	...	...	7	3	56	...	68	3
40	...	80	...	...	...	3	...	15	...	14	...
17	...	41	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
10	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
547	32	1,411	38	...	...	...	...	731	13	172	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,033	183	6,346	245	11	...	172	25	2,267	172	337	45

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	6—(*Continued*). Punishments Inflicted—(*Contd.*) B. By Jail Officers—(*Contd.*) d. Corporal Punishment.	e. Other Punishments. M.	e. Other Punishments. F.	C. Total Punishments. M.	C. Total Punishments. F.	7 Ratio of Column 6 C. to Column 3.
1	Russellcondah	26	3	...	44	...	38·87
2	Berhampore	17	6	...	60	3	31·51
3	Vizagapatam	83	1	1	84	1	24·33
4	Rajahmundry Central	138	126	1	645	21	73·46
5	Do. District	29	4	...	138	3	155·01
6	Masulipatam	3	...	...	7	...	18·73
7	Guntoor	25	..	...	96	11	93·40
8	Nellore	42	5	1	84	58	52·25
9	Kurnool	83	2	...	114	5	52·20
10	Bellary	321	2	...	491	24	119·48
11	Cuddapah	15	1	...	19	...	7·15
12	Chittoor	31	4	...	112	...	52·78
13	Vellore Central	98	548	12	853	25	9·12
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	185	196	...	728	18	123·86
16	Guindy	1	2	...	17	..	25·39
17	Chingleput	41	...	1	104	36	69·93
18	Cuddalore	38	30	...	69	4	19·43
19	Tranquebar	22	...	...	26	2	26·01
20	Tanjore	21	16	...	41	...	28·00
21	Trichinopoly Central	65	69	...	147	...	14·63
22	Do. District	17	2	...	37	...	32·27
23	Madura	144	4	...	202	2	47·95
24	Tinnevelly	10	6	...	59	...	22·68
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	26	1	...	27	...	13·43
27	Tellicherry	17	3	...	24	1	39·45
28	Cannanore Central	78	120	...	206	...	30·84
29	Mangalore	6	...	...	6	...	4·65
30	Palghaut Fort	18	...	...	22	...	21·24
31	Coimbatore Central	230	485	2	846	8	97·37
32	Do. District	48	...	...	80	...	4·40
33	Ootacamund Native	20	23	...	46	...	33·58
34	European Prison	4	1	...	12	...	38·21
35	Penitentiary	468	40	...	1,411	38	295·45
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,370	1,700	18	6,857	260	68·57

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(7.)—*Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year* 1876.

1	2	3		4					
				Of those in Column 3 there were					
No.	Jails.	Number Imprisoned during the Year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	196	6	187	6	2	...	7	...
2	Berhampore	605	42	530	42	61	...	14	...
3	Vizagapatam	1,217	205	1,175	205	34	...	8	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	139	6	108	6	25	...	6	...
5	Do. District ...	653	58	579	58	30	...	44	...
6	Masulipatam	166	9	148	9	15	...	3	...
7	Guntoor	388	23	343	23	30	...	15	...
8	Nellore	1,288	110	1,217	110	54	...	17	...
9	Kurnool	1,063	25	1,049	25	2	...	12	...
10	Bellary	1,306	65	1,185	65	66	...	55	...
11	Cuddapah	962	40	908	40	37	...	17	...
12	Chittoor	887	55	736	55	38	...	113	...
13	Vellore Central	28	...	26	...	1	...	1	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	1,050	54	990	53	37	1	23	...
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	756	43	653	43	55	...	48	...
18	Cuddalore	847	38	619	38	137	...	91	...
19	Tranquebar	316	35	222	35	59	...	35	...
20	Tanjore	509	35	413	35	23	...	73	...
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	105	65	79	65	15	...	11	...
22	Do. District ...	342	...	244	...	82	...	16	...
23	Madura	1,086	47	966	47	62	...	58	...
24	Tinnevelly	626	26	568	26	31	...	27	...
25	Cochin	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
26	Calicut	846	15	643	15	184	...	19	...
27	Tellicherry	302	6	227	5	55	1	20	...
28	Cannanore Central	76	...	61	...	7	...	8	...
29	Mangalore	310	24	223	24	52	...	35	...
30	Palghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central	125	9	78	9	36	...	11	...
32	Do. District ...	576	31	553	31	17	...	6	...
33	Ootacamund Native ...	140	51	108	49	25	1	7	1
34	European Prison	11	...	4	...	5	...	2	...
35	Penitentiary	1,881	287	1,001	277	501	10	379	...
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,816	1,410	15,843	1,396	1,792	13	1,181	1

D.—PRISONS

(7.)—*Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts Imprisoned in and*

No.	Jails.	5		6		7	
		Daily Average Number of Convicts.		Daily Average Number under Instruction.		Number Released during the Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russelloondah	110·85	2·34	9·03	...	221	8
2	Berhampore	187·80	12·09	2·00	...	531	31
3	Vizagapatam	321·41	27·84	...	...	1,132	190
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	867·69	38·92	599·15	18·27	467	33
5	Do. District ...	82·67	8·29	...	...	408	36
6	Masulipatam	35·59	1·78	...	...	107	13
7	Guntoor	108·46	6·10	...	...	263	22
8	Nellore	253·28	18·48	210·00	...	626	95
9	Kurnool	222·18	5·78	3·00	...	528	14
10	Bellary	412·41	18·59	179·64	...	873	64
11	Cuddapah	256·34	9·11	...	...	596	25
12	Chittoor	201·16	10·99	2·46	...	600	39
13	Vellore Central	927·66	35·02	878·49	...	226	14
14	Do. Camp	9·51	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	576·36	25·91	116·10	...	809	62
16	Guindy	66·94	...	...	...	153	...
17	Chingleput	186·56	13·62	...	...	468	35
18	Cuddalore	365·78	9·88	293·65	...	589	30
19	Tranquebar	97·76	9·89	...	...	275	39
20	Tanjore	138·84	7·57	1·05	...	281	25
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	963·20	41·07	919·31	...	252	66
22	Do. District ...	114·64	...	96·00	...	359	...
23	Madura	413·24	12·20	413·24	12·20	702	41
24	Tinnevelly	250·00	10·04	...	...	482	28
25	Cochin	·69	...	...	...	13	...
26	Calicut	196·49	4·43	...	...	499	12
27	Tellicherry	61·73	1·64	·43	...	285	6
28	Cannanore Central	667·92	...	552·52	...	195	...
29	Mangalore	94·68	8·87	...	...	249	23
30	Palghaut Fort	128·84	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore Central	853·59	23·47	703·25	...	246	7
32	Do. District	173·22	8·32	...	...	518	29
33	Ootacamund Native ...	132·60	4·35	...	...	127	48
34	European Prison	31·40	...	...	...	8	...
35	Penitentiary	443·13	47·30	141·00	...	1,608	275
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,954·62	423·89	5,120·32	30·47	14,696	1,310

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year 1876—(Contd.)

8						9					
Of those in Column 7 there were						Number Released during the Year after more than six Months in Jail.					
Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
193	8	8	...	20	...	20	2	1	...	12	...
477	31	42	...	12	...	34	2	12	...	4	...
1,099	190	26	...	7	...	98	8	4	...	2	...
132	11	70	8	265	14	76	4	96	9	186	5
361	36	28	...	19	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
97	13	7	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
225	22	28	...	10	...	30	2	8	...	4	...
576	95	35	...	15	...	60	6	1	...	4	...
508	14	12	...	8	...	41	...	6	...	2	...
759	64	47	...	67	...	108	5	10	...	10	...
549	25	32	...	15	...	162	5	4	...	...	...
414	39	163	...	23	...	21	...	7	...	2	...
93	14	96	...	37	...	93	9	94	...	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
740	61	55	1	14	...	161	4	36	...	5	...
117	...	24	...	12	...	43	...	11	...	5	...
331	35	64	...	73	...	30	1	3	...	2	...
431	28	80	...	78	2	46	...	18	...	4	...
233	39	29	...	13	...	24	1	5	...	3	...
219	25	16	...	46	...	16	2	4	...	2	...
43	66	122	...	87	...	32	10	135	...	75	...
193	...	94	...	72	...	48	...	8	...	2	...
622	41	52	...	28	...	152	3	26	...	13	...
446	28	21	...	15	...	103	5	12	...	8	...
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
398	12	93	...	8	...	31	1	14	...	3	...
232	5	36	1	17	...	19	...	2	...	2	...
47	...	95	...	53	...	47	...	95	...	53	...
209	23	25	...	15	...	38	3	3	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	7	185	...	32	...	13	...	2	...	...	...
500	29	13	...	5	...	56	1	10	...	5	...
96	47	24	1	7	...	11	2	6	...	5	...
...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
916	265	438	10	254	...	195	18	81	...	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,285	1,273	2,078	21	1,333	16	1,825	94	721	9	492	5

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the* *excluding the cost of building new Jails,*

1	2	3						
		Average Number of Prisoners.						
No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Civil.	Under-trial.	Security.	Insane.	State.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	113	...	...	...	...	...	113
2	Berhampore	200	1	8	1	...	1	211
3	Vizagapatam	349	2	4	...	...	...	355
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	907	...	...	1	...	7	915
5	Do. District ...	91	4	9	1	...	...	105
6	Masulipatam	37	1	...	...	1	...	39
7	Guntoor	115	1	7	...	...	...	123
8	Nellore	272	2	23	...	1	...	298
9	Kurnool	229	1	42	1	...	...	273
10	Bellary	431	8	49	...	1	...	489
11	Cuddapah	267	14	23	5	...	...	309
12	Chittoor	212	9	18	...	2	...	241
13	Vellore Central	963	...	...	...	1	...	964
14	Do. Camp	33	...	...	...	...	...	33
15	Salem Central	599	3	19	1	...	...	622
16	Guindy	67	...	...	...	...	...	67
17	Chingleput	200	4	9	...	...	...	213
18	Cuddalore	376	5	29	...	...	...	410
19	Tranquebar	108	13	2	3	...	...	126
20	Tanjore	146	12	8	5	...	...	171
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	1,003
22	Do. District ...	119	4	6	1	...	...	130
23	Madura	411	24	18	3	...	...	456
24	Tinnevelly	260	7	12	2	...	...	281
25	Cochin	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	Calicut	201	9	13	1	1	...	225
27	Tellicherry...	63	10	2	...	...	...	75
28	Cannanore Central ...	655	...	...	...	...	...	655
29	Mangalore	104	7	3	...	2	...	116
30	Palghaut Fort	129	...	...	...	...	...	129
31	Coimbatore Central ...	877	7	...	...	...	...	884
32	Do. District ...	182	...	14	...	...	...	196
33	Ootacamund do. ...	137	1	1	...	...	...	139
34	European Prison	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
35	Penitentiary	490	...	12	...	1	...	503
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
	Total ...	10,378	172	331	25	10	8	10,924

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876, *of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.*

4		5		6	
Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners and Under-trial.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
3,337	29 8 6	2,068	18 4 10	2,186	19 5 6
6,562	32 7 9	3,072	14 9 0	3,220	15 4 2
14,040	40 3 8	3,090	8 11 4	6,654	18 11 11
38,535	42 1 10	18,275	19 15 6	7,894	8 10 1
3,927	42 10 11	3,679	35 0 7	1,396	13 4 8
1,274	33 8 5	2,066	52 15 7	964	24 11 6
4,116	35 12 8	2,477	20 2 3	2,727	22 2 7
11,112	40 11 3	2,948	9 14 3	4,697	15 2 2
11,125	48 5 10	2,556	9 5 10	5,864	19 10 5
13,686	31 10 10	4,033	8 3 11	7,827	16 0 1
12,341	45 6 0	3,157	10 3 6	4,089	13 3 9
8,423	39 5 9	3,592	14 14 5	3,566	14 12 9
33,481	34 11 9	16,036	16 10 2	8,280	8 9 6
...	.....	54	1 10 2	...	.....
22,004	36 10 9	10,163	16 5 5	6,180	9 14 10
2,856	42 10 0	1,431	21 5 9	1,377	20 8 10
9,175	45 10 0	3,105	14 9 3	3,374	15 13 5
13,770	36 10 0	3,752	9 2 5	3,972	9 11 0
5,326	47 15 8	2,700	21 6 10	1,636	12 14 11
5,476	36 4 3	2,576	15 1 0	2,223	13 0 0
42,137	42 0 2	13,075	13 0 7	11,727	11 11 1
4,410	36 12 0	2,974	22 14 0	1,840	14 2 6
17,650	42 10 2	3,459	7 9 5	5,101	11 3 0
13,133	50 2 0	2,817	10 0 5	5,813	20 11 0
126	126 0 0	240	240 0 0	17	17 0 0
9,482	46 11 4	2,994	13 4 11	3,462	15 6 2
4,172	66 3 6	2,504	33 6 2	1,014	13 8 4
37,311	56 15 5	16,492	25 2 11	7,286	11 2 0
4,399	41 8 0	2,535	21 13 8	1,533	13 3 8
920	7 2 1	301	2 5 3	210	1 10 0
31,718	36 2 8	16,679	18 13 10	8,718	9 13 10
6,784	37 4 5	431	2 3 2	1,803	9 3 2
6,924	50 8 8	2,235	16 1 3	4,322	31 1 6
4,611	148 11 10	7,788	251 3 7	...	.....
20,824	42 6 7	20,152	40 1 0	6,424	12 12 4
...	.....	2,766	120 4 2	...	.....
4,25,167	40 12 9	1,88,272	17 3 9	1,36,896	12 8 5

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the excluding the cost of building new Jails,*

No.	Jails.	7			
		Hospital Charges.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.
		Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Russellcondah	292	2 9 4	58 6 5	131
2	Berhampore	437	2 1 2	72 13 4	512
3	Vizagapatam	198	0 8 11	19 12 10	938
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	2,832	3 1 6	48 0 0	2,733
5	Do. District ...	263	2 8 1	65 12 0	247
6	Masulipatam	173	4 7 0	86 8 0	252
7	Guntoor	243	1 15 8	81 0 0	688
8	Nellore	240	0 12 11	60 0 0	1,517
9	Kurnool	119	0 7 0	23 12 10	623
10	Bellary	111	0 3 8	10 1 5	1,659
11	Cuddapah	944	3 0 11	94 6 5	964
12	Chittoor	735	3 0 10	73 8 0	1,003
13	Vellore Central...	275	0 4 7	27 8 0	2,975
14	Do. Camp	...	.....	.....	...
15	Salem Central	187	0 4 10	20 12 5	1,958
16	Guindy	18	0 4 4	18 0 0	72
17	Chingleput	653	3 0 11	38 6 7	929
18	Cuddalore	580	1 6 7	72 8 0	680
19	Tranquebar	16	0 2 0	8 0 0	216
20	Tanjore	260	1 8 4	52 0 0	398
21	Trichinopoly Central	895	0 14 3	58 10 8	4,436
22	Do. District	261	2 0 1	52 3 2	541
23	Madura	788	1 11 8	49 4 0	2,211
24	Tinnevelly	108	0 6 2	27 0 0	444
25	Cochin	2	2 0 0	.....	...
26	Calicut	183	0 13 0	45 12 0	941
27	Tellicherry	76	1 0 2	25 5 4	128
28	Cannanore Central	506	0 12 4	26 10 1	2,099
29	Mangalore	177	1 8 4	25 4 7	236
30	Palghaut Fort	138	1 1 1	17 4 0	...
31	Coimbatore Central	1,724	1 15 2	86 3 2	4,154
32	Do. District	493	2 8 3	41 1 4	221
33	Ootacamund do.	523	3 12 3	130 12 0	1,469
34	European Prison	238	7 10 10	238 0 0	728
35	Penitentiary	649	1 4 8	59 0 0	2,758
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,337	1 6 6	49 0 0	38,864

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876, *of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs*—(Continued).

8	9		10	11
Clothing.	Contingencies.			
B.	A.	B.		
Cost per Head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners and Under-trial.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners and Under-trial.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1 2 7	375	3 5 1	8,389	74 3 9
2 8 7	2,234	11 1 0	16,037	76 0 0
2 11 0	1,111	3 3 0	26,031	73 5 3
2 15 9	2,366	2 9 4	72,635	79 6 1
2 10 11	471	5 1 11	9,983	95 1 2
6 10 1	626	16 0 9	5,355	137 4 11
5 15 9	1,159	10 1 3	11,410	92 12 3
5 8 11	1,074	3 15 0	21,588	72 7 1
2 11 4	1,491	6 7 9	21,278	77 15 0
3 13 5	3,076	7 1 11	30,392	62 2 5
3 8 8	2,182	8 0 4	23,677	76 10 0
4 11 0	340	1 9 5	17,659	73 4 4
3 1 5	1,719	1 12 5	62,769	65 1 10
.....	39	1 2 11	93	2 13 1
3 4 3	1,710	2 13 7	42,202	67 13 7
1 1 2	185	2 12 2	5,939	88 10 3
4 10 4	1,123	5 9 10	18,359	86 3 1
1 12 11	1,090	2 14 6	23,844	58 2 6
1 15 1	332	2 15 10	10,226	81 2 7
2 10 2	616	4 1 4	11,549	67 8 7
4 6 9	2,228	2 3 7	74,498	74 4 5
4 8 2	555	4 10 0	10,581	81 6 3
4 5 5	2,119	5 1 11	31,328	68 11 3
1 11 1	1,338	5 1 7	23,653	84 2 10
.....	36	36 0 0	421	421 0 0
4 10 2	1,862	9 2 9	18,924	84 1 9
1 0 6	238	3 12 5	8,132	108 6 9
3 3 4	1,426	2 3 0	65,120	99 6 9
2 3 7	827	7 12 10	9,707	88 10 11
.....	180	1 6 4	1,749	13 9 0
4 11 9	2,706	3 1 4	65,699	74 5 2
1 3 6	466	2 9 0	10,198	52 0 8
10 11 6	2,361	17 3 9	17,834	128 4 10
23 7 9	1,448	46 11 4	14,813	477 13 5
5 9 10	3,396	6 14 8	54,203	107 12 2
.....	199	8 10 5	2,965	128 14 7
3 11 11	44,704	4 4 11	8,49,240	77 11 10

D.—PRISONS

(9.)—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in*

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Jails.	Average Number Sentenced to Labor.		Average Number not Sentenced to Labor.		AverageNumber of Effectives.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	109·83	2·33	1·01	...	90·02	2·33
2	Berhampore	155·00	10·00	34·00	2·00	137·00	8·00
3	Vizagapatam	312·65	25·32	8·76	2·52	260·64	20·66
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	861·39	37·65	6·11	1·20	687·91	28·95
5	Do. District ...	80·48	7·35	2·41	0·97	62·90	5·53
6	Masulipatam	34·13	·97	1·21	·79	31·85	·78
7	Guntoor	106·66	5·06	1·73	0·93	91·59	4·05
8	Nellore	247·31	16·40	5·97	2·08	209·40	14·03
9	Kurnool	204·25	5·00	21·97	1·00	182·28	4·00
10	Bellary	408·69	17·29	3·80	1·29	329·10	13·66
11	Cuddapah	250·53	7·19	5·81	1·92	202·52	6·88
12	Chittoor	196·54	9·60	4·86	1·40	164·87	7·04
13	Vellore Central	927·52	34·02	00·14	1·00	780·10	28·06
14	Do. Camp	9·51	...	...	...	5·00	...
15	Salem Central	568·16	25·01	8·20	·90	472·09	19·95
16	Guindy	66·00	...	...	...	61·00	...
17	Chingleput	179·60	13·62	6·95	...	144·46	9·54
18	Cuddalore	354·30	9·10	11·48	·77	337·23	8·78
19	Tranquebar	94·88	9·13	14·12	·08	80·76	9·05
20	Tanjore	136·55	7·32	5·89	·86	107·64	5·10
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	962·00	40·00	1·00	1·00	768·00	31·00
22	Do. District ...	112·00	...	3·00	...	96·00	...
23	Madura	413·24	12·20	7·35	0·56	397·07	12·09
24	Tinnevelly	250·00	10·04	1·25	0·10	238·50	9·53
25	Cochin	0·69	...	...	...	0·69	...
26	Calicut	189·58	3·05	6·91	1·37	145·98	2·97
27	Tellicherry...	58·02	1·43	3·70	0·21	46·44	1·15
28	Cannanore Central ...	665·93	...	2·00	...	566·27	...
29	Mangalore	90·43	7·53	4·25	1·35	73·94	6·52
30	Palghaut Fort	128·83	...	...	...	120·74	...
31	Coimbatore Central ...	853·59	23·47	...	...	687·61	19·52
32	Do. District ...	170·64	7·89	2·54	·41	118·76	6·60
33	Ootacamund do.	132·36	4·20	·24	·15	107·51	2·76
34	European Prison	31·39	...	...	...	25·16	...
35	Penitentiary	440·29	44·79	2·84	2·51	366·40	40·27
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9802·97	396·96	179·50	27·37	8197·43	328·80

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

6						7		
Employment.						Ratio per Cent. on Column 5 of those Employed		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and Repairing Jail.	On Jail Garden.	On Manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
9	17	8	25	5	28	9·74	18·40	5·41
14	64	13	26	2	26	9·65	44·13	1·37
24	...	75	48	41	93	8·53	...	14·57
94	213	11	19	312	68	13·11	29·71	43·52
5	19	11	1	26	6	7·30	27·76	37·99
2	15	3	13	...	...	6·12	45·96	...
4	33	6	13	14	26	4·18	34·50	14·63
13	48	13	13	14	122	5·81	21·48	6·26
8	36	115	...	8	19	4·29	19·32	4·29
18	35	25	9	211	45	5·25	10·21	61·55
14	32	100	...	...	63	6·68	15·28	...
15	64	22	11	...	60	8·72	37·32	...
110	118	28	53	457	42	13·61	14·60	56·54
...	1	...	...	...	4	...	20·00	...
37	126	66	36	186	41	7·51	25·60	37·80
5	10	...	6	...	40	8·19	16·39	...
..	32	8	7	43	64	...	20·77	27·92
29	89	5	36	113	74	8·38	25·72	32·65
5	33	6	6	10	30	5·56	36·74	11·13
8	24	12	6	33	30	7·09	21·28	29·27
104	192	134	84	187	98	13·01	24·03	23·40
7	34	24	21	6	4	7·29	35·41	6·25
16	63	36	53	110	131	3·91	15·39	26·88
21	49	15	52	...	111	8·46	19·75	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	35	4	22	6	74	5·37	23·49	4·02
3	16	14	3	11	1	6·30	33·62	23·11
56	98	89	35	205	83	9·88	17·30	36·20
5	26	12	5	3	29	6·21	32·31	3·72
13	9	79	...	...	20	10·76	7·45	...
104	120	23	59	329	72	14·70	16·97	46·52
...	18	15	61	...	31	...	14·35	...
10	28	2	5	...	65	9·06	25·39	...
...	6	...	...	19	...	...	23·84	75·51
35	105	32	13	191	31	8·60	25·81	46·96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
796	1,808	1,007	741	2,542	1,631	9·33	21·20	29·81

D.—PRISONS

(10.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on the Construction of New Jails, the Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras*

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
		A.	B.		
No.	Jails.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	On Maintaining and Guarding the Prisoners.	Total Expenditure, Columns 3 and 4.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Russellcondah	249	1,045	8,389	9,683
2	Berhampore	218	513	16,037	16,768
3	Vizagapatam	267	155	26,031	26,453
4	Rajahmundry Central	174	318	72,635	73,127
5	Do. District	125	122	9,983	10,230
6	Masulipatam	672	...	5,355	6,027
7	Guntoor	113	787	11,410	12,310
8	Nellore	211	...	21,585	21,796
9	Kurnool	362	...	21,278	21,640
10	Bellary	949	14,187	30,392	45,528
11	Cuddapah	1,360	645	23,677	25,682
12	Chittoor	134	166	17,659	17,959
13	Vellore Central	519	12,727	62,769	76,015
14	Do. Camp	745	...	93	838
15	Salem Central	675	678	42,202	43,555
16	Guindy	61	279	5,939	6,279
17	Chingleput	32	...	18,359	18,391
18	Cuddalore	487	...	23,844	24,331
19	Tranquebar	166	...	10,226	10,392
20	Tanjore	576	...	11,549	12,125
21	Trichinopoly Central	216	3,050	74,498	77,764
22	Do. District	1,263	...	10,581	11,844
23	Madura	2,298	117	31,328	33,743
24	Tinnevelly	63	7,526	23,653	31,242
25	Cochin	14	...	421	435
26	Calicut	808	...	18,924	19,732
27	Tellicherry	503	...	8,132	8,635
28	Cannanore Central	358	108	65,120	65,586
29	Mangalore	171	4,331	9,707	14,209
30	Palghaut Fort	693	...	1,749	2,442
31	Coimbatore Central	990	2,902	65,699	69,591
32	Do. District	51	...	10,198	10,249
33	Ootacamund do.	786	...	17,834	18,620
34	European Prison	690	...	14,813	15,503
35	Penitentiary	638	...	54,203	54,841
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	2,965	2,965
	Total ...	17,637	49,656	8,49,237	9,16,530

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

and on Additions, Alterations and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of Presidency during the Year 1876.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Expenditure on Manufactures (Col. 4 D. of Statement XIII.)	Gross Expenditure, Cols. 5 and 6.	Cash Receipts from Manufactures (Col. 3 A. of Statement XIII.)	Net Cost or Col. 7 *minus* Col. 8.	Total Expenditure (Col. 5) per Head of Average Strength.	Net Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
24	9,707	382	9,325	86	82
49	16,817	57	16,760	79	79
...	26,453	479	25,974	75	73
40,061	1,13,188	9,164	1,04,024	80	114
798	11,028	1,210	9,818	97	94
...	6,027	11	6,016	155	154
751	13,061	1,336	11,725	100	95
306	22,102	2,545	19,557	73	66
865	22,505	690	21,815	79	80
9,490	55,018	1,740	53,278	93	109
...	25,682	1,296	24,386	83	79
...	17,959	104	17,855	75	74
55,351	1,31,366	13,253	1,18,113	79	123
...	838	...	838	25	25
12,335	55,890	10,122	45,768	70	74
...	6,279	...	6,279	74	74
...	18,391	2,997	15,394	86	72
11,961	36,292	3,862	32,430	59	79
717	11,109	1,893	9,216	82	73
776	12,901	2,752	10,149	71	59
21,567	99,331	6,591	92,740	78	92
...	11,844	373	11,471	91	88
1,499	35,242	3,331	31,911	74	70
...	31,242	...	31,242	111	111
...	435	...	435	435	435
2,046	21,778	2,511	19,267	88	86
1,509	10,144	1,853	8,291	115	111
24,282	89,868	9,431	80,437	100	123
351	14,560	1,431	13,129	122	113
...	2,442	...	2,442	19	19
51,423	1,21,014	14,617	1,06,397	79	120
...	10,249	...	10,249	52	52
...	18,620	...	18,620	134	134
2,246	17,749	3,370	14,379	500	464
9,075	63,916	5,148	58,768	109	117
...	2,965	...	2,965	129	129
2,47,482	11,64,012	1,02,549	10,61,463	84	97

D.—PRISONS

(11.)—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the*

1	2	3			4		
No.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 40 Superficial Feet per Head.			Average Daily Strength.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	127	3	130	110·85	2·34	113·19
2	Berhampore	160	32	192	197·20	12·74	209·94
3	Vizagapatam	282	18	300	326·86	28·53	355·39
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	992	48	1,040	876·27	38·92	915·19
5	Do. District ...	88	18	106	95·78	8·76	104·54
6	Masulipatam	106	4	110	37·22	2·04	39·26
7	Guntoor	105	15	120	116·84	6·47	123·31
8	*Nellore	317	34	351	277·79	19·95	297·74
9	*Kurnool	127	5	132	266·50	6·04	272·54
10	*Bellary	388	27	415	469·34	19·31	488·65
11	*Cuddapah	153	22	175	297·24	10·68	307·92
12	Chittoor	254	22	276	228·93	12·03	240·96
13	Vellore Central	996	88	1,084	928·66	35·02	963·68
14	Do. Camp	300	...	300	9·51	...	9·51
15	*Salem Central	518	30	548	599·16	26·53	625·69
16	Guindy	87	...	87	66·94	...	66·94
17	Chingleput	130	29	159	199·01	14·26	213·27
18	Cuddalore	345	13	358	400·43	10·60	411·03
19	Tranquebar	116	8	124	115·54	10·24	125·78
20	Tanjore	169	28	197	163·49	8·53	172·02
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	982	86	1,068	963·20	41·07	1,004·27
22	Do. District ...	180	18	198	123·92	·59	124·51
23	Madura	264	12	276	456·94	13·95	470·89
24	Tinnevelly	366	23	389	269·89	10·73	280·62
25	Cochin	29	8	37	·69	...	·69
26	Calicut	221	9	230	219·69	4·82	224·51
27	Tellicherry	161	5	166	73·95	1·71	75·66
28	Cannanore Central ...	829	30	859	667·92	...	667·92
29	Mangalore	223	15	238	104·88	10·73	115·61
30	Palghaut Fort	500	...	500	128·84	...	128·84
31	Coimbatore Central ...	988	52	1,040	860·87	23·53	884·40
32	Do. District ...	180	...	180	186·40	8·97	195·37
33	Ootacamund do. ...	201	12	213	134·33	4·39	138·72
34	European Prison	35	...	35	31·40	...	31·40
35	Penitentiary	436	45	481	455·05	48·41	503·46
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	40	6	46	20·88	1·95	22·83
	Total ...	11,395	765	12,160	10,482·41	443·84	10,926·25

N.B.—Additional temporary accommodation was provided in the Jails marked thus * during the year.

(*Vital*)—(Continued).

Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum Population on any one Day.			Number Admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
127	3	130	203	...	203	5·24	...	5·24	1	...	1
252	22	274	110	12	122	5·85	·62	6·47	11	2	13
364	50	414	307	9	316	9·45	·50	9·95	35	3	38
1,049	49	1,098	982	16	998	57·28	1·93	59·21	15	3	18
156	9	165	108	8	116	3·68	·41	4·09	3	...	3
81	4	85	37	5	42	1·92	·34	2·26	1	...	1
241	12	253	72	3	75	3·09	·33	3·42	2	...	2
895	36	931	136	12	148	3·88	·25	4·13	7	1	8
671	18	689	252	16	268	4·89	·46	5·35	37	2	39
901	22	923	265	11	276	9·54	1·04	10·58	8	...	8
549	16	565	320	3	323	10·01	·10	10·11	13	...	13
487	11	498	407	17	424	9·53	·83	10·36	17	2	19
973	34	1,007	333	11	344	9·98	·38	10·36	13	...	13
40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
817	32	849	242	8	250	8·38	·83	9·21	13	...	13
89	...	89	25	...	25	·54	...	·54	...	...	...
324	21	345	330	40	370	15·19	1·72	16·91	4	...	4
470	17	487	306	4	310	7·89	·31	8·20	10	...	10
139	19	158	61	7	68	2·04	·10	2·14	5	1	6
247	17	264	124	...	124	5·22	...	5·22	20	...	20
1,048	49	1,097	315	14	329	13·89	·78	14·67	27	...	27
155	2	157	130	...	130	4·91	...	4·91	7	...	7
588	22	610	232	7	239	1,554	·09	15·63	44	1	45
377	17	394	150	5	155	4·21	·23	4·44	8	...	8
9	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
310	6	316	150	...	150	4·22	...	4·22	25	...	25
109	5	114	57	2	59	2·48	·14	2·62	3	...	3
780	...	780	343	...	343	19·36	...	19·36	42	...	42
131	11	142	105	8	113	5·28	1·30	6·58	4	1	5
179	...	179	31	...	31	8·09	...	8·09	...	...	...
1,065	28	1,093	432	6	438	20·12	·24	20·36	36	...	36
255	9	264	227	2	229	12·36	·07	12·43	19	...	19
174	19	193	121	7	128	3·86	·26	4·12	6	1	7
34	...	34	16	...	16	·93	...	·93	...	...	...
681	55	736	370	48	418	9·81	·87	10·68	10	...	10
36	2	38	37	7	44	·61	·70	1·31	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,337	288	7,625	299·27	14·83	314·10	447	17	464

D.—PRISONS

(11.)—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	Ratio per					
		A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of Daily Average Number of Sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	183·13	...	179·34	4·72	...	4·62
2	Berhampore	55·78	94·19	58·11	2·96	4·88	3·08
3	Vizagapatam	93·92	31·54	88·91	2·89	1·75	2·79
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	112·06	41·10	109·04	6·53	4·95	6·46
5	Do. District ...	112·75	91·32	110·96	3·84	4·68	3·91
6	Masulipatam	99·40	245·09	106·97	5·10	16·66	5·75
7	Guntoor	61·62	46·36	60·82	2·64	5·10	2·77
8	*Nellore	48·95	60·15	49·67	1·39	1·25	1·38
9	*Kurnool	94·55	264·90	98·33	1·83	7·61	1·96
10	*Bellary	56·46	56·96	56·48	2·03	5·38	2·16
11	*Cuddapah	107·65	28·08	104·89	3·36	·93	3·28
12	Chittoor	177·78	141·31	175·96	4·12	6·89	4·29
13	Vellore Central	35·85	31·41	35·69	1·07	1·08	1·07
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	*Salem Central	40·38	30·15	39·95	1·39	3·12	1·47
16	Guindy	37·34	...	37·34	·80	...	·80
17	Chingleput	165·82	280·50	173·48	7·63	1·20	7·92
18	Cuddalore	76·41	37·73	75·42	1·97	2·92	1·99
19	Tranquebar	52·82	68·35	54·06	1·76	·97	1·70
20	Tanjore	75·84	...	72·08	3·19	...	3·03
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	32·73	34·08	32·76	1·44	1·89	1·46
22	Do. District ...	104·90	...	104·40	3·96	...	3·94
23	Madura	50·77	50·17	50·75	3·40	·04	3·31
24	Tinnevelly	55·57	46·59	55·23	1·55	2·14	1·58
25	Cochin	144·92	...	144·92	...	...	...
26	Calicut	68·31	...	66·81	1·92	...	1·87
27	Tellicherry	77·07	116·95	77·98	3·35	8·18	3·46
28	Cannanore Central ...	51·35	...	51·35	2·89	...	2·89
29	Mangalore	100·11	74·55	97·74	5·03	12·11	5·69
30	Palghaut Fort	24·06	...	24·06	6·27	...	6·27
31	Coimbatore Central ...	50·18	25·49	49·52	2·33	1·01	2·30
32	Do. District ...	121·72	22·29	117·21	6·63	·77	6·36
33	Ootacamund do. ...	90·07	161·50	92·27	2·87	5·92	2·97
34	European	50·95	...	50·95	2·96	...	2·96
35	Penitentiary	81·39	99·15	83·02	2·15	1·79	2·12
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	177·20	358·97	192·72	2·92	35·89	5·73
	Total ...	69·99	64·88	69·78	2·85	3·34	2·87

N.B.—Additional temporary accommodation was provided in the Jails marked thus * during the year.

(*Vital*)—(Continued).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

9

Cent. of Average Strength.

C.			D.			E.		
Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	·90	...	·88
...	7·84	·47	5·57	7·84	5·71	5·57	15·69	6·19
1·53	...	1·40	9·18	10·51	9·28	10·71	10·51	10·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71	7·70	1·96
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·13	...	2·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	...	2·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71	...	1·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	5·01	2·68
10·50	16·55	10·64	3·37	16·55	3·75	13·88	33·11	14·30
·21	...	·20	1·49	...	1·43	1·70	...	1·63
1·34	...	1·29	3·02	...	2·92	4·37	...	4·22
6·11	8·31	6·22	1·31	8·31	1·66	7·42	16·62	7·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	...	1·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·33	...	·31	1·83	...	1·75	2·16	...	2·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·00	...	·93	1·00	...	·93	2·00	...	1·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·49	...	2·43
1·73	9·76	2·38	2·59	...	2·38	4·32	9·76	4·77
2·44	...	2·32	9·78	...	9·30	12·23	...	11·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	...	2·68
3·22	...	3·21	2·42	...	2·40	5·64	...	5·62
3·50	7·16	3·61	6·12	...	9·94	9·62	7·16	9·55
1·11	...	1·07	1·85	...	1·78	2·96	...	2·85
144·92	...	144·92	...	...	...	144·92	...	144·92
2·28	...	2·22	9·09	...	8·90	11·37	...	11·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	...	3·96
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·28	...	6·28
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·81	9·31	4·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·46	...	·45	3·71	...	3·61	4·18	...	4·07
·53	...	·51	9·65	...	9·21	10·19	...	9·72
...	...	...	...	...	...	4·46	22·86	5·04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·65	...	·59	1·53	...	1·39	2·19	...	1·98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·94	1·12	·95	2·04	1·35	2·01	4·26	3·83	4·24

D.—PRISONS

(12.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	2	...	8	...	10	...
3	Vizagapatam	2	...	21	...	23	...
4	Rajahmundry, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	5	...	27	...	32	...
6	Masulipatam	...	...	6	1	6	1
7	Guntoor	1	...	8	...	9	...
8	Nellore	2	...	19	1	21	1
9	Kurnool	3	...	10	...	13	...
10	Bellary	13	...	39	1	52	1
11	Cuddapah	15	1	98	6	113	7
12	Chittoor	7	...	55	2	62	2
13	Vellore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem, Central	1	...	34	2	35	2
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	5	...	27	2	32	2
18	Cuddalore	8	...	51	3	59	3
19	Tranquebar	9	...	75	3	84	3
20	Tanjore	16	...	75	2	91	2
21	Trichinopoly, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Do. District ...	...	...	29	1	29	1
23	Madura	27	...	169	3	196	3
24	Tinnevelly	8	...	68	4	76	4
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	9	2	111	...	120	2
27	Tellicherry	7	...	121	1	128	1
28	Cannanore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	15	1	57	5	72	6
30	Paulghat Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore, Central ...	5	...	56	...	61	...
32	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Ootacamund do. ...	...	...	7	...	7	...
34	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	22	2	460	48	482	50
	Total ...	182	6	1,631	85	1,813	91

—(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

6		7		8		9		10		11	
Average Daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December 1876.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·86	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·11	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·31	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	5	...
·86	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
2·15	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	1†	...	1	...
1·03	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8·47	...	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
12·84	·76	107	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
8·76	·11	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·05	·06	28	2	...	...	...	...	1‡	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·73	·12	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
5·32	·18	54	3	...	...	...	...	1§	...	4	...
12·26	·29	70	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
11·67	·31	76	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·11	·05	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
23·44	·17	159	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1
6·85	·27	71	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8·76	·04	103	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
9·85	·04	109	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·63	·44	64	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·85	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·84	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20·88	1·95	468	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
165·79	4·79	1,623	86	...	...	...	...	4	...	186	5

* Carbuncle. † General Dropsy. ‡ Remittent Fever. § Chronic Diarrhœa.

D.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	12		13		14	
		Capacity of Barracks at 40 Superficial and 600 Cubic Feet per Head.		Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	7	...	...	...	6·14	...
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	4	...	...	...	3·14	...
7	Guntoor	4	...	...	...	2·84	...
8	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	5	...	...	...	3·97	...
10	Bellary	11	5	...	...	2·53	5·00
11	Cuddapah	18	...	...	...	5·16	...
12	Chittoor	12	...	...	...	3·24	...
13	Vellore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem, Central ...	14	4	...	...	10·95	3·94
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	12	...	...	...	8·27	...
18	Cuddalore	16	...	...	...	10·68	...
19	Tranquebar	10	...	2·26	...	...	...
20	Tanjore	8	...	3·67	...	...	...
21	Trichinopoly, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Do. District ...	21	5	...	...	17·89	4·95
23	Madura	89	6	...	...	65·56	5·83
24	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	15	7	...	...	6·24	6·96
27	Tellicherry	35	5	...	...	25·15	4·96
28	Cannanore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	21	5	...	...	14·37	4·56
30	Paulghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore, Central ...	20	...	...	...	13·15	...
32	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Ootacamund	2	1	...	...	1·16	1·00
34	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	40	6	...	...	19·12	4·04
	Total ...	364	44	5·93	...	219·56	41·25.

D.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(13.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under Trial in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876.

1	2	3		4		5		
No.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous Year.		Number received.		Total Population.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	5	...	116	11	121	11	132
3	Vizagapatam	6	1	118	18	124	19	143
4	Rajahmundry, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	7	2	133	5	140	7	147
6	Masulipatam	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
7	Guntoor	...	...	205	10	205	10	215
8	Nellore	4	3	507	15	511	18	529
9	Kurnool	17	1	805	10	822	11	833
10	Bellary	9	...	708	8	717	8	725
11	Cuddapah	13	...	405	10	418	10	428
12	Chittoor	4	2	419	12	423	14	437
13	Vellore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem, Central	18	1	316	7	334	8	342
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	6	...	208	11	214	11	225
18	Cuddalore	22	2	402	15	424	17	441
19	Tranquebar	7	1	47	3	54	4	58
20	Tanjore	3	...	173	11	176	11	187
21	Trichinopoly, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Do. District ...	24	...	85	6	109	6	115
23	Madura	15	...	301	2	316	2	318
24	Tinnevelly	5	1	208	13	213	14	227
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	9	1	362	5	371	6	377
27	Tellicherry	3	...	44	...	47	...	47
28	Cannanore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	1	...	75	8	76	8	84
30	Paulghaut Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Do. District ...	12	1	249	13	261	14	275
33	Ootacamund do. ...	17	...	13	2	30	2	32
34	European Prison ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
35	Penitentiary	6	...	129	11	135	11	146
36	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	215	16	6,029	206	6,244	222	6,466

D.—PRISONS

(13.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under Trial in*

No.	Jails.	6			7		
		Average Daily Number.			Released.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	6·98	·65	7·63	60	7	67
3	Vizagapatam	3·34	·69	4·03	35	9	44
4	Rajahmundry, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	8·17	·47	8·64	75	5	80
6	Masulipatam	·04	...	·04	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	6·99	·37	7·36	65	3	68
8	Nellore	21·26	1·43	22·69	68	7	75
9	Kurnool	41·81	·26	42·07	364	7	371
10	Bellary	47·97	·53	48·50	220	...	220
11	Cuddapah	22·62	·81	23·43	198	7	205
12	Chittoor	17·24	·93	18·17	197	7	204
13	Vellore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem, Central	18·75	·56	19·31	89	3	92
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	8·55	·52	9·07	55	2	57
18	Cuddalore	28·79	·54	29·33	139	6	145
19	Tranquebar	2·07	·06	2·13	16	1	17
20	Tanjore	8·14	·46	8·60	71	1	72
21	Trichinopoly, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Do. District ...	5·38	·54	5·92	35	3	38
23	Madura	18·03	·36	18·39	119	...	119
24	Tinnevelly	11·13	·42	11·55	118	10	128
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	12·91	·22	13·13	76	2	78
27	Tellicherry	2·26	...	2·26	14	...	14
28	Cannanore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	2·91	·30	3·21	36	1	37
30	Paulghat Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Coimbatore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Do. District ...	13·18	·65	13·83	102	5	107
33	Ootacamund do. ...	·88	·04	·92	17	1	18
34	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Penitentiary	11·60	·68	12·28	42	3	45
36	Debtor's Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	321·00	11·49	3324·9	2,211	90	2,301

—(*Continued*).

the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

8			9			10			11			12		
Convicted and Sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1876.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
43	3	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	1	17	1	18
83	9	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2†	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
77	6	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1	64
273	8	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	3	173
238	3	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	23‡	198	...	198
302	7	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	2§	...	2	193	1	194
144	3	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	75	...	75
82	7	89	11	...	11	...	...	...	11‖	...	11	122	...	122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181	4	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	1¶	...	1	63	1	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	6	81	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	3	85
226	11	237	1	...	1	...	...	...	1**	...	1	57	...	57
14	1	15	24	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	9	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	2	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
127	2	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	3††	...	3	67	...	67
86	4	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	2‡‡	...	2	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
285	3	288	1	1	2	...	...	...	3§§	...	3	6	...	6
11	...	11	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	7	44	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	2	68
12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	6	85	...	1	1	...	...	...	1‖‖	...	1	13	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,687	11	2,798	63	4	67	...	...	...	49	2	51	1,234	15	1,249

* General Dropsy. † General Debility and Dysentery. ‡ Cholera, Ague, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. § Cholera and General Debility. ‖ Cholera. ¶ Cholera. ** Died out of Hospital from Aneurism of Aorta. †† Cholera 1, Dysentery 2. ‡‡ Dysentery and Cholera. §§ Cholera, Choleraic, Diarrhœa and Diarrhœa. ‖‖ Suicide.

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	52,376	2½	575	(a) 44,369	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., final jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs., or an agreement of the parties in Suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary.
2. Taluq Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	155	892	198,860	155	One Judge	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluq and Village Account System and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other Local Magistrates.	331	417½	90,100	331	Do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	7	...	...	7	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in Suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsifs (exercising Civil powers).	110	1,263½	277,688	110	Do.	Original Suits up to Rs. 2,500 and Small Cause Suits up to Rupees 50 (Act III of 1873).	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice (Civil and Criminal), Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	51	...	...	51	Do.	Powers of Magistrates of 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class.	Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, Covenanted Civil Service Examination, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Special Test Examination in Law and Revenue. *Vide* Taluq Magistrates.

(*a*) *i.e.*, The number of Heads of Villages.
(*b*) *i.e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(*c*) One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

JUSTICE.

Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1876.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(b) 31,723	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive.	...	...	19,361	53,895	...	...	...
...	...	10	145	2,200	2,200	(c) 900	Revenue Executive.	...	...	(d) 125,512	(e) 835	...	...	...
...	...	6	325	800	800	(c) 120								
...	7	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None.	288	...	(d) 4,465	979	...	...	...
...	...	7	103	2,600	2,600	1,400	Do.	252	15	...	144,361	...	...	...
22	...	5	24	4,800	4,800	...	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(f) 9,030	489	...	2,463	...

(*d*) Including Preliminary Inquiries into cases triable by the Sessions Courts.
(*e*) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the South Malabar District, by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills and by the Sub-Magistrates under the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.
(*f*) Including Preliminary Inquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts.

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	4,692	...	3	One Judge	Powers of Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace, Civil jurisdiction in cases referred (Act XXIV of 1839 and Madras Act I of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	54	2,561	570,804	54	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town).	2	27	397,552	4	One Magistrate, single or two together.	Powers of a Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Sub-Judge).	5	5,534	1,577,302	5	One Judge	Small Causes not exceeding in value Rs. 500, Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. No special qualification for the latter.
11. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town).	1	27	397,552	3	Do.	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000. Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864).	The first Judge must be a Barrister.
12. Subordinate Judges (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	13	4,594	1,298,095	13	Do.	Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law—*vide* District Munsifs.
13. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	17	6,160	1,505,257	17	Do.	Powers of District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under Special Revenue Acts, Regulations XII of 1816, IX of 1822, VI of 1831, and Madras Act VIII of 1865.	Covenanted Officers.
14. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	9,135	1,242,929	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases.	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a District and Sessions Judge.	Do. ...
15. District and Sessions Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	20	6,272	1,397,888	20	Do. Also in six Districts with Juries in certain cases.	Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction from decrees of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges where the value is less than 5,000 Rs.	Do. ...
Total ...	772			776			

(*a*) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*b*) Including Preliminary Inquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts.

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1876—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	(a)580	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(b) 9,030	489	...	2,433	...
36	...	3	15	8,500	8,500	(a) 580								
...	1	1	2	13,200	9,600	3,100	None.	274	8 Law Agents and all Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the High Court.	(b) 19,273	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	15,000	...	5,000	Do.	236	10	(c) 49	6,770	...	...	322
...	...	1	2	24,000	12,000	81,500	Do.	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	10	6,000	6,000	6,402	Do.	236	11	41	8,302	...	(c) 20	2,317
17	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	283	...	852	...	(d) 6,480	462	...
3	...	...	...	28,000	...	(a) 4,687			...	63	7	...	14	12
20	...	...	...	28,000	...	7,721	None.	236	28	1,850	347	...	476	4,685
104	8	38	626							1,80,496	215,985	6,480	3,435	7,336

(c) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(d) This includes Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. High Court. (Original Side.)	...	27	397,552	...	Division Court of one Judge.	Ordinary Original Jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent. ... ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court).	
(Appellate Side.)	...	138,291	30,823,421	...	Division Court of two Judges.	Regular Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of District and Sessions Courts and Sub-Judges' Courts. Special Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December*, 1876—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	..	...	...	...	...	75,000	...	...		80	434 Insolvent Petitions 144.	...	...	...
									98	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	46,000	...	(a) 84,000	None.	243		...	...	...	536	(b) 1,300

(a) Not including the pay of menial servants.
(b) Of these 114 are Miscellaneous, Regular and Special Appeals.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1876.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in different Courts.												Ordinary Suits.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Dist. Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Dist. Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CIVIL COURT CASES.													
Money due on contract. — On written promise for sum certain	6,310	...	22,618	121	44	90	29,183	41,939	4,603	5,261	...	51,803	119
Money due on contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain	32,918	...	2,229	9	...	3	35,159	16,260	916	528	...	17,704	32
Money due on contract. — On account stated	7,466	...	1,345	11	4	7	8,833	8,287	843	389	...	9,519	13
Money due on contract. — Money paid or received	1,512	...	386	6	...	4	1,908	1,929	264	136	...	2,329	8
Money due on contract. — For goods sold and delivered	3,226	...	383	5	1	...	3,615	1,607	92	212	...	1,911	14
Rent	548	...	1,320	4	7	...	1,879	4,598	338	233	...	5,169	1
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	1,609	...	718	14	5	4	2,350	3,045	190	215	...	3,450	8
Damages — For injuries to person	...	...	35	3	...	...	38	8	...	...	...	8	...
Damages — For injuries to property	...	...	235	6	...	2	243	272	50	41	...	363	...
Damages — For defamation	...	...	153	4	1	...	158	...	1	...	...	1	...
Damages — For other injuries not included in the above	2	...	147	1	...	8	158	79	4	13	...	96	...
Damages — For breaches of contract, not included in the above.	3	...	228	4	...	4	239	144	54	...	...	198	6
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	...	374	2	2	1	379	120	1	...	...	121	4
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident.	...	...	122	4	3	2	131	3	...	...	...	3	8

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	...	...	140	2	1	1	144	1	...	...	...	1	...
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	88	1	...	21	110	1	...	...	...	1	19
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	7	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to administration of trust and religious endowments.	...	...	42	9	5	7	63	...	...	...	...	...	10
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce	...	...	251	1	...	4	256	56	15	16	...	87	10
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	30	1	...	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	...	...	31	1	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	638	12	12	13	675	1	...	...	...	1	2
Suits to establish or contest Wills	...	...	11	1	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	8
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindu Law	...	...	674	18	4	19	715	...	...	...	...	...	25
Claims to inheritance. „ Mahomedan Law	...	...	112	5	1	7	125	...	...	...	...	...	2
Claims to inheritance. „ any other Law	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	...	...	68	2	2	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to the Revenue	6	...	508	...	...	1	515	911	34	7	...	952	1
Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property	...	...	15,396	71	7	23	15,497	...	...	...	...	...	122
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	163	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	46	...	...	...	46	8	...	...	...	8	...
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits).	...	...	800	1	...	25	826	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for partition of immovable property	...	...	1,080	27	12	14	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	294	1	...	..	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above	...	...	11,276	99	13	28	11,416	...	...	...	...	...	40
REVENUE COURT CASES.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1816, Section 4).	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1831, Section 3).	...	693	...	...	...	...	693	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11.	...	3,689	...	...	...	...	3,689	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	118	7	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49 and 80).	...	1,772	64	...	...	...	1,836	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	53,600	6,272	62,024	446	126	291	122,759	79,269	7,405	7,051	...	93,725	457

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1876.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.														
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.						Ordinary Suits.
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Not exceeding Rupees 5 ...	27,714	919	838	16	...	...	29,487	96,960	5,002	21	180	...	5,203	19,926	...
„ „ 20 ...	25,845	1,863	5,422	62	...	3	33,195	3,05,052	33,137	414	594	...	34,145	4,41,949	...
„ „ 100 ...	327	2,342	30,476	127	1	32	33,305	19,69,619	42,763	3,509	3,356	...	49,628	18,63,753	...
„ „ 500 ...	7	520	22,930	94	1	38	23,590	46,88,644	81	3,509	3,507	...	7,160	12,08,352	38
„ „ 1,000 ...	2	34	3,242	51	23	18	3,370	23,76,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
„ „ 2,500 ...	...	25	1,456	62	16	15	1,574	24,60,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
„ „ 5,000 ...	...	7	37	240	46	109	439	12,37,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
„ „ 10,000 ...	...	...	1	83	16	59	159	11,55,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ „ 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	45	8	44	97	25,03,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Exceeding 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	9,36,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value. ...	...	770	300	6	...	29	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Total ...	53,895	6,480	64,702	786	112	354	1,26,329	1,77,30,777	80,683	7,516	7,637	...	96,136	35,33,980	434

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1876.

Class of Courts.		Suits remaining on the 1st January 1876.	Filed in 1876 (including Suits remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total.	Pending at the end of 1876.	Pending.			Average duration of Suits in Days.		Referred to Arbitration.
								Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed.		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.		Over two Months.	Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
												For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.										
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Munsifs*		10,329	53,592	2	63,923	9	...	8,425	1,554	12,268	8,270	11,838	372	9,866	1,302	53,895	10,019	2,426	1,530	1,258	87	86	9
Revenue Courts		2,430	6,212	1,723	10,365	1,723	261	597	733	252	128	341	203	2,800	1,426	6,480	2,162	763	1,015	71	122	155	3
District Munsifs, Asst. Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	22,329	63,379	1,621	87,329	1,882	227	2,049	1,255	14,691	4,529	14,944	1,709	18,286	7,239	64,792	20,745	5,778	6,060	629	374	201	208
	Small Causes ...	6,769	79,954	129	86,852	132	43	4,957	1,865	18,848	7,770	21,497	3,169	16,680	6,197	80,983	5,737	592	63	1	93	72	16
Subordinate Judges.	Ordinary ...	430	469	284	1,183	95	5	56	64	97	21	75	10	298	165	786	302	38	442	34	237	133	1
	Small Causes ...	791	7,463	1	8,255	33	72	315	70	1,720	680	2,076	17	1,903	735	7,516	706	31	82	...	38	32	10
Small Cause Court Judges.	As Subordinate Judges.	43	66	65	174	...	...	2	2	15	15	11	...	48	19	112	62	16	37	3	365	92	5
	Small Causes ...	1,495	7,096	1	8,592	...	67	651	125	1,690	893	2,373	8	1,429	468	7,637	955	638	136	...	40	31	42
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner ...	Ordinary ...	211	239	457	957	419	2	23	4	62	17	41	2	120	85	354	184	31	64	45	275	153	8
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		44,827	218,520	4,283	2,67,630	4,293	677	17,075	5,672	49,643	22,323	53,496	5,490	51,430	17,636	222,465	40,872	10,313	9,129	2,041	...	...	302
High Court [Original Side] ...		745	457	...	1,202	...	...	6	72	...	...	20	...	268	68	434	768	38	80	587	195	104	3

* 2,373 Village Munsifs exercised Civil Jurisdiction.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1876.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1876.	Instituted in 1876 (including Appeals remanded and readmitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1876.	Pending.		Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for Default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Withdrawn, Compromised or Decreed on Confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	650	336	2,214	3,200	205	105	107	35	8	23	1,153	303	583	2,317	678	359	124	170	57	19
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges	83	57	265	405	5	12	9	3	1	1	196	35	65	322	78	1	45	12	5	3
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Revenue...	486	642	3	1,131	3	62	32	3	1	8	428	179	152	865	263	149	11	99	17	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Civil ...	3,626	5,837	234	9,697	2,503	120	145	68	6	41	2,181	390	881	3,832	3,362	1,431	377	186	57	22
Total ...	4,845	6,872	2,716	14,433	2,716	299	293	109	16	73	3,958	907	1,681	7,336	4,381	1,940	557	467	136	44
High Court Regular Appeals ...	53	118	...	171	...	...	5	1	...	2	74	13	25	120	51	15	1	10	11	3
High Court Special Appeals ...	236	861	...	1,097	...	41	5	115	2	7	747	5	91	1,013	84	11	2	17	19	7
Civil Miscellaneous Regular Appeals	21	59	...	80	...	...	...	8	...	3	54	2	6	73	7	...	...	...	1	...
Do. Special Appeals ...	13	63	...	76	...	1	1	9	...	6	39	1	11	68	8	...	...	...	1	...
Appeals from Original Side ...	11	21	...	32	...	1	...	...	...	2	18	3	2	26	6	5	...	...	...	...

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the Years in which they were instituted.*

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1871.		In 1872.		In 1873.		In 1874.		In 1875.		In 1876.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	5	...	5	...	11	...	76	...	640	...	20,008	...	20,745	...
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5,734	...	5,737	...
Subordinate Judges ...	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	34	117	267	553	302	678
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706	...	706	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	44	59	33	62	78
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	955	...	955	...
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary	1	...	1	...	1	...	10	16	34	373	137	3,236	184	3,625
	Small Causes ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	...	6	...	12	2	88	23	713	534	27,866	3,822	28,691	4,381
High Court		229	...	64	...	112	...	98	...	84	3	181	153	768	156

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1876.

Class of Courts.	Application to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1876.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
								Imprisonment of Person.	Movable Property.		Immovable Property.		
	Pending on the 1st January 1876.	Filed in 1876.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.			Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner. — Ordinary	12,375	68,291	1,980	82,646	41,394	26,153	10,653	7,328	9,881	2,710	19,926	12,359	197
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner. — Small Causes ...	6,454	55,418	424	62,296	31,276	20,509	5,331	6,483	12,936	2,119	1,593	925	9
Subordinate Judges ... — Ordinary	358	1,304	81	1,743	979	471	287	120	159	48	399	272	30
Subordinate Judges ... — Small Causes ...	456	5,503	9	5,968	4,614	892	569	1,561	1,397	447	...	...	...
Judges of Small Cause Court. — As Subordinate Judges.	76	455	11	542	357	117	65	15	241	39	177	71	17
Judges of Small Cause Court. — Small Causes ...	574	6,899	6	7,479	4,383	1,691	325	289	899	373	...	...	...
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. — Ordinary	299	1,055	93	1,437	578	538	268	208	204	69	515	263	8
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. — Small Causes ...	...	18	1	19	17	2	...	3	6	3	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	47	695	2	744	702	1	41	...	45	13	84	80	...
Total ...	20,639	139,638	2,597	162,874	84,300	50,374	17,539	16,007	25,678	5,821	22,694	13,970	261

F.—REGISTRATION.

(1.)—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the Year* 1876-77.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Immovable Property, Book I.					
		Compulsory.					
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All Leases (other than perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District	2	27	1,441	1,598	250	2	445
Ganjam do.	10	5	725	708	31	10	202
Vizagapatam do.	14	46	1,084	1,428	102	46	483
Godavery do.	19	86	2,448	2,263	123	18	1,190
Kistna do.	16	31	726	987	28	2	2,161
Nellore do.	14	25	615	1,452	50	5	396
Cuddapah do.	15	21	1,590	751	20	13	11
Kurnool do.	12	44	623	570	10	1	938
Bellary do.	22	29	1,085	1,445	37	1	45
Chingleput do.	11	10	1,607	1,540	36	27	235
North Arcot do.	16	17	1,795	2,199	66	16	154
South Arcot do.	13	18	2,242	2,627	148	2	194
Tanjore do.	16	118	6,706	9,314	752	44	2,290
Tinnevelly do.	17	77	7,691	11,353	201	26	211
Madura do.	17	36	3,791	6,322	358	78	1,672
Trichinopoly do.	7	48	2,372	3,254	136	11	414
Salem do.	18	11	2,386	2,517	65	61	193
Coimbatore do.	15	5	3,767	4,027	124	30	452
South Canara do.	11	35	1,538	2,874	1,008	1,219	584
Tellicherry do.	10	123	1,166	5,113	1,318	206	10,132
Calicut do.	20	29	2,470	14,605	756	21	7,140
Nilgiri do.	1	1	138	105	15	...	7
Total ...	296	842	48,006	77,052	5,634	1,839	29,549

F.—REGISTRATION

(1.)—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Districts.	Registrations affecting				
	Compulsory—(*Contd*).				
	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3).
	9	10	11	12	13
		RS. A. P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District	3,763	7,967 8 0	151	50	19
Ganjam do.	1,681	2,605 11 0	364	158	27
Vizagapatam do.	3,189	5,121 4 0	216	76	127
Godavery do.	6,128	8,726 15 0	1,688	850	141
Kistna do.	3,935	5,302 15 0	399	141	18
Nellore do.	2,543	3,638 3 0	500	376	4
Cuddapah do.	2,406	3,477 8 0	1,404	325	4
Kurnool do.	2,186	2,822 4 0	653	352	8
Bellary do.	2,642	4,098 12 0	470	293	8
Chingleput do.	3,455	5,229 1 0	452	181	14
North Arcot do.	4,247	6,810 1 0	450	165	7
South Arcot do.	5,231	8,025 5 0	802	285	49
Tanjore do.	19,224	30,525 2 0	1,769	978	309
Tinnevelly do.	19,559	29,901 12 0	2,819	3,425	85
Madura do.	12,257	18,809 5 0	1,011	522	42
Trichinopoly do.	6,235	9,606 6 0	854	332	92
Salem do.	5,233	7,728 1 0	525	240	25
Coimbatore do.	8,405	12,739 11 0	319	133	11
South Canara do.	7,258	10,863 5 0	473	503	172
Tellicherry do.	18,058	17,665 7 0	316	6,805	438
Calicut do.	25,021	31,333 9 0	1,576	16,269	6,030
Nilgiri do.	266	705 8 0	69	4	1
Total ...	152,922	2,33,703 9 0	17,280	32,463	7,631

—(*Continued*).

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the Year 1876-77—(Continued).

Immovable Property, Book I—(*Continued*).

Optional.								
Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		Total value of immovable property transferred.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21		
						RS.	A. P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
12	2	6	47	1	288	388	3 0	47,93,967	12	4
31	...	...	24	...	604	561	14 6	9,21,750	6	7
70	1	1	34	...	525	523	10 0	16,67,285	3	2
393	1	39	36	2	3,150	2,483	9 0	21,79,106	10	11
60	2	11	20	3	654	650	11 0	8,94,037	1	7
16	...	13	21	17	947	769	5 0	9,26,064	0	0
13	1	4	29	1	1,781	1,415	15 0	7,62,053	3	4
48	...	4	7	2	1,074	757	0 0	5,11,470	0	0
12	...	16	30	3	837	745	0 0	11,17,589	2	9
12	1	3	62	...	725	772	0 0	13,52,655	3	6
26	..	3	73	1	725	875	8 0	27,21,398	8	0
150	8	11	63	1	1,369	1,381	6 0	18,33,010	0	0
1,283	...	76	473	11	4,899	5,517	10 0	1,00,50,711	0	0
110	2	18	146	5	6,610	5,706	3 0	74,52,775	0	0
16	...	24	80	6	1,701	1,735	14 0	74,04,332	13	6
309	...	2	114	2	1,705	1,659	1 0	26,24,036	0	5
65	...	6	82	...	943	1,051	3 0	18,32,839	10	5
64	1	4	111	1	644	1,032	14 0	34,79,462	15	6
157	...	127	288	3	1,723	2,282	15 0	36,70,322	15	2
3,263	...	2,120	207	...	13,149	9,593	5 0	36,63,481	13	7
334	...	593	1,949	9	26,760	19,872	3 0	1,06,98,643	9	5
...	...	...	43	...	117	150	10 0	7,17,407	11	1
6,444	19	3,081	3,939	73	70,930	59,925	15 0	7,12,74,400	7	8

F.—REGISTRATION

(1.)—*Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration*

Districts.	Registrations affecting Movable Property, Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
	Instruments of Sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
					RS. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District. ...	36	120	159	315	851 9 0	4	53
Ganjam do. ...	11	118	85	214	428 0 0	...	8
Vizagapatam do. ...	10	282	116	408	766 9 0	...	17
Godavery do. ...	138	1,049	166	1,353	2,120 11 0	...	37
Kistna do. ...	22	77	160	259	507 8 0	...	12
Nellore do. ...	11	112	45	168	296 8 0	...	15
Cuddapah do. ...	17	28	70	115	242 9 0	2	7
Kurnool do. ...	7	27	34	68	134 8 0	...	6
Bellary do. ...	11	52	105	168	451 0 0	...	6
Chingleput do. ...	4	81	38	123	274 0 0	...	25
North Arcot do. ...	6	91	216	313	570 0 0	...	46
South Arcot do. ...	2	63	62	127	251 8 0	...	32
Tanjore do. ...	23	637	539	1,199	2,164 0 0	1	113
Tinnevelly do. ...	92	899	413	1,404	2,156 1 0	...	34
Madura do. ...	5	315	191	511	1,047 8 0	1	32
Trichinopoly do. ...	10	298	176	484	760 11 0	...	30
Salem do. ...	2	56	84	142	281 11 0	...	15
Coimbatore do. ...	3	155	77	235	560 13 0	...	11
South Canara do. ...	84	890	492	1,466	1,845 11 0	1	11
Tellicherry do. ...	1,475	2,091	648	4,214	5,045 0 0	...	3
Calicut do. ...	213	2,384	1,112	3,709	4,888 12 0	...	7
Nilgiri do. ...	...	29	...	29	102 12 0	1	...
Total ...	2,182	9,854	4,988	17,024	25,747 5 0	10	520

—(*Continued*).

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the Year 1876-77—(Continued).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 41 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to Register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for Copies.	Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 20, 26, and the total Fees paid for Registrations under Columns 28 and 29.			Add amount of Fees collected on documents not yet admitted to Registration.		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			37*a*		
								RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		
...	...	...	8	7	59	149	406	9,415	9	0	145	0	0
...	...	...	6	3	6	104	214	3,627	9	0	37	7	0
...	...	...	5	20	37	122	258	6,479	7	0	151	0	0
...	...	4	33	18	29	191	792	13,479	3	0	131	3	0
...	...	...	18	44	18	53	253	6,509	2	0	183	10	0
...	...	...	3	4	25	50	239	4,764	0	0	62	12	0
...	...	6	6	10	24	17	121	5,164	0	0	76	0	0
1	...	...	4	2	10	9	190	3,741	12	0	25	0	0
1	...	...	5	...	7	28	162	5,322	12	0	21	8	0
2	...	...	13	38	37	66	238	6,379	5	0	139	8	0
...	...	...	16	71	84	67	313	8,439	9	0	313	12	0
...	...	...	23	55	66	32	599	9,786	3	0	323	0	0
2	...	...	21	90	309	297	3,632	38,663	6	0	1,147	0	0
...	...	...	14	13	97	177	2,089	37,900	0	0	448	5	0
...	...	...	14	11	90	242	1,244	21,720	11	0	276	8	0
...	...	8	20	32	45	66	896	12,146	2	0	274	8	0
1	...	...	7	27	40	58	298	9,124	15	0	122	0	0
1	...	...	8	21	37	75	476	14,381	6	0	150	0	0
...	...	...	13	18	55	179	2,306	15,035	15	0	368	9	0
...	...	...	18	25	95	136	1,838	32,315	12	0	273	12	0
1	...	...	59	33	109	372	2,199	56,126	8	0	247	12	0
...	...	...	3	5	4	42	41	958	14	0	45	0	0
9	...	18	317	547	1,283	2,532	18,804	3,21,482	0	0	4,963	2	0

F.—REGISTRATION

(1.)—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Districts.	Total Ordinary Fees on Registered and Unregistered Documents.	Deduct amount of Fees collected on Documents of which Registration was completed during the year.	Balance showing the actual Collections of the year (Ordinary Fees).	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.
	37*b*	37*c*	37*d*	38
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	429 7 11
Madras District ...	9,560 9 0	286 8 0	9,274 1 0	3,830 12 8
Ganjam do. ...	3,665 0 0	32 7 0	3,632 9 0	1,279 1 9
Vizagapatam do. ...	6,630 7 0	76 4 0	6,554 3 0	2,683 1 4
Godavery do. ...	13,610 6 0	89 11 0	13,520 11 0	3,230 2 1
Kistna do. ...	6,692 12 0	132 2 0	6,560 10 0	1,453 2 0
Nellore do. ...	4,826 12 0	37 4 0	4,789 8 0	1,381 6 0
Cuddapah do. ...	5,240 0 0	67 0 0	5,173 0 0	547 15 0
Kurnool do. ...	3,766 12 0	22 0 0	3,744 12 0	647 9 9
Bellary do. ...	5,344 4 0	11 0 0	5,333 4 0	745 8 6
Chingleput do. ...	6,518 13 0	107 0 0	6,411 13 0	1,289 3 0
North Arcot do. ...	8,753 5 0	211 8 0	8,541 13 0	1,683 4 1
South Arcot do. ...	10,109 3 0	216 0 0	9,893 3 0	1,969 14 4
Tanjore do. ...	39,810 6 0	676 10 0	39,133 12 0	8,991 14 10
Tinnevelly do. ...	38,348 5 0	246 13 0	38,101 8 0	5,365 14 9
Madura do. ...	21,997 3 0	168 13 0	21,828 6 0	3,380 11 1
Trichinopoly do. ...	12,420 10 0	182 8 0	12,238 2 0	2,211 9 9
Salem do. ...	9,246 15 0	94 0 0	9,152 15 0	933 10 6
Coimbatore do. ...	14,531 6 0	128 8 0	14,402 14 0	1,277 8 2
South Canara do. ...	15,404 8 0	203 6 0	15,201 2 0	7,234 8 11
Tellicherry do. ...	32,589 8 0	290 0 0	32,299 8 0	7,868 15 11
Calicut do. ...	56,374 4 0	148 5 0	56,225 15 0	10,299 2 6
Nilgiri do. ...	1,003 14 0	35 0 0	968 14 0	158 4 0
Total ...	3,26,445 2 0	3,462 11 0	3,22,982 7 0	68,892 12 10

(*a*) This sum includes the following items:—Estimated value of paper for Registers, ment Press, Rupees 17,093-15-5; estimated value of Seals, Stamps, Peons' Belts, &c., Rupees 9,859-2-5.

(*b*) Includes Rupees 21-14-9, the value of Office Stationery.

—(*Continued*).

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the Year 1876-77—(Continued).

Add amount of Fees and Fines collected on Documents not yet admitted to Registration.			Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines on Registered and Unregistered Documents.			Deduct amount of Fees and Fines collected on Documents of which Registration was completed during the year.			Balance showing the actual Collections of the year (Extraordinary Fees and Fines).			Total Expenditure.		
38*a*			38*b*			38*c*			38*d*			39		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...			429	7	11	...			429	7	11	(*a*) 53,378	11	11
43	3	0	3,873	15	8	56	14	0	3,817	1	8	(*b*) 13,293	3	3
57	8	0	1,336	9	9	51	8	0	1,285	1	9	4,523	4	8
116	8	0	2,799	9	4	71	8	0	2,728	1	4	6,202	8	7
81	8	0	3,311	10	1	61	2	0	3,250	8	1	10,189	13	3
110	6	0	1,563	8	0	110	6	0	1,453	2	0	6,124	7	5
92	0	0	1,473	6	0	25	8	0	1,447	14	0	5,540	4	3
38	8	0	586	7	0	19	0	0	567	7	0	4,563	9	5
10	0	0	657	9	9	...			657	9	9	4,080	2	3
...			745	8	6	...			745	8	6	5,389	10	1
51	8	0	1,340	11	0	42	8	0	1,298	3	0	5,771	6	2
62	8	0	1,745	12	1	14	8	0	1,731	4	1	7,605	6	1
25	8	0	1,995	6	4	18	0	0	1,977	6	4	8,293	15	8
69	8	0	9,061	6	10	55	8	0	9,005	14	10	30,307	7	6
79	6	0	5,445	4	9	59	14	0	5,385	6	9	24,634	6	1
37	0	0	3,417	11	1	38	8	0	3,379	3	1	14,810	4	10
18	8	0	2,230	1	9	34	4	0	2,195	13	9	9,077	12	1
39	8	0	973	2	6	38	8	0	934	10	6	7,381	4	1
34	0	0	1,311	8	2	34	8	0	1,277	0	2	9,805	11	2
227	0	0	7,461	8	11	206	8	0	7,255	0	11	14,279	3	2
328	15	0	8,197	14	11	276	0	0	7,921	14	11	25,101	15	10
79	0	0	10,378	2	6	69	0	0	10,309	2	6	40,052	10	4
1	8	0	159	12	0	1	8	0	158	4	0	1,096	9	0
1,603	6	0	70,496	2	10	1,285	0	0	69,211	2	10	3,11,503	11	1

Office Stationery, Packing Materials, Registration Ink and Printing done in the Govern-
made up at D. P. W. Workshops, Rupees 87.14.3. Amount debited for Buildings,

G.—MARINE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Government Vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the Year* 1876-77.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each Vessel and Horse-power of Engines if a Steamer.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earnings of the Vessels.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.	
Steamer *Margaret Northcote*	60 Tons, 30 Horse-power ...	...	11	2,688	...	Belonging to the Pearl Fishery Department, Tuticorin.
Schooner *Pearl*	15 do. ...	...	...	...	...	
Do. *Edith*	12 do. ...	...	...	...	...	
Steam Tug and Dredge *Albuquerque* ...	337 do. 50 do. ...	1	16	5,172	...	Belonging to the Marine Dept., Cochin.
Steamer *Hobart*	190 do. 40 do. ...	3	12	9,900	...	Belonging to the Madras Harbour Works.
Do. *Salisbury*	190 do. 40 do. ...	3	12	9,900	...	
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steamer *Lady Mary Grenville*	147¾ Tons, 30 Horse-power...	...	1	240	...	Belonging to the Marine Department, Cocanada.
Do. *Fred and May*	147¾ do. 30 do. ...	...	... Average.	...	...	
Steam Dredge No. 2	70 do. 20 do. ...	1	14	2,976	...	
Steamer *Prince*	361¾ do. 45 do. ...	...	...	...	...	Belonging to the Public Works Department, Godavery.
Do. *Godavery*	173¼ do. 30 do. ...	1	5	...	...	
Do. *Venegunga*	173¼ do. 30 do. ...	...	...	7,402	8,762	
Do. *Vurda*	173¼ do. 30 do. ...	...	2	276	...	
Do. *Shamrock*	114⅛ do. 16 do. ...	...	7	853	969	
Do. *Little Nell*	59½ do. 12 do. ...	...				
Do. *Thistle*	114⅞ do. 12 do. ...	...				
Do. *Fawn*	30⅞ do. 6 do. ...	...				

G.—MARINE.

(2.)—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort St. George, under the operation of Act XII of* 1875, *from* 1*st April* 1876 *to* 31*st March* 1877.

Names of the Ports.	Balance on the 31st March 1876.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this Year.	Deficit for this Year.	Balance on the 31st March 1877.	
	At Credit.	At Debit.					At Credit.	At Debit.
Northern Group.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	...	3,028 6 3	571 4 8	727 7 5	...	156 2 9	...	3,184 9 0
Gopaulpore	75,066 4 8	...	14,862 4 6	3,863 12 5	10,998 8 1	...	86,064 12 9	...
Calingapatam	7,406 15 6	...	1,622 11 10	1,672 5 2	...	49 9 4	7,357 6 2	...
Bimlipatam	30,363 2 9	...	7,171 15 4	2,222 5 5	4,949 9 11	...	35,312 12 8	...
Vizagapatam	45 0 10	...	2,905 1 11	3,457 8 9	...	552 6 10	...	507 6 0
Cocanada	...	15,066 8 1	26,998 12 2	34,196 15 9	...	7,198 3 7	...	22,264 11 8
Masulipatam	15,773 5 5	...	4,298 8 2	2,618 14 8	1,679 9 6	...	17,452 14 11	...
Madras	...	1,674 2 5	1,48,402 9 11	1,05,494 6 3	42,908 3 8	...	41,234 1 3	...
Cuddalore	5,650 2 10	...	3,171 14 0	1,921 14 7	1,249 15 5	...	6,900 2 3	...
Porto Novo	4,612 15 4	...	2,258 12 1	782 4 11	1,476 7 2	...	6,089 6 6	...
Tranquebar	10,408 9 1	...	1,209 11 2	366 9 0	843 2 2	...	11,251 11 3	...
Negapatam and Nagore.	...	3,812 8 4	13,326 10 6	5,727 11 4	7,598 15 2	...	3,786 6 10	...
Tuticorin	67,714 0 1	...	24,673 1 1	3,945 12 6	20,727 4 7	...	88,441 4 8	...
Western Group.								
Cochin	...	15,207 0 6	31,784 8 5	10,484 7 3	21,300 1 2	...	6,093 0 8	...
Calicut and Beypore ...	...	42,508 5 7	22,564 6 7	9,517 5 10	13,047 0 9	...	...	29,461 4 10
Tellicherry	12,635 12 10	...	3,800 10 6	1,045 6 10	2,755 3 8	...	15,391 0 6	...
Cannanore	17,753 12 7	...	2,422 2 7	1,132 3 11	1,289 14 8	...	19,043 11 3	...
Mangalore	19,728 13 9	...	7,215 7 4	2,515 2 3	4,700 5 1	...	24,429 2 10	...
Total ...	2,67,158 15 8	81,296 15 2	3,19,260 8 9	1,91,692 10 3	1,35,524 5 0	7,956 6 6	3,68,847 14 6	55,417 15 6
Net Credit Balance ...	1,85,862 0 6	...	...	...	Net Credit Balance.		3,13,429 15 0	...

G.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing Charges for Establishment, &c. of Lighthouses of the Madras Presidency for* 1876-77.

—	Establishments.	Contingencies including Cost of Oil, &c.	P. W. D. Charges for Repairs, &c.	Total.
Port Fund.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gopaulpore Light (Flagstaff).	312 0 0	350 15 3	...	662 15 3
Calingapatam Lighthouse ...	124 5 4	308 4 2	...	432 9 6
Dolphin's Nose Lighthouse ...	176 8 3	452 5 0	...	628 13 3
Cocanada Lighthouse ...	518 2 0	712 15 10	*3,790 6 10	5,021 8 8
Masulipatam „ ...	362 0 0	148 1 0	...	510 1 0
Madras „ ...	2,457 12 6	1,776 8 7	...	4,234 5 1
Negapatam „ ...	300 0 0	220 11 3	...	520 11 3
Tuticorin „ ...	498 11 0	219 11 11	...	718 6 11
Cochin „ ...	420 0 0	210 3 6	...	630 3 6
Calicut „ ...	396 0 0	426 4 0	...	822 4 0
Tellicherry Light (Flagstaff)	300 0 0	130 13 9	...	430 13 9
Cannanore „ („)	299 0 0	112 13 6	...	411 13 6
Mangalore Lighthouse ...	462 15 8	219 7 6	54 11 0	737 2 2
Total ...	6,627 6 9	5,289 3 3	3,845 1 10	15,761 11 10
Imperial Marine.				
Santapillay Lighthouse ...	1,373 4 8	171 0 0	...	1,544 4 8
Hope Island „ ...	1,349 10 4	1,339 0 0	...	2,668 10 4
Point Divi „ ...	1,272 0 0	173 0 0	...	1,445 0 0
Armeghon „ ...	1,236 0 0	122 0 0	...	1,358 0 0
Pulicat „ ...	1,232 0 0	155 0 0	...	1,387 0 0
Paumben „ ...	300 0 0	152 0 0	...	452 0 0
Muttum „ ...	1,094 5 1	1,135 0 0	...	2,229 5 1
Total ...	7,857 4 1	3,247 0 0	...	11,104 4 1

* Expended on the construction of the Lighthouse at Vakalapudi.

CHAPTER III. H.—LOCAL FUNDS.

H.—LOCAL

(1.)—*Statement of Actual Receipts of*

Circles.	Balances.				Provincial	
	Road Fund.	Endowment Fund.	General Fund.	Total.	Grant for Roads.	Grant for Schools.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore ...	25,517	...	27,969	53,486	2,500	...
2. Chicacole	31,008	...	27,598	58,606	...	...
3. Vizagapatam ...	26,505	...	21,593	48,098	...	...
4. Cocanada	51,819	44	89,841	1,41,704	...	...
5. Ellore	17,987	...	57,608	75,594	1,400	...
6. Masulipatam ...	16,964	1,308	62,086	80,358	...	340
7. Guntoor	3,592	2,156	1,04,680	1,10,428	...	...
8. Nellore	— 785	...	30,705	29,920	...	3,300
9. Cuddapah	9,746	...	6,656	16,402	...	1,350
10. Madanapally ...	9,361	...	— 2,573	6,788	8,733	...
11. Bellary	5,502	...	5,788	11,290	...	1,340
12. Pennacondah ...	1,958	...	— 2,206	— 248	5,011	...
13. Gooty	7,388	...	19,159	26,547	...	300
14. Kurnool	— 5,956	...	36,447	30,491	9,193	440
15. Sydapet	29,039	— 808	12,182	40,413	42,480	3,300
16. Chingleput ...	1,24,683	343	17,380	1,42,406	...	...
17. Chittoor	44,921	1,453	51,694	98,068	...	...
18. Vellore	5,089	278	23,289	28,656	...	...
19. Cuddalore	— 18,290	302	22,843	4,855	30,055	...
20. Virdachellam ...	20,182	...	34,371	54,553	...	810
21. Tanjore	11,684	1,20,917	36,318	1,68,919	...	...
22. Negapatam ...	72,475	2,412	93,715	1,68,602	...	...
23. Trichinopoly ...	12,095	13,133	46,873	72,101	...	...
24. Madura	1,098	9,525	42,947	53,570	12,977	...
25. Dindigul	52,990	5,443	20,550	78,983	...	...
26. Tinnevelly... ...	6	1,139	8,376	9,521	11,369	6,000
27. Shermadevi ...	— 11,337	— 471	646	11,512	...	...
28. Coimbatore ...	— 8,020	530	30,794	23,304	4,780	1,650
29. Nilgiris	— 8,838	138	1,920	— 6,780	33,656	...
30. Salem	— 12,164	24	31,859	19,719	17,333	270
31. Oosoor	— 11,289	112	15,206	4,029	7,637	...
32. Canara	35,112	...	31,736	66,848	...	...
33. Calicut	27,137	...	1,296	25,841	3,953	7,630
34. Tellicherry ...	— 1,359	...	7,089	5,730	34,813	8,520
Total ...	5,88,494	1,57,978	10,13,843	17,60,315	2,48,390	35,250

FUNDS.

Local Funds during 1876-77.

Allotment from General Revenue.

Funds.		Special Funds.						
Grant for General Purposes.	Total.	Surplus Pound Fund.	Ferry Rents.	Avenues.	Fish Rents.	Grass Rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	25,000	1,998	1,246	17	2,601	...	4	5,866
...	...	545	480	...	3,547	...	282	4,854
...	...	2,959	10	61	...	...	...	3,030
...	...	3,440	...	300	...	...	...	3,740
...	1,400	3,925	...	338	...	...	...	4,263
...	340	3,242	512	...	3,148	...	...	6,902
...	...	3,166	790	...	...	...	...	3,956
...	3,300	16,211	...	...	30	...	...	16,241
...	1,350	1,614	...	147	...	...	70	1,831
4,000	12,733	1,103	...	165	...	...	70	1,338
...	1,340	2,194	6,392	2	217	...	...	8,805
3,000	8,011	1,217	...	40	405	...	...	1,662
...	300	1,545	977	16	208	13	...	2,759
...	9,633	3,146	92	3	...	...	12,000	15,241
...	45,780	4,606	...	80	486	...	591	5,763
...	...	1,068	...	400	675	...	613	2,756
...	...	3,303	...	161	2,869	...	...	6,333
...	...	1,143	...	387	2,822	...	...	4,352
...	30,055	2,670	...	1,272	4,618	...	149	8,709
...	810	2,110	...	412	1,696	...	41	4,259
...	...	3,233	...	1,811	7,104	900	1	13,049
...	...	3,238	...	2,305	6,155	...	50	11,748
...	...	4,495	9,347	2,021	5,255	...	...	21,118
...	12,977	10,997	...	1,129	14,758	...	101	26,985
...	...	7,816	...	3,463	8,283	...	41	19,603
...	17,369	4,084	263	1,619	8,548	2	...	14,516
3,300	3,300	2,351	...	1,063	3,434	...	...	6,848
...	6,430	6,893	5,342	1,272	553	...	...	14,060
...	33,656	2,264	...	...	...	...	...	2,264
...	17,603	3,017	1,724	4,300	1,559	...	51	10,651
...	7,637	1,438	944	3,019	1,353	...	74	6,828
...	...	2,115	19,332	294	...	...	60	21,801
15,000	26,583	6,279	30,173	3,742	...	...	1,790	41,984
...	43,333	3,350	18,853	656	...	...	623	23,482
25,300	3,08,940	1,22,775	96,477	30,495	80,324	915	16,611	3,47,597

H.—LOCAL

(1.)—*Statement of Actual Receipts of*

Circle.	Rates and Taxes.				House-tax.	Fees in Schools and Training Institutions.	Contributions from other Circles and Municipalities.
	Road Cess.	Land Cess.	Total.	Tolls.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore ...	31	98,291	98,322	...	...	...	100
2. Chicacole	...	78,037	78,037	...	...	...	360
3. Vizagapatam ...	...	2,02,825	2,02,825	7,881	...	764	405
4. Cocanada	62	2,10,236	2,10,298	1,287	...	...	40
5. Ellore	1	1,26,422	1,26,423	...	...	119	40
6. Masulipatam ...	119	1,69,714	1,69,833	19,468	...	190	2,250
7. Guntoor	...	87,217	87,217	...	...	45	...
8. Nellore	...	1,65,269	1,65,269	13,555	...	931	...
9. Cuddapah	243	65,728	65,971	...	...	575	...
10. Madanapally ...	...	30,738	30,738	...	...	...	...
11. Bellary	...	32,484	32,484	...	...	674	3,200
12. Pennacondah ...	...	19,064	19,064	...	...	209	...
13. Gooty	...	28,444	28,444	...	...	164	1,747
14. Kurnool	1	54,039	54,040	2,154	...	1,629	20
15. Sydapet	338	32,830	33,168	2,057	41	4,011	1,578
16. Chingleput ...	1,364	53,157	54,521	7,008	...	...	...
17. Chittoor	149	84,272	84,421	...	...	482	22,173
18. Vellore	252	62,221	62,473	...	...	215	...
19. Cuddalore	6	1,03,402	1,03,408	...	...	1,632	3,533
20. Virdachellam ...	1	66,917	66,918	....	..	703	2,804
21. Tanjore	...	1,19,598	1,19,598	6,500	..	958	320
22. Negapatam ...	1	1,21,026	1,21,027	2,445	...	1,311	180
23. Trichinopoly ...	510	1,22,563	1,23,073	25,872	...	1,394	...
24. Madura	6	1,65,492	1,65,498	...	...	6	2,663
25. Dindigul	43	68,877	68,920	3,581	...	...	1,384
26. Tinnevelly	...	1,09,835	1,09,835	1,606	...	...	4,688
27. Shermadevi ...	...	61,905	61,905	...	...	...	...
28. Coimbatore ...	...	1,47,748	1,47,748	5,011	...	41	2,091
29. Nilgiris	...	2,496	2,496	17,273	...	...	100
30. Salem	82	67,895	67,977	7,677	...	2,127	2,000
31. Oossoor	18	23,099	23,117	5,998	...	927	2,400
32. Canara	...	82,752	82,752	20,227	13	1,095	...
33. Calicut	...	80,876	80,876	31,501	...	3,772	6,867
34. Tellicherry ...	...	38,103	38,103	33,607	...	482	...
Total ...	3,227	29,83,572	29,86,799	2,14,708	54	24,456	60,943
Deduct Contributions between Circles ...							29,429
							31,514

FUNDS—(*Continued*).

Local Funds during 1876-77—(Continued).

Receipts from Endowments, Contributions and Donations, &c.						Miscellaneous.	
Educational.		Dis.				Travelling Bungalows.	
Cess under Act VI. of 1863.	Other Receipts.	Hospitals and pensaries.	Choultries, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fees, &c.	Balance.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	...	23	...	...	23	192	...
...	...	1,013	...	360	1,373	73	...
...	8	611	...	138	757	348	...
...	26	...	6,151	...	6,177	110	...
...	73	...	...	...	73	127	...
...	...	14	210	...	224	170	...
...	...	...	30	22	52	309	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	830	...
...	1	1	...	79	81	...	...
...	...	360	...	24	384	109	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	863	...
...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...
...	50	...	...	429	479	17	...
...	100	393	59	...	552	311	...
...	10	9,169	1,341	...	10,520	71	...
...	2	...	1,200	...	1,202	...	...
...	...	...	443	...	443	653	...
...	...	21	126	...	147	213	...
...	...	6	1,65,322	...	1,65,328	31	...
...	...	102	2,280	...	2,382	474	...
...	...	10	1,534	...	1,544	60	...
...	9	1,979	12,713	...	14,701	5	...
...	...	22	3,093	...	3,115	140	...
...	3	379	2,664	...	3,046	384	...
...	...	13	15,879	...	15,892	112	...
...	...	1,190	4,824	...	6,014	188	...
...	...	...	360	...	360	665	...
...	...	115	...	2,416	2,531	301	...
...	...	52	...	1,102	1,154	380	...
...	43	31	...	...	74	433	...
...	25	237	...	12	274	843	...
...	...	18	...	...	18	434	...
...	350	15,794	2,18,229	4,582	2,38,955	9,058	...

H.—LOCAL

(1.)—*Statement of Actual Receipts of*

Circle.	Miscel				
	Sale Proceeds of Books.	Market Rent.	Fines and Penalties.	Sale of Materials.	Sale of other Property.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore	131	...	8	...	...
2. Chicacole	245	...	1	...	...
3. Vizagapatam	403	...	74	...	...
4. Cocanada	517	...	141	...	...
5. Ellore	64	...	30	52	...
6. Masulipatam	33	...	5	...	95
7. Guntoor	129	...	87	...	2
8. Nellore	717	...	34	3	...
9. Cuddapah	99	...	42	...	...
10. Madanapally	56	...	...	34	...
11. Bellary	294	...	...	62	24
12. Pennacondah	181	...	...	115	135
13. Gooty	148	...	...	211	214
14. Kurnool	684	...	...	30	74
15. Sydapet	309	...	8	168	165
16. Chingleput	289	...	1,133	...	...
17. Chittoor	439	...	682	...	152
18. Vellore	565	...	390	79	5
19. Cuddalore	785	...	140	...	...
20. Virdachellam	438	...	62	...	...
21. Tanjore	124	...	425	348	...
22. Negapatam	332	...	182	...	...
23. Trichinopoly	...	...	188	11	40
24. Madura	819	275	3,418	4	...
25. Dindigul	115	145	308	...	24
26. Tinnevelly	...	13	97	25	289
27. Shermadevi	...	36	23	...	31
28. Coimbatore	386	22,481	308	122	...
29. Nilgiris	..	95	4,000	...	...
30. Salem	404	96	124	84	48
31. Oossoor	222	...	190	27	65
32. Canara	603	...	...	28	52
33. Calicut	...	...	87	59	47
34. Tellicherry	...	...	101	...	60
Total ...	9,531	23,141	12,288	1,462	1,522

FUNDS—(*Continued*).

Local Funds during 1876-77—(Continued).

laneous—(*Continued*).

Public. Works Receipts and Refunds of Expenditure.	Contributions from Private Individuals in aid of Works.	Balance of District Road Fund on the 31st March 1872.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Miscellaneous Debt Account.	Grand Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	195	...	224	754	7,842	1,91,393
...	...	...	83	402	196	1,43,828
22	...	...	110	957	188	2,64,905
959	2,531	...	135	4,393	104	3,67,743
4,352	1,303	...	388	6,316	...	2,14,229
5	285	...	181	774	852	2,81,191
113	...	...	107	747	339	2,02,784
4,927	...	...	149	6,660	254	2,36,130
455	...	...	241	837	...	87,047
69	400	...	31	699	1	52,681
30	392	...	4,936	6,601	1,085	65,479
418	71	...	...	920	6	29,645
750	600	...	17	1,940	1,306	63,221
1,335	...	...	230	2,565	2,616	1,18,389
4,327	...	...	4	4,998	1,37,902	2,76,190
293	...	...	377	2,403	775	2,10,421
105	8,461	...	320	10,230	...	2,32,227
865	948	...	...	2,852	...	99,750
48	...	...	2,401	4,027	2,311	1,58,973
31	...	...	76	820	4,183	1,35,197
2,357	4,897	...	157	8,339	395	4,83,406
742	9,361	...	433	11,524	418	3,19,637
632	3,819	...	7	4,757	...	2,49,859
...	420	...	66	5,007	...	2,81,407
...	583	...	26	1,341	5	1,76,932
197	552	2,560	192	4,309	11,215	1,76,105
39	200	...	177	618	4	1,00,079
369	220	...	230	24,304	727	2,29,730
...	...	...	...	4,760	...	54,129
3	1,421	...	465	2,946	12,284	1,45,515
34	1,258	...	310	2,486	8,945	63,521
90	...	...	34	1,240	90	1,94,140
263	...	...	11	1,310	26	2,19,034
97	...	...	...	692	15,547	1,60,994
23,931	37,917	2,560	12,118	1,33,528	2,09,616	62,85,911
				Deduct Contributions between Circles, &c. ...		31,989
						62,53,922

H.—LOCAL

(2.)—*Statement of Actual Expenditure*

Circle.	New Works.					
	Communications.		Tolls and Ferries.		Educational.	
	By P. W. D.	By O. A.	By P. W. D.	By O. A.	By P. W D.	By O. A.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore	33,460	330	60	...	...	195
2. Chicacole	14,754	...	...	...	...	...
3. Vizagapatam	43,600	4,752	...	...	196	75
4. Cocanada	58,550	1,108	...	...	...	...
5. Ellore	51,268	...	...	...	...	...
6. Masulipatam	31,396	...	451	483	...	...
7. Guntoor	54,488	...	...	...	...	...
8. Nellore	41,618	...	...	...	1,213	...
9. Cuddapah	13,345	...	...	...	...	...
10. Madanapally	5,208	1,494	...	...	...	...
11. Bellary	8,937	80	...	...	...	...
12. Pennacondah	6,506	195	...	...	...	...
13. Gooty	7,069	541	...	...	...	...
14. Kurnool	23,405	...	...	...	283	...
15. Sydapet	1,57,082	...	...	...	...	...
16. Chingleput	65,682	...	...	...	...	...
17. Chittoor	70,823	2,035	...	...	...	...
18. Vellore	6,382	1,000	...	...	...	...
19. Cuddalore	29,237	...	...	...	...	...
20. Virdachellam	24,234	...	...	...	500	...
21. Tanjore	18,070	433	...	...	...	165
22. Negapatam	24,364	250	...	...	...	...
23. Trichinopoly	12,534	1,950	...	...	...	...
24. Madura	57,399	3,050	...	...	...	...
25. Dindigul	32,185	...	...	...	...	...
26. Tinnevelly	39,048	4,371	...	...	...	...
27. Shermadevi	3,355	6,095	...	...	...	...
28. Coimbatore	27,477	...	...	...	...	...
29. Nilgiris	13,902	...	...	...	...	...
30. Salem	142	4,666	...	480	...	1,205
31. Oossoor	483	4,458	...	305	...	...
32. Canara	25,944	...	...	90	2,270	284
33. Calicut	23,237	...	...	110	...	...
34. Tellicherry	30,710	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,55,894	36,808	511	1,468	4,462	1,924

FUNDS—(*Continued*).

from Local Funds in 1876-77.

Grant I.

Repairs.									
Sanitary and Miscellaneous.		Communications.		Tolls and Ferries.		Educational.		Sanitary and Miscellaneous.	
By P. W. D.	By O. A.	By P. W. D.	By O. A.	By P. W. D.	By O. A.	By P. W. D.	By O. A.	By P. W. D.	By O. A.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
3,863	...	46,944	1,428	...	...	...	...	828	...
3,602	496	50,016	...	...	...	...	...	464	...
2,908	58	83,346	2,600	...	...	...	101	127	...
2,750	...	38,606	...	...	...	...	...	6,482	...
1,158	...	17,558	...	...	...	...	...	7,449	...
4,374	...	44,005	...	...	...	...	...	6,666	...
140	...	30,442	400	...	...	...	...	5,947	...
14,542	...	79,028	...	...	...	...	...	1,981	...
2,862	444	44,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830
800	2,450	29,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,475
3,416	...	42,995	...	...	...	...	...	2,241	50
...	...	7,597	451	...	...	...	...	9	2,140
9,784	452	36,679	...	...	...	...	19	3,457	6
...	...	47,025	2,931	...	...	...	...	320	2,386
...	...	59,191	11,389	...	...	360	70	...	1,581
930	...	47,125	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,216
3,068	13,451	87,798	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	7,313
...	1,311	40,394	300	...	...	...	...	...	1,721
6,885	...	81,945	...	...	...	...	...	464	...
5,820	...	39,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,517	68,111	...	...	...	...	...	93	7,699
1,104	4,114	44,058	1,695	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,129	...	82,847	32	...	22	...	...	2,682	238
5,709	229	60,830	400	...	...	...	...	5,777	7,708
5,822	350	46,907	1,600	...	...	...	...	1,225	7,077
...	215	52,026	16,270	...	...	...	...	1,818	2,265
5,209	108	23,704	4,208	...	...	...	...	...	1,292
2,501	300	86,128	27,153	...	5	...	...	1,656	3,300
...	...	37,021	...	...	...	...	...	99	...
...	6,818	30,661	51,904	...	...	...	10	...	8,704
...	4,651	14,791	20,327	...	...	...	27	...	2,667
971	2,071	51,711	9,534	...	524	...	88	743	1,190
...	...	92,739	4,734	...	53	...	1,059	...	2,107
66	...	55,757	1,637	...	265	...	192	264	964
89,413	43,035	17,01,724	1,61,793	...	869	360	1,566	50,813	65,929

H.—LOCAL

(2).—*Statement of Actual Expenditure*

Circle.	Grant I—						
	P. W. D. Expenditure.	P. W. D. General Establishment.	P. W. D. Petty Establishment.	Tolls and Ferries.	Other Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Contingencies.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore ...	85,155	21,289	...	...	...	1,636	...
2. Chicacole	68,836	13,237	...	19	...	888	...
3. Vizagapatam ...	1,30,177	32,544	...	...	309	455	...
4. Cocanada	1,06,388	26,597	...	...	...	894	...
5. Ellore	77,433	19,358	...	...	...	...	...
6. Masulipatam ...	86,892	21,723	...	1,855	...	737	...
7. Guntoor	91,017	22,754	...	...	...	767	...
8. Nellore	1,38,382	34,596	...	...	...	...	...
9. Cuddapah	60,906	15,142	...	...	...	2,332	50
10. Madanapally ...	35,052	8,758	...	...	...	49	...
11. Bellary	57,589	14,397	...	...	...	304	...
12. Pennacondah ...	14,112	3,528	...	...	...	21	...
13. Gooty	56,989	14,247	...	...	...	241	...
14. Kurnool	71,033	17,758	...	...	...	17	...
15. Sydapet	2,16,633	54,158	...	497	...	240	...
16. Chingleput ...	1,13,758	28,439	...	935	...	368	...
17. Chittore	1,61,689	40,422	...	...	...	4	...
18. Vellore	46,776	11,694	...	...	...	...	...
19. Cuddalore	1,18,531	29,633	...	...	...	16	...
20. Virdachellam ...	70,550	17,637	...	...	...	...	...
21. Tanjore	86,274	21,568	...	...	...	...	...
22. Negapatam ...	69,526	17,381	...	...	...	...	...
23. Trichinopoly ...	99,192	24,798	...	...	...	450	...
24. Madura	1,29,715	32,429	...	...	...	820	...
25. Dindigul	86,139	21,535	...	...	289	523	...
26. Tinnevelly	92,892	21,381	1,842	240	...	1,062	...
27. Shermadevi ...	32,268	8,067	...	...	...	846	...
28. Coimbatore ...	1,17,762	29,441	...	...	...	1,180	...
29. Nilgiris	51,022	12,756	...	...	...	390	...
30. Salem	30,803	7,701	5,983	214	...	1,103	10
31. Oossoor	15,274	3,819	3,509	949	...	534	28
32. Canara	81,639	20,409	...	697	...	2,011	...
33. Calicut	115,976	28,994	...	930	102	749	36
34. Tellicherry ...	86,797	21,699	...	610	...	502	...
Total ...	29,03,177	7,19,889	11,334	6,946	700	19,139	124

FUNDS—(*Continued*).

from Local Funds in 1876-77—(Continued).

(*Continued*).					Grant II.			
Contributions to other Circles or Municipalities for Public Works.			Miscellaneous.	Total Grant I.	Inspection.		Training Schools.	
From Circles to Circles.	From Circles to Municipalities.	To other.			Dy. Inspector's salary, &c.	Inspecting Schoolmaster's salary.	Local Fund Training Schools.	Contributions to Government Normal School.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	525	...	...	1,10,558	...	914	...	...
...	181	...	...	83,657	...	1,174	...	...
181	...	...	...	1,71,252	...	2,061	...	...
...	476	...	...	1,35,463	...	1,803	...	...
...	...	...	...	96,791	...	1,334	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,11,690	...	1,779	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,14,938	...	1,740	...	...
..	...	...	...	1,72,978	...	2,679	...	...
...	...	...	64	80,768	...	1,962	...	...
...	...	...	...	50,278	...	848	...	...
...	...	...	...	72,420	...	1,228	...	...
...	...	...	...	20,447	...	1,700	...	...
4,710	80	...	...	77,285	...	2,122	...	...
...	...	...	...	94,125	...	2,615	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,84,568	...	1,552	...	...
1,578	579	...	...	1,46,873	...	1,782	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,27,714	...	2,751	...	...
20,060	...	...	...	82,862	...	1,726	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,48,180	...	3,118	...	...
...	...	...	...	88,187	...	1,576	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,21,656	...	1,420	...	...
...	...	...	...	92,966	...	1,415	...	...
...	14,847	...	...	1,41,529	...	1,798	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,74,351	..	2,006	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,17,513	...	1,072	...	...
...	150	...	...	1,40,688	...	542	...	...
...	...	...	...	52,884	...	566	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,79,141	...	2,817	...	...
...	1,815	...	...	65,983	...	554	...	...
2,400	400	...	...	1,22,401	...	2,166	...	...
...	...	800	...	57,348	...	865	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,18,537	...	1,361	...	...
...	1,500	...	...	1,56,350	...	3,409	...	...
...	...	6,039	483	1,19,188	...	2,848	...	...
28,929	20,553	6,839	547	40,31,569	...	59,303	...	...
Deduct Contributions between Circles...				28,929				
				40,02,640				

H.—LOCAL

(2.)—*Statement of Actual Expenditure*

Circle.	Grant II—(*Continued*).						
	Local Fund Schools.	Grant-in-aid.		Purchase of Books, &c.	Miscellaneous.		Total Grant II.
		Salary Grants.	Results Grants.		Miscellaneous.	Contributions to Circles and Municipalities.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore ...	404	...	3,559	254	...	...	5,131
2. Chicacole ...	50	...	6,242	536	...	...	8,002
3. Vizagapatam ...	6,756	139	7,362	656	30	...	17,004
4. Cocanada ...	26,019	34	7,141	1,032	...	...	36,029
5. Ellore	18,707	25	1,939	240	...	...	22,245
6. Masulipatam ...	1,244	209	7,847	3	...	...	11,082
7. Guntoor	605	...	6,718	24	...	...	9,087
8. Nellore	13,978	...	4,829	1,526	...	1,000	24,012
9. Cuddapah ...	2,979	...	4,772	379	...	...	10,092
10. Madanapally ...	..	...	2,000	138	...	...	2,986
11. Bellary	3,555	96	3,671	845	...	...	9,395
12. Pennacondah ...	899	...	2,392	26	...	...	5,017
13. Ghooty	1,599	...	1,998	25	...	...	5,744
14. Kurnool	14,664	...	1,096	783	2	...	19,160
15. Sydapet	9,464	...	7,348	...	...	...	18,364
16. Chingleput ...	...	670	6,895	448	...	...	9,795
17. Chittoor	3,309	...	5,249	775	...	...	12,084
18. Vellore	1,214	...	5,985	847	...	...	9,772
19. Cuddalore ...	8,018	...	6,397	2,136	...	...	19,669
20. Virdachellum ...	3,628	...	3,300	1,019	...	...	9,523
21. Tanjore	4,254 *2,841	...	3,870	110	...	...	12,495
22. Negapatam ...	6,839	120	5,385	183	...	...	13,942
23. Trichinopoly ...	4,027	...	5,064	...	...	...	10,889
24. Madura	589	...	7,137	1,742	...	...	11,474
25. Dindigul	357	...	6,302	403	...	...	8,134
26. Tinnevelly ...	...	16	20,000	...	...	...	20,552
27. Shermadevi ...	...	...	12,134	...	...	...	12,700
28. Coimbatore ...	436	...	12,781	242	...	...	16,276
29. Nilgiris	...	180	...	...	...	...	734
30. Salem	11,146	82	2,247	719	...	...	16,360
31. Oossoor	4,572	...	912	323	...	...	6,672
32. Canara	12,309	...	1,029	1,254	...	...	15,953
33. Calicut	14,913	5,065	6,201	429	4	...	30,021
34. Tellicherry ...	8,434	...	10,406	240	...	...	21,928
Total ...	1,87,809	6,630	1,90,208	17,337	36	1,000	4,62,323

* Chuttrum Schools.

FUNDS—(*Continued*).

from Local Funds in 1876-77—(Continued).

Grant III.									
Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Medical Practitioners.	Sanitary Establishment.	Markets.	Choultries.	Contributions.	Bungalows.	Miscellaneous.	Total Grant III.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,421	3,257	...	6,916	...	...	800	239	953	19,586
3,445	2,071	179	4,629	...	...	900	261	270	11,755
1,519	7,680	34	7,855	...	...	1,950	497	1,183	34,718
5,541	2,694	...	9,706	...	6,584	2,727	216	638	23,106
1,283	1,919	...	1,569	...	29	340	166	1,324	6,630
3,684	2,790	...	6,162	...	107	2,355	263	1,785	17,146
3,636	1,594	...	9,026	...	...	...	394	682	15,332
1,759	5,370	1,129	6,887	...	208	3,869	1,151	199	20,572
6,896	3,305	...	14,580	...	...	1,850	...	358	26,989
11,854	2,234	...	3,486	...	...	...	247	...	17,821
3,961	2,337	...	4,998	...	68	1,200	754	164	13,482
2,484	1,510	...	1,604	...	85	...	...	257	5,940
2,013	1,303	...	10,610	...	149	2,400	...	524	16,999
2,776	2,657	...	19,065	...	82	3,166	348	997	29,091
2,013	1,500	...	4,025	...	...	...	259	729	8,526
6,191	1,500	84	4,541	...	...	1,400	824	499	15,039
19,835	2,948	...	26,042	...	1,620	...	136	951	51,532
...	2,042	...	11,909	...	1,527	1,250	...	...	16,728
5,265	2,580	...	9,599	...	349	2,355	553	207	20,908
2,824	1,041	...	9,604	...	126	1,500	485	...	15,580
2,598	3,021	...	20,214	...	2,07,264	3,950	64	444	2,37,555
8,334	2,330	...	26,337	...	1,447	2,050	298	82	40,878
4,515	3,666	...	29,532	...	753	2,989	125	...	41,580
11,704	4,317	...	23,507	...	10,077	3,800	112	1,520	55,037
7,041	3,121	...	4,506	...	2,968	2,200	69	573	20,478
2,178	2,322	...	24,263	...	2,836	2,468	480	17	34,564
1,971	1,237	...	2,839	...	10,603	1,778	383	158	18,969
8,691	4,014	...	10,578	11,464	5,228	3,448	299	303	44,025
...	605	...	266	...	360	...	396	11	1,638
11,137	3,491	...	14,313	...	385	2,200	537	472	32,535
4,497	2,125	...	10,951	...	284	...	676	1,277	19,810
5,186	3,118	...	2,325	...	130	600	584	417	12,360
14,206	1,740	...	1,886	...	884	3,509	1,266	89	23,580
2,546	1,047	...	337	...	400	1,156	725	181	6,392
1,88,004	88,486	1,426	3,44,667	11,464	2,54,553	58,210	12,807	17,264	9,76,881
						500			500
						57,710			9,76,381

Deduct Contributions between Circles ...

H.—LOCAL

(2.)—*Statement of Actual Expenditure*

Circle.	Grant IV.					Refund of Cesses and Miscellaneous.
	Presidency Establishment.	Collector's Establishment.	Local Fund Board's Establishment.	General Contingencies.	Total Grant IV.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore	400	556	240	176	1,372	...
2. Chicacole	310	427	314	116	1,167	...
3. Vizagapatam	700	240	1,191	419	2,550	484
4. Cocanada	660	518	833	179	2,190	408
5. Ellore	500	396	612	424	1,932	134
6. Masulipatam	570	485	687	446	2,188	18
7. Guntoor	610	593	664	106	1,973	23
8. Nellore	790	614	1,084	277	2,736	29
9. Cuddapah	450	279	564	406	1,699	257
10. Madanapally	330	200	446	197	1,173	8
11. Bellary	380	460	504	642	1,985	1
12. Pennacondah	180	220	300	62	762	...
13. Ghooty	380	460	582	494	1,916	5
14. Kurnool	630	243	1,084	96	2,053	...
15. Sydapet	470	320	753	128	1,671	1,487
16. Chingleput	400	280	722	131	1,533	484
17. Chittoor	840	413	519	273	2,045	2,788
18. Vellore	330	151	403	219	1,103	25
19. Cuddalore	600	513	384	118	1,615	44
20. Virdachellam	440	375	538	181	1,534	...
21. Tanjore	1,130	768	552	122	2,572	...
22. Negapatam	790	490	420	36	1,736	233
23. Trichinopoly	800	420	884	16	2,120	1,612
24. Madura	690	519	508	91	1,808	1,899
25. Dindigul	480	346	366	316	1,508	179
26. Tinnevelly...	620	390	794	287	2,091	1,275
27. Shermadevy	320	210	602	264	1,396	1
28. Coimbatore	700	1,200	804	47	2,751	402
29. Nilgiris	200	...	513	923	1,636	...
30. Salem	630	354	1,065	277	2,326	...
31. Oossoor	230	189	570	282	1,271	14
32. Canara	490	300	1,211	195	2,196	...
33. Calicut	980	580	377	2,226	2,312	...
34. Tellicherry	620	384	444	342	1,790	...
Total ...	18,650	13,893	21,534	10,514	62,710	11,810

FUNDS—(*Continued*).

from Local Funds in 1876-77—(Continued).

Debit Balance of Bungalow Fund and Endowment Fund.	Write back of incorrect Credits of District Road Fund, &c.	Miscellaneous Debt Account.					Total Expenditure.
		Advances Recoverable.	Suspense Account.	Cash Recoveries.	Permanent Advances.	Total.	
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	...	5,090	6,317	...	25	11,432	1,48,079
...	...	...	196	...	10	206	1,04,787
...	...	33	52	...	...	85	2,26,093
...	...	9	...	...	...	9	1,97,205
...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1,27,742
...	...	202	...	...	10	212	1,42,336
...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1,41,358
...	...	857	35	...	25	917	2,21,244
...	...	...	...	...	25	25	1,19,830
...	...	426	...	...	...	426	72,692
...	...	12,000	11	...	...	12,011	1,09,294
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,876
...	...	...	8	...	...	8	97,247
...	...	1,163	...	...	70	1,233	1,45,662
...	...	3,201	35	...	...	3,236	3,17,852
...	...	2,495	37	...	...	2,532	1,76,256
...	...	...	...	...	50	50	2,96,213
...	...	...	...	20	...	20	1,10,510
...	...	50	52	...	...	102	1,90,518
...	...	...	...	...	25	25	1,14,849
...	...	...	348	...	...	348	3,74,626
...	...	...	336	...	...	336	1,50,091
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,730
...	...	50	...	...	135	185	2,44,754
...	...	400	...	...	50	450	1,48,262
...	...	5,228	9,203	...	15	14,446	2,13,616
...	2,560	1	3	...	...	4	88,514
...	...	825	...	...	25	850	2,43,445
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,991
...	...	10,432	...	...	45	10,477	1,84,099
...	...	9,212	...	...	45	9,257	94,372
...	...	14	...	10	25	49	1,49,095
1,851	...	8,481	...	...	25	8,506	2,22,620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,298
1,851	2,560	60,169	16,633	30	620	77,452	56,27,156
						Deduct Contributions between Circles ...	31,989
							55,95,167

H.—LOCAL FUNDS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Actual Expenditure from Local Funds in* 1876-77—(Contd.)

Circle.	Balance.			
	Road Fund.	Endowment Fund.	General Fund.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chetterpore	12,503	...	30,811	43,314
2. Chicacole	17,005	...	22,036	39,041
3. Vizagapatam	13,470	...	25,342	38,812
4. Cocanada	72,284	— 389	98,643	1,70,538
5. Ellore	20,439	...	66,048	86,487
6. Masulipatam	59,534	1,411	77,910	1,38,855
7. Guntoor	— 42,425	616	1,03,235	61,426
8. Nellore	— 9,286	...	24,172	14,886
9. Cuddapah	— 19,720	...	— 13,063	— 32,783
10. Madanapally	— 5,201	...	— 14,810	— 20,011
11. Bellary	— 34,752	...	— 9,063	— 43,815
12. Pennacondah	— 2,215	...	— 5,016	— 7,231
13. Ghooty	— 25,335	...	— 8,691	— 34,026
14. Kurnool	— 46,386	...	19,112	— 27,274
15. Sydapet	— 43,212	— 379	1,929	— 41,662
16. Chingleput	— 25,101	402	8,662	34,165
17. Chittoor	— 77,806	2,332	11,490	— 63,984
18. Vellore	— 23,527	— 522	13,289	— 10,760
19. Cuddalore	— 36,016	396	4,075	— 31,545
20. Virdachellam	— 9,874	...	30,222	20,348
21. Tanjore	333	67,914	40,532	1,08,779
22. Negapatam	77,257	3,245	89,044	1,69,546
23. Trichinopoly	10,920	13,192	28,017	52,129
24. Madura	— 414	6,390	30,677	36,653
25. Dindigul	17,525	2,498	8,647	28,670
26. Tinnevelly	— 31,903	— 93	— 5,515	— 37,511
27. Shermadevi	10,202	— 3,579	4,942	11,565
28. Coimbatore	— 57,045	1,825	41,505	— 13,715
29. Nilgiris	— 17,476	233	1,381	— 15,862
30. Salem	— 31,597	25	— 7,012	— 38,584
31. Obssoor	— 22,957	196	— 8,090	— 30,851
32. Canara	20,645	...	24,400	45,045
33. Calicut	— 1,104	...	— 2,482	— 3,586
34. Tellicherry	12,275	...	— 579	11,696
Total ...	1,68,758	95,713	7,31,800	6,58,755

I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77.

Districts.	Municipalities.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Number of Members of Committee.							
				a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans & East Indians.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5							
Bellary ...	Adoni	Act III of 1871.	22,723	2	18	...	20	10	10	4	16
	Anantapore ...		4,918	2	12	...	14	7	7	5	9
	Bellary		51,766	1	18	...	19	9	10	10	9
	Ghooty		6,730	2	13	...	15	7	8	3	12
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...		37,327	2	15	...	17	8	9	4	13
Coimbatore ...	Caroor		7,945	2	12	...	14	7	7	3	11
	Coimbatore ...		35,310	2	23	...	25	10	15	12	13
	Erode		7,817	2	10	...	12	6	6	4	8
	Mettapolliem ...		4,144	2	7	...	9	5	4	2	7
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...		16,275	2	14	...	16	10	6	7	9
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...		21,670	2	16	...	18	8	10	7	11
	Chicacole ...		15,587	2	13	...	15	8	7	5	10
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...		17,839	2	13	...	15	6	9	8	7
	Ellore		25,487	2	15	...	17	8	9	5	12
	Rajahmundry ...		19,738	2	11	...	13	6	7	6	7
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...		18,033	2	18	...	20	7	13	8	12
	Masulipatam ...		36,188	2	13	...	15	7	8	5	10
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...		25,579	1	16	...	17	9	8	7	10
Madura ...	Dindigul ...		12,865	2	14	...	16	6	10	9	7
	Madura		51,987	2	24	...	26	12	14	14	12
Malabar ...	Calicut		47,962	1	12	...	13	6	7	7	6
	Cannanore ...		31,358	2	16	...	18	9	9	7	11
	Cochin		13,840	2	10	...	12	5	7	8	4
	Palghaut ...		30,752	2	14	...	16	7	9	6	10
	Tellicherry ...		20,504	2	8	...	10	4	6	3	7
Nilgiris Hills.	Coonoor ...		3,058	2	10	...	12	2	10	12	...
	Ootacamund ...		9,982	1	8	...	9	3	6	6	3
Nellore ...	Nellore		29,922	1	21	...	22	10	12	5	17
North Arcot.	Vellore		38,022	2	11	...	13	6	7	5	8
	Wallajapett ...		12,103	2	12	...	14	7	7	3	11
Salem ...	Salem		50,012	1	22	...	23	12	11	10	13
South Arcot.	Chellambrum ...		15,519	2	14	...	16	8	8	4	12
	Cuddalore ...		40,290	2	20	...	22	10	12	7	15
South Canara.	Mangalore ...		29,712	1	22	...	23	10	13	10	13
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...		44,444	2	13	...	15	7	8	4	11
	Mannargudi ...		17,703	2	13	...	15	6	9	4	11
	Mayaveram ...		21,165	1	12	...	13	2	11	...	13
	Negapatam ...		48,525	2	18	...	20	10	10	10	10
	Tanjore ...		52,175	2	18	...	20	9	11	6	14
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...		17,945	2	9	...	11	5	6	4	7
	Tinnevelly ...		21,044	1	17	...	18	8	10	6	12
	Tuticorin ...		10,565	1	8	...	9	3	6	4	5
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...		11,271	2	16	...	18	9	9	3	15
	Trichinopoly ...		76,530	2	18	...	20	9	11	8	12
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...		8,744	2	14	...	16	7	9	11	5
	Vizagapatam ...		32,191	1	19	...	20	10	10	8	12
	Vizianagram ...		20,169	2	8	...	10	5	4	3	7
	Total ...		1,195,435	83	678	...	761	345	416	292	469

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from Octroi.	Tax on Houses and Lands.	Receipts from Licenses and Trades.	Wheel-tax or other form of Receipts from Carriages and other Vehicles (excluding Tolls).
				6	7	8	9	10
				RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni		22,723	9,327		6,442	...	688
	Anantapore ...		4,918	162		882	497	200
	Bellary		51,766	408		20,156	...	2,071
	Ghooty		6,730	251		846	542	310
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...		37,327	2,151		6,148	2,845	634
Coimbatore...	Caroor		7,945	537		2,146	...	621
	Coimbatore ...		35,310	3,583		9,144	...	1,882
	Erode		7,817	376		2,871	...	519
	Mettapolliem ...		4,144	...		...	...	146
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...		16,275	1,228		6,424	...	980
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...		21,670	2,511		3,847	64	687
	Chicacole ...		15,587	1,708		1,706	...	255
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...		17,839	361		8,636	...	922
	Ellore		25,487	2,000		3,370	...	725
	Rajahmundry ...		19,738	2,902		4,615	164	418
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...		18,033	3,240		3,517	1,809	1,315
	Masulipatam ...		36,188	190		6,912	...	1,286
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...		25,579	748		4,629	...	567
Madura ...	Dindigal ...		12,865	1,156		1,636	...	525
	Madura		51,987	21,300		16,287	...	1,749
Malabar ...	Calicut	Act III of 1871.	47,962	433	Nil.	13,530	6,167	1,359
	Cannanore ...		31,358	977		10,020	...	1,008
	Cochin		13,840	165		4,816	1,847	162
	Palghaut ...		30,752	4,180		4,810	...	...
	Tellicherry ...		20,504	1,272		5,829	2,841	399
Nilgiris Hills.	Coonoor ...		3,058	1,623		3,133	...	444
	Ootacamund ...		9,982	5,499		14,156	...	1,767
Nellore ...	Nellore		29,922	1,864		7,434	...	2,133
North Arcot.	Vellore		38,022	5,956		5,926	...	1,722
	Wallajapett ...		12,103	...		1,880	...	605
Salem ...	Salem		50,012	—930		12,747	...	2,493
South Arcot.	Chellambrum ...		15,519	3,420		7,431	...	561
	Cuddalore ...		40,290	2,130		7,229	...	2,255
South Canara.	Mangalore ...		29,712	3,343		7,212	5,593	893
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...		44,444	9,713		13,233	...	852
	Mannargudi ...		17,703	2,594		2,802	...	156
	Mayaveram ...		21,165	2,581		6,052	...	659
	Negapatam ...		48,525	13,842		10,663	10,585	2,603
	Tanjore ...		52,175	5,247		12,067	...	1,269
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...		17,945	1,150		3,299	...	807
	Tinnevelly ...		21,044	152		2,443	2,324	1,228
	Tuticorin ...		10,565	73		3,800	3,230	437
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...		11,271	1,532		6,191	...	610
	Trichinopoly ...		76,530	2,017		18,569	6	3,490
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...		8,744	720		1,854	...	364
	Vizagapatam ...		32,191	2,682		3,477	4,506	1,087
	Vizianagram ...		20,169	30		1,407	...	1,085
	Total ...		1,195,435	1,26,404		3,02,224	43,020	46,948

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Tax on Animals.	Tolls and Ferries.	License Fees.	Total Income from Taxation.	Rent of Houses, Gardens, Markets, &c.
			11	12	13	14	15	
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	Act III of 1871.	22,723	1,440	3,113	137	11,820	226
	Anantapur ...		4,918	494	3,150	58	5,281	...
	Bellary		51,766	6,064	17,950	2,226	48,467	...
	Ghooty		6,730	332	1,928	20	3,978	...
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...		37,327	847	3,308	15	13,797	...
Coimbatore...	Caroor		7,945	440	2,817	61	6,085	316
	Coimbatore ...		35,310	951	8,875	274	21,126	3,099
	Erode		7,817	502	967	...	4,859	314
	Mettapolliem ...		4,144	125	1,766	...	2,037	45
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...		16,275	837	11,347	9	19,597	2,235
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...		21,670	771	6,650	30	12,049	218
	Chicacole ...		15,587	477	5,061	5	7,594	1,839
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...		17,839	684	7,300	1,356	18,898	761
	Ellore		25,487	459	4,510	...	9,064	...
	Rajahmundry ...		19,738	345	2,573	461	8,576	241
Kistna ...	Guntoor... ...		18,033	901	8,025	369	15,936	25
	Masulipatam ...		36,188	1,062	6,548	690	16,498	568
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...		25,579	1,167	4,454	238	11,056	...
Madura ...	Dindigul ...		12,865	765	2,753	51	5,739	612
	Madura		51,987	1,423	15,186	354	34,999	9,579
Malabar ...	Calicut		47,962	1,225	3,895	10	26,186	824
	Cannanore ...		31,358	1,301	1,090	449	13,868	278
	Cochin		13,840	134	...	229	7,179	1,110
	Palghaut ...		30,752	...	5,930	749	11,489	824
	Tellicherry ...		20,504	265	1,973	135	11,442	...
Nilgiris ...	Coonoor... ...		3,058	655	...	47	4,279	4,095
	Ootacamund ...		9,982	1,939	...	1,835	19,697	6,209
Nellore ...	Nellore		29,922	1,091	4,593	695	15,946	...
North Arcot.	Vellore		38,022	1,212	15,400	177	24,437	4,542
	Wallajapett ...		12,103	360	2,907	146	5,898	267
Salem ...	Salem		50,012	1,155	7,975	1,750	26,120	2,808
South Arcot.	Chellambrum ...		15,519	478	3,873	249	12,592	38
	Cuddalore ..		40,290	2,218	8,567	431	20,700	610
South Canara.	Mangalore ...		29,712	890	1,530	40	16,158	2,713
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...		44,444	1,074	19,070	1,205	35,434	...
	Manargudi ...		17,703	763	8,810	121	12,652	102
	Mayaveram ...		21,165	490	4,890	216	12,307	462
	Negapatam ...		48,525	1,108	11,603	914	37,476	2,075
	Tanjore... ...		52,175	1,175	13,000	334	27,845	4,678
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...		17,945	869	5,825	155	10,955	624
	Tinnevelly ...		21,044	813	5,811	160	12,779	221
	Tuticorin ...		10,565	357	2,500	229	10,553	330
Trichinopoly..	Srirungum ...		11,271	951	...	506	8,258	...
	Trichinopoly ...		76,530	5,113	11,965	1,124	40,267	11,337
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...		8,744	18	4,012	12	6,260	...
	Vizagapatam ...		32,191	1,194	7,838	...	18,102	45
	Vizianagram ...		20,169	2,357	8,050	10	12,909	...
	Total ...		1,195,435	49,291	2,79,389	18,273	7,39,145	64,270

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Payments for Municipal Services rendered to Individuals.	Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds.
				16	17	18	19
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	Act III of 1871.	22,723	622	652	1,647	739
	Anantapore ...		4,918	204	341	...	348
	Bellary		51,766	1,305	3,612	4,084	6,060
	Ghooty		6,730	88	223	...	38
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...		37,327	404	131	...	1,844
Coimbatore ...	Caroor		7,945	142	27	...	1,208
	Coimbatore ...		35,310	184	4,817	...	912
	Erode		7,817	111	374	...	1,677
	Mettapolliem ...		4,144	...	393	...	32
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...		16,275	228	4,020	18	1,909
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...		21,670	498	1,740	...	1,372
	Chicacole ...		15,587	32	1,102	...	902
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...		17,839	408	3,178	...	1,840
	Ellore		25,487	86	241	...	340
	Rajahmundry ...		19,738	289	1,976	2,594	1,492
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...		18,033	294	871	...	54
	Masulipatam ...		36,188	974	814	...	2,387
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...		25,579	159	2,944	...	2,711
Madura ...	Dindigul ...		12,865	1,343	150	...	53
	Madura		51,987	1,154	8,974	...	3,820
Malabar ...	Calicut		47,962	1,696	3,646	...	2,504
	Cannanore ...		31,358	527	194	4	84
	Cochin		13,840	113	4,150	...	2,793
	Palghaut ...		30,752	385	851	...	1,556
	Tellicherry ...		20,504	246	1,149	...	1,287
Nilgiris ...	Coonoor ...		3,058	602	10,627	112	20
	Ootacamund ...		9,982	96	2,770	2,075	145
Nellore ...	Nellore		29,922	217	3,001	...	8,098
North Arcot.	Vellore		38,022	575	6,865	...	2,590
	Wallajahpett ...		12,103	273	729	...	254
Salem ...	Salem		50,012	912	3,535	31	3,608
South Arcot.	Chellumbrum ...		15,519	366	1,269	...	1,574
	Cuddalore ...		40,290	126	4,391	...	2,408
South Canara.	Mangalore ...		29,712	655	6,208	...	2,126
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...		44,444	932	4,389	...	2,092
	Mannargudi ...		17,703	407	1,693	894	2,041
	Mayaveram ...		21,165	415	1,986	...	1,307
	Negapatam ...		48,525	1,563	1,253	...	1,500
	Tanjore ...		52,175	1,337	3,485	...	124
	Palamcottah ...		17,945	114	5,013	...	501
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly ...		21,044	222	1,573	...	584
	Tuticorin ...		10,565	292	9,052	...	1,149
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...		11,271	398	2,726	...	2,674
	Trichinopoly ...		76,530	1,889	6,054	...	4,733
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...		8,744	41	3,253	...	312
	Vizagapatam ...		32,191	104	5,264	...	11
	Vizianagram ...		20,169	10	244	...	29
	Total ...		1,195,435	23,045	1,32,920	11,459	75,842

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Total Income of Year, excluding Balance.	Total Income, including Balance.	Incidence of Taxation (Column 15) per Head of Population.	Incidence of Income shown in Column 21 per Head of Population.
				20	21	22	23
				RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary ...	Adoni	Act III of 1871.	22,723	15,706	25,033	0 8 4	0 11 1
	Anantapore ...		4,918	6,174	6,336	1 1 3	1 4 1
	Bellary		51,766	63,528	63,936	0 15 0	1 3 7
	Ghooty		6,730	4,327	4,578	0 9 5	0 10 3
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...		37,327	16,176	18,327	0 5 11	0 6 11
Coimbatore...	Caroor		7,945	7,778	8,315	0 12 3	0 15 8
	Coimbatore ...		35,310	30,138	33,721	0 9 7	0 13 8
	Erode		7,817	7,335	7,711	0 9 11	0 15 0
	Mettapolliem ...		4,144	2,507	2,507	0 7 10	0 9 8
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...		16,275	28,007	29,235	1 3 3	1 11 6
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...		21,670	15,877	18,388	0 8 11	0 11 9
	Chicacole ...		15,587	11,379	13,087	0 7 8	0 11 8
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...		17,839	25,085	25,446	1 1 0	1 6 6
	Ellore		25,487	9,731	11,731	0 5 9	0 6 1
	Rajahmundry ...		19,738	15,168	18,070	0 6 11	0 12 3
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...		18,033	17,150	20,390	0 14 2	0 15 3
	Masulipatam ...		36,188	21,241	21,431	0 7 4	0 9 4
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...		25,579	16,870	17,618	0 6 11	0 10 6
Madura ...	Dindigul ...		12,865	7,888	9,044	0 7 1	0 9 10
	Madura		51,987	58,526	79,826	0 10 9	1 2 0
Malabar ...	Calicut		47,962	34,856	35,289	0 8 9	0 11 7
	Cannanore ...		31,358	14,955	15,932	0 7 1	0 7 7
	Cochin		13,840	15,345	15,510	0 8 4	1 1 8
	Palghaut ...		30,752	15,105	19,285	0 6 0	0 7 10
	Tellicherry ...		20,504	14,124	15,396	0 8 11	0 11 0
Nilgiri Hills.	Coonoor ...		3,058	19,735	21,358	1 6 5	6 7 3
	Ootacamund ...		9,982	30,992	36,491	1 15 7	3 1 8
Nellore ...	Nellore		29,922	27,262	29,126	0 8 6	0 14 7
North Arcot.	Vellore		38,022	40,009	45,965	0 10 3	1 0 10
	Wallajahpett ...		12,103	7,421	7,421	0 7 9	0 9 10
Salem ...	Salem		50,012	37,014	36,084	0 8 4	0 12 0
South Arcot.	Chellambrum ...		15,519	15,839	19,259	0 12 11	1 0 4
	Cuddalore ...		40,290	28,235	30,365	0 8 3	0 11 2
South Canara.	Mangalore ...		29,712	27,860	31,203	0 8 8	0 15 0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ..		44,444	42,847	52,560	0 12 9	0 15 5
	Mannargudi ...		17,703	17,789	20,383	0 11 5	1 0 1
	Mayaveram		21,165	16,477	19,058	0 9 3	0 12 5
	Negapatam ...		48,525	43,867	57,709	0 12 5	0 14 5
	Tanjore ...		52,175	37,469	42,716	0 8 6	0 11 6
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ..		17,945	17,207	18,357	0 9 9	0 15 4
	Tinnevelly ..		21,044	15,386	15,538	0 9 7	0 11 2
	Tuticorin ...		10,565	21,376	21,449	1 0 0	2 0 4
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...		11,271	14,056	15,588	0 11 9	1 3 11
	Trichinopoly ...		76,530	64,280	66,297	0 8 5	0 13 5
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...		8,744	9,866	10,586	0 11 5	1 2 0
	Vizagapatam ..		32,191	23,526	26,208	0 9 0	0 11 8
	Vizianagram ...		20,169	13,192	13,222	0 10 3	0 10 6
	Total ...		1,195,435	10,46,681	11,73,085	0 9 11	0 14 1

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77.

Districts.	Municipalities.	Balance from previous year.	Income during year.	Interest on Debt.	Head Office Establishment.	Collection of Octroi.	Collection of other Taxes and Sources of Income (if any Special Establishment apart from that of the Head Office is maintained).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	9,327	15,706	...	1,948	...	...
	Anantapore ...	162	6,174	...	619	...	...
	Bellary	408	63,528	...	5,641	...	...
	Ghooty	251	4,327	...	694	...	...
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	2,151	16,176	...	1,569	...	...
Coimbatore...	Caroor	537	7,778	...	637	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	3,583	30,138	211	3,354	...	...
	Erode	376	7,335	...	547	...	...
	Mettapolliem ...	...	2,507	...	476	...	180
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1,228	28,007	...	2,443	...	1,520
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	2,511	15,877	...	2,071	...	...
	Chicacole	1,708	11,379	...	1,208	...	...
Godavery ...	Cocanada	361	25,085	...	3,152	...	...
	Ellore	2,000	9,731	...	1,425	...	...
	Rajahmundry ...	2,902	15,168	...	1,182	...	...
Kistna ...	Guntoor	3,240	17,150	...	2,553	...	...
	Masulipatam ...	190	21,241	...	2,223	...	...
Kurnool ...	Kurnool	748	16,870	...	1,430	...	...
Madura ...	Dindigul	1,156	7,888	...	1,166	...	...
	Madura	21,300	58,526	...	3,967	...	...
Malabar ...	Calicut	433	34,856	...	3,635	...	...
	Cannanore ...	977	14,955	...	2,105	...	90
	Cochin	165	15,345	...	1,611	...	...
	Palghaut	4,180	15,105	...	1,706	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	1,272	14,124	...	1,343	...	...
Nilgiri Hills .	Coonoor	1,623	19,735	220	1,997	...	...
	Ootacamund ...	5,499	30,992	566	2,698	...	...
Nellore ...	Nellore	1,864	27,262	...	1,674	...	76
North Arcot .	Vellore	5,956	40,009	...	3,134	...	...
	Wallajapett ...	...	7,421	...	1,328	...	...
Salem ...	Salem	— 930	37,014	...	3,236	...	...
South Arcot .	Chellambrum ...	3,420	15,839	...	1,590	...	43
	Cuddalore ...	2,130	28,235	...	2,835	...	...
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	3,343	27,860	221	2,554	...	...
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	9,713	42,847	...	2,630	...	...
	Mannargudi ...	2,594	17,789	...	1,711	...	...
	Mayaveram ...	2,581	16,477	...	1,530	...	...
	Negapatam ...	13,842	43,867	1,041	3,484	...	...
	Tanjore	5,247	37,469	...	3,711	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	1,150	17,207	...	1,708	...	964
	Tinnevelly ...	152	15,386	...	1,738	...	1,434
	Tuticorin	73	21,376	...	1,194	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...	1,532	14,056	...	1,345	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	2,017	64,280	156	3,323	...	1,450
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...	720	9,866	...	878	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	2,682	23,526	...	2,763	...	...
	Vizianagram ...	30	13,192	...	1,858	...	...
	Total ...	1,26,404	10,46,681	2,415	97,624	...	5,757

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Conservancy and Cleansing.	Police.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Lighting.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads.	Watering Roads.	Drainage Works.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary ...	Adoni	5,908	...	...	966	824	...	215
	Anantapore ...	2,040	...	38	206	197	...	...
	Bellary	30,580	...	500	2,016	5,964	...	...
	Ghooty	2,738	...	7	200	15	...	...
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	4,905	...	212	2,029	1,475	...	...
Coimbatore...	Caroor	2,693	...	84	626	876	...	15
	Coimbatore ...	8,945	...	126	1,262	2,993	924	...
	Erode	1,834	...	84	413	271	75	...
	Mettapolliem ...	700	...	21	200	130	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	4,313	...	84	1,040	3,514	41	328
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	4,190	...	170	1,163	2,811	...	32
	Chicacole ...	2,466	...	180	...	1,498	...	210
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	5,005	...	...	1,111	5,814	...	245
	Ellore	3,224	...	110	425	1,636	18	589
	Rajahmundry ...	7,692	...	...	1,267	909	...	...
Kistna ...	Guntoor	6,786	...	120	1,133	972	...	...
	Masulipatam ...	4,327	...	164	1,201	2,497	...	306
Kurnool ...	Kurnool	6,025	...	179	270	354	...	78
Madura ...	Dindigul	2,485	...	119	818	896	...	...
	Madura	15,189	...	477	6,753	8,826	...	1,192
Malabar ...	Calicut	7,543	...	527	918	6,636	...	...
	Cannanore ...	7,162	...	...	742	593	...	377
	Cochin	2,367	...	160	792	830	82	178
	Palghaut ...	1,857	...	264	235	3,038	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	2,715	...	297	...	2,673	204	29
Nilgiri Hills.	Coonoor	5,430	...	62	769	2,432	...	...
	Ootacamund ...	9,230	...	152	1,569	3,137	98	...
Nellore ...	Nellore	6,608	...	253	1,126	3,136	...	45
North Arcot.	Vellore	10,931	...	360	2,247	4,536	....	151
	Wallajapett ...	2,683	...	196	655	461	...	...
Salem ...	Salem	15,139	...	399	426	3,624	...	604
South Arcot.	Chellambrum ..	3,789	...	141	1,819	1,457	...	1,658
	Cuddalore ...	7,189	...	300	1,637	5,406	58	....
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	5,068	...	208	1,108	4,432	184	...
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	9,362	...	192	2,372	7,184	...	...
	Mannargudi ...	1,688	...	120	805	6,400	...	11
	Mayaveram ...	4,411	...	21	1,322	2,986	...	116
	Negapatam ...	13,601	...	418	3,995	9,696	438	...
	Tanjore	10,839	...	512	2,380	8,571	...	646
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	2,354	...	144	1,341	1,228	...	39
	Tinnevelly ...	3,794	...	197	1,669	1,767	...	115
	Tuticorin ...	3,721	...	239	815	2,764	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...	3,961	...	168	1,020	1,465	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	19,488	...	497	4,172	10,921	...	173
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...	2,128	...	...	615	884	...	1,143
	Vizagapatam ...	8,640	...	432	832	4,058	...	582
	Vizianagram ...	4,332	...	285	477	2,014	...	1,526
	Total ...	2,98,075	...	9,219	58,957	1,44,801	2,122	10,606

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

District.	Municipalities.	Water-supply.	Buildings.	Other Public Works, including Gardens and similar improvements.	Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (Hospitals, Alms-houses, Vaccination, &c.)	Education, Science, and Art.
		16	17	18	99	20
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	459	869	...	1,769	1,216
	Anantapore ...	...	502	...	1,923	675
	Bellary	...	2,187	3,523	6,327	3,192
	Ghooty	...	...	37	410	227
Chingleput...	Conjeveram ...	...	44	254	4,385	1,350
Coimbatore...	Caroor	140	1,110	3	1,594	266
	Coimbatore ...	...	1,374	...	7,441	977
	Erode	66	1,635	176	1,948	253
	Mettapolliem ...	...	...	248	277	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	...	1,367	48	4,712	1,479
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	...	1,732	75	2,454	2,153
	Chicacole ...	...	56	...	2,327	748
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	510	863	693	5,435	1,062
	Ellore	63	280	108	865	603
	Rajahmundry ...	...	1,377	100	3,296	685
Kistna ...	Guntoor	901	383	5	4,913	1,259
	Masulipatam ...	591	1,280	...	4,827	1,757
Kurnool ...	Kurnool	203	647	...	3,851	190
Madura ...	Dindigul	178	596	430	791	520
	Madura	307	4,047	48	12,516	6,119
Malabar ...	Calicut	...	408	120	10,136	1,770
	Cannanore ...	...	287	...	3,512	542
	Cochin	...	588	89	4,127	2,235
	Palghaut... ...	...	4,149	20	2,232	2,329
	Tellicherry ...	12	685	106	4,108	1,098
Nilgiri Hills.	Coonoor	802	4,966	88	639	104
	Ootacamund ...	4,296	2,022	691	1,250	1,082
Nellore ...	Nellore	354	1,541	171	10,046	2,789
North Arcot.	Vellore	...	485	2,007	15,835	1,975
	Wallajapett ...	...	46	200	295	848
Salem ...	Salem	...	1,771	719	6,638	3,840
South Arcot	Chellambrum ...	...	...	1,924	2,911	91
	Cuddalore ...	...	2,189	327	7,509	1,671
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	...	5,771	18	3,669	727
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	...	8,706	721	8,014	3,501
	Mannargudi ...	820	1,998	38	4,982	274
	Mayaveram ...	...	144	446	1,842	3,155
	Negapatam ...	...	10,404	1,532	4,028	845
	Tanjore	4,984	933	1,714	2,741	2,220
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	150	598	37	6,125	723
	Tinnevelly ...	...	147	15	2,717	1,329
	Tuticorin ...	7,569	...	14	3,263	827
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...	...	535	1,882	3,398	998
	Trichinopoly ...	498	4,670	562	12,050	2,117
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...	...	197	...	3,848	383
	Vizagapatam ...	693	1,315	1,270	2,394	946
	Vizianagram ...	...	90	1,303	306	828
	Total ...	23,596	74,994	21,762	2,00,676	63,978

I.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.	Repayment of Debt.	Total.	Balance at close of Year.
		21	22	23	24	25
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	613	24	...	14,811	10,222
	Anantapore ...	33	19	...	6,252	84
	Bellary	3,156	200	...	63,286	650
	Ghooty	77	25	...	4,430	148
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	193	100	...	16,516	1,811
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	41	50	...	8,135	180
	Coimbatore ...	2,910	...	1,400	31,917	1,804
	Erode	89	50	...	7,441	270
	Mettapolliem ...	117	...	...	2,349	158
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	5,153	15	...	26,057	3,178
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	766	100	...	17,717	671
	Chicacole	886	180	...	9,759	3,328
Godavery ...	Cocanada	1,157	20	...	25,067	379
	Ellore	533	20	...	9,899	1,832
	Rajahmundry ...	548	20	...	17,076	994
Kistna ...	Guntoor	796	...	...	19,821	569
	Masulipatam ...	2,928	50	...	22,151	— 720
Kurnool ...	Kurnool	4,257	20	...	17,504	114
Madura ...	Dindigul	662	114	...	8,775	269
	Madura	943	138	...	60,522	19,304
Malabar ...	Calicut	509	113	...	32,315	2,974
	Cannanore ...	254	...	...	15,664	268
	Cochin	492	...	...	13,551	1,959
	Palghaut	305	...	...	16,135	3,150
	Tellicherry ...	45	...	...	13,315	2,081
Nilgiri Hills.	Coonoor	762	50	2,400	20,721	637
	Ootacamund ...	3,879	50	5,121	35,841	650
Nellore ...	Nellore	1,017	...	...	28,839	287
North Arcot..	Vellore	747	...	...	42,408	3,557
	Wallajapett ...	699	10	...	7,421	...
Salem ...	Salem	1,938	120	2,600	41,054	— 4,970
South Arcot..	Chellambrum ...	707	...	...	16,130	3,129
	Cuddalore ...	519	7	...	29,647	718
South Canara	Mangalore ...	1,800	256	1,000	27,016	4,187
Tanjore ...	Combaconnm ...	1,068	70	...	43,820	8,740
	Mannargudi ...	961	100	...	19,908	475
	Mayaveram ...	355	100	....	16,428	2,630
	Negapatam ...	1,182	80	2,083	52,827	4,882
	Tanjore	2,462	162	...	41,875	841
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	1,906	...	...	17,317	1,040
	Tinnevelly ...	587	...	...	15,509	29
	Tuticorin	1,039	...	...	21,445	4
Trichinopoly.	Srirungum ...	809	...	...	15,581	7
	Trichinopoly ...	6,552	279	...	66,908	— 611
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...	333	31	...	10,440	146
	Vizagapatam ...	926	289	...	25,140	1,068
	Vizianagram ...	108	87	...	13,214	8
	Total ...	57,819	2,949	14,604	10,89,954	83,131

CHAPTER IV. A.—AGRICULTURE.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwari Lands in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year* 1876-77.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1875-76.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Ganjam	96,568	1,21,271	162,453	4,75,604	259,021	5,96,875	262,683	6,13,777	...	...	3,662	16,902
Vizagapatam	48,419	55,942	23,817	1,25,094	72,236	1,81,036	79,011	1,84,187	...	...	6,775	3,151
Godavery	238,922	5,82,795	273,230	16,49,538	512,152	22,32,333	521,863	22,44,123	...	...	9,711	11,790
Kistna	1,084,646	16,52,552	170,445	9,77,775	1,255,091	26,30,327	1,473,661	30,05,804	...	...	218,570	3,75,477
Nellore	371,366	4,67,472	85,346	5,30,407	456,712	9,97,879	723,719	15,09,523	...	...	267,007	5,11,644
Cuddapah	603,964	4,90,707	52,871	3,98,923	656,835	8,89,630	1,149,497	14,81,845	...	...	492,662	5,92,215
Bellary	108,135	5,76,500	63,589	3,78,413	1,144,939	9,54,913	2,333,578	19,81,863	...	...	1,188,639	10,26,950
Kurnool	651,423	5,82,556	16,995	1,15,154	668,418	6,97,710	1,224,450	13,35,752	...	...	556,032	6,38,042
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	147,686	2,31,817	190,437	7,26,783	338,123	9,58,600	403,172	11,73,327	...	...	65,049	2,14,727
North Arcot	358,151	5,24,204	124,612	7,74,887	482,763	12,99,091	536,693	16,15,938	..	...	53,930	3,16,847
South Arcot	793,216	14,58,268	213,175	11,88,660	1,006,391	26,46,928	1,022,839	29,56,394	...	..	16,448	3,09,466
Tanjore	187,932	2,72,692	709,122	35,82,094	897,054	38,54,786	932,780	40,00,854	...	...	35,726	1,46,068
Trichinopoly	650,426	6,12,098	117,697	5,74,755	768,123	11,86,853	793,723	12,42,047	...	...	25,600	55,194
Madura	623,191	8,29,001	109,302	4,73,270	732,493	13,02,271	806,630	14,98,536	...	...	74,137	1,96,265
Tinnevelly	727,473	5,64,977	221,604	13,48,139	949,077	19,13,116	1,021,977	21,98,755	...	...	72,900	2,85,639
Coimbatore	1,783,937	16,19,988	75,896	5,79,029	1,859,333	21,99,017	2,055,293	23,82,687	...	...	195,960	1,83,670
Nilgiris	52,353	32,926	...	...	52,353	32,926	47,476	30,439	4,877	2,487	...	...
Salem	995,717	11,54,482	69,805	4,05,479	1,065,522	15,59,961	1,101,158	16,30,648	...	...	35,636	70,687
Total ...	10,496,740	1,18,30,248	2,679,896	143,04,004	13,176,636	2,61,34,252	16,490,203	3,10,86,499	4,877	2,487	3,318,444	49,54,734
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	13,47,740	...	12,82,415	...	65,325	...	...
Malabar	...	6,36,196	...	11,52,250	...	17,88,446	...	17,90,975	...	...	...	2,529
Total ...	10,496,740	1,24,66,444	2,679,896	1,54,56,254	13,176,636	2,92,70,438	16,490,203	3,41,59,889	4,877	67,812	3,318,444	49,57,263
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,313,567	48,89,451

N.B.—The figures for 1875-76 differ in some instances from the figures entered in the Administration Report for that year. The figures now

(2.)—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1285 (1875-76.)

Districts.	Population according to the Census of November 1871.			Area in Square Miles.			Area of Column 5 under Occupation.	Particulars of Cultivation.				
	In Government and favorably assessed Villages.	Permanently assessed Properties.	Total.	In Government and favorably assessed Villages.	Other Lands consisting of Permanently assessed Properties and Government Forests, Hill Tracts, and Waste Lands.	Total.		I. Food Grains or Corn Crops.	II. Seeds.	III. Green and Garden Crops.	IV Topes and Orchards.	V. Special Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NO.	NO.	NO.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	599	921	1,520	1,925	6,388	8,313	401	363	21	8	10	6
2. Vizagapatam ...	316	1,843	2,159	884	17,460	18,344	122	92	20	5	...	5
3. Godavery... ...	1,001	592	1,593	2,774	3,450	6,224	1,264	790	131	28	22	33
4. Kistna	1,154	299	1,453	6,493	1,543	8,036	2,455	1,615	133	50	10	269
5. Nellore	897	480	1,377	4,033	4,429	8,462	1,465	941	45	18	...	65
6. Cuddapah ...	1,351	...	1,351	8,050	317	8,367	1,923	1,433	43	18	22	151
7. Bellary	1,653	15	1,668	11,007	...	11,007	4,004	2,773	185	35	49	396
8. Kurnool	914	46	960	7,358	...	7,358	2,324	1,691	81	33	...	285
9. Madras	398	...	398	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	818	120	938	2,256	497	2,753	715	484	11	8	28	6
11. North Arcot ...	1,276	739	2,015	4,105	3,034	7,139	837	559	68	20	14	11
12. South Arcot ...	1,737	19	1,756	4,873	...	4,873	1,379	1,046	84	22	28	82
13. Tanjore	1,899	75	1,974	3,440	214	3,654	1,503	1,190	13	48	...	4
14. Trichinopoly ...	1,020	180	1,200	2,916	599	3,515	1,131	872	49	22	9	41
15. Madura	1,013	1,254	2,267	2,995	6,507	9,502	1,063	900	41	16	7	49
16. Tinnevelly ...	1,297	397	1,694	3,399	1,777	5,176	1,569	935	44	18	35	177
17. Coimbatore ...	1,717	46	1,763	6,134	1,298	7,432	2,610	2,134	83	48	6	185
18. Nilgiris	49	...	49	480	269	749	80	32	...	2	....	16
19. Salem	1,426	541	1,967	4,642	2,841	7,483	1,391	1,286	114	32	7	12
20. South Canara ...	918	...	918	3,902	...	3,902	429	537	5	8	33	1
21. Malabar	2,261	...	2,261	6,002	...	6,002	826	591	26	...	258	33
Total ...	23,714	7,567	31,281	87,695	50,623	138,318	27,491	20,264	1,197	439	538	1,827

In this Statement 000 omitted except in Columns 5, 6 and 7, and 1,000 means one million, 100 means one-hundred thousand, and so on. Columns 8 to 63 do not include Zemindaries. Fractions of 1,000 are omitted; where they exceed 500 the sum is raised to the next highest figure, and where less than 500 they are omitted.

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1285 (1875-76)—(Continued).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13.													
	I.—Food Grains or Corn Crops.													
	Rice.			Cholum.	Wheat.	Raggy.	Varagu or Auricalu.	Cumboo.	Korralu or Thenay.	Millet or Samay.	Varigalu.	Pulses.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Total.
	One Crop irrigated.	Second Crop irrigated.	Unirrigated.											
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	196	15	47	1	...	71	...	5	...	1	...	24	3	363
2. Vizagapatam ...	39	...	2	2	...	10	3	24	1	2	...	9	...	92
3. Godavery	436	...	112	76	...	16	3	9	9	9	...	99	21	790
4. Kistna	225	...	140	465	2	22	11	161	50	...	250	256	33	1,615
5. Nellore	189	5	7	360	...	41	74	63	10	...	115	70	7	941
6. Cuddapah ...	110	21	5	435	2	132	37	364	101	34	6	174	12	1,433
7. Bellary	86	29	6	1,188	4	111	16	200	...	639	1	465	28	2,773
8. Kurnool	49	10	11	843	6	24	135	95	335	...	14	133	36	1,691
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	305	22	54	6	...	39	41	11	...	...	...	4	2	484
11. North Arcot ...	176	44	5	25	...	102	61	95	...	5	...	44	2	559
12. South Arcot ...	319	35	45	18	...	167	212	216	...	9	...	24	1	1,046
13. Tanjore	873	50	51	13	...	36	94	37	...	...	...	25	11	1,190
14. Trichinopoly ...	129	53	14	151	...	109	142	164	...	30	...	80	...	872
15. Madura	138	31	3	199	...	109	87	119	12	107	...	78	17	900
16. Tinnevelly ...	160	62	1	77	...	52	43	242	4	181	4	95	14	935
17. Coimbatore ...	66	20	1	669	2	223	7	772	38	95	...	241	...	2,134
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	16	5	...	...	5	32
19. Salem	87	14	12	82	...	361	88	332	16	68	...	216	10	1,286
20. South Canara ...	193	184	115	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	537
21. Malabar	392	110	80	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	591
Total ..	4,168	705	711	4,610	19	1,636	1,054	2,909	259	1,185	390	2,077	208	20,264

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1285 (1875-76)—(Continued).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).											
	II.—Seeds.					III.—Green and Garden Crops.						
	Coriander Seed.	Castor Oil Seed.	Gingelly Oil Seed.	Oil Seeds of various sorts and Nuts.	Total.	Sugarcane.	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Mulberry.	Tobacco.	Turmeric and Saffron.	Cheya and other dyeing Roots.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	...	...	...	21	21	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
2. Vizagapatam	...	...	20	...	20	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
3. Godavery	1	...	...	130	131	3	...	4	...	8	1	...
4. Kistna	16	115	1	1	133	...	...	29	...	17	1	1
5. Nellore	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	6	...	3	...	...
6. Cuddapah	...	...	...	43	43	4	...	6	...	3	2	...
7. Bellary	...	...	...	185	185	9	...	10	...	4	...	...
8. Kurnool	...	...	...	81	81	1	...	...	...	8	1	...
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. North Arcot	...	...	...	68	68	3	...	3	...	1	...	1
12. South Arcot	3	...	...	81	84	3	...	5	...	2	...	...
13. Tanjore	...	2	11	...	13	...	...	4	...	1	1	3
14. Trichinopoly	23	...	...	26	49	2	...	8	...	1	...	1
15. Madura	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	3	...	5	1	...
16. Tinnevelly	1	12	31	...	44	...	1	3	...	2	...	...
17. Coimbatore	2	29	51	1	83	3	...	14	1	19	...	...
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	3	...	63	48	114	1	...	8	...	10	2	...
20. South Canara	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
21. Malabar	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49	158	177	813	1,197	33	2	105	1	88	9	6

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1285 (1875-76)—(Continued).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).											
	III.—Green and Garden Crops—(*Contd.*)				IV.—Topes and Orchards.							
	Betel Leaf Gardens.	Plantain Gardens.	Miscellaneous and Vegetable Crops.	Total.	Cocoanut Tope.	Arecanut Tope.	Palmyra Tope.	Tamarind Tope.	Mango Tope.	Illuppai Tope.	Jack Trees.	Babul Trees.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	...	1	4	8	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
2. Vizagapatam	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Godavery	...	4	8	28	17	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
4. Kistna	...	...	2	50	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
5. Nellore	1	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cuddapah	2	...	1	18	2	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
7, Bellary	2	1	9	35	4	2	...	12	...	...	...	22
8. Kurnool	1	...	22	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	1	1	6	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. North Arcot	1	...	11	20	2	...	2	5	5	...	...	...
12. South Arcot	1	1	10	22	4	...	2	2	1	4	...	3
13. Tanjore	1	8	30	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Trichinopoly	1	2	7	22	4	...	...	2	1	1	1	...
15. Madura	1	3	3	16	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Tinnevelly	2	5	5	18	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	33
17. Coimbatore	2	3	6	48	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
18. Nilgiris	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	1	4	6	32	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. South Canara	...	...	5	8	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Malabar	...	...	...	...	177	37	...	...	...	...	44	...
Total ...	17	33	145	439	250	53	14	35	19	5	55	58

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1285 (1875-76).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).								Total Acres under all Crops.	Acreage under Fallow and Waste.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	IV.—Topes and Orchards—(*Contd.*)		V.—Special Crops.									
	Other Topes.	Total.	Hemp and Flax.	Cotton.	Coffee, Tea, and Cinchona.	Cardamom.	Indigo.	Total.				
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59.	60	61	62	63
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	NO.	NO.
1. Ganjam	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	6	408	24	196	15
2. Vizagapatam	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	122	12	37	5
3. Godavery	...	22	22	9	...	...	2	33	1,004	375	295	44
4. Kistna	...	10	2	224	...	...	43	269	2,077	548	522	225
5. Nellore	...	...	...	12	...	...	53	65	1,069	837	370	410
6. Cuddapah	...	22	...	86	...	...	65	151	1,667	276	480	516
7. Bellary	9	49	1	385	...	...	10	396	3,438	1,062	533	605
8. Kurnool	...	...	...	244	...	...	41	285	2,090	234	320	224
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	24	28	...	...	...	...	6	6	537	179	198	126
11. North Arcot	...	14	...	...	...	...	11	11	672	256	459	368
12. South Arcot	12	28	...	16	...	...	66	82	1,262	181	582	547
13. Tanjore	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1,255	298	476	190
14. Trichinopoly	...	9	...	40	...	...	1	41	993	204	377	622
15. Madura	4	7	...	48	1	...	...	49	1,013	123	395	482
16. Tinnevelly	...	35	1	173	2	...	1	177	1,209	427	383	722
17. Coimbatore	...	6	1	183	1	...	...	185	2,456	303	667	850
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	50	33	18	2
19. Salem	...	7	...	10	...	...	2	12	1,451	104	619	744
20. South Canara	...	33	...	...	...	1	...	1	584	44	517	5
21. Malabar	...	258	...	...	33	...	...	33	908	27	826	43
Total ...	49	538	27	1,445	53	1	301	1,827	24,265	5,547	8,270	6,745
Deduct land entered twice over, being cultivated with two consecutive crops ...									2,321			
									21,944			

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of* 80 *Tolahs of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1876-77, *compared with* 1875-76.

Districts.	Rice, 1st Sort.		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Ragi.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Ganjam ...	18·3	16·0	21·2	18·1	36·6	31·3	40·9	34·8	26·7	23·6	32·2	28·4	38·4	30·5
2. Vizagapatam ...	14·9	12·9	16·9	15·2	28·8	25·0	31·6	26·8	27·2	23·9	31·4	26·4	31·2	25·1
3. Godavery ...	19·6	15·1	21·3	16·4	33·7	26·2	36·2	28·5	35·9	27·8	36·3	29·0	37·8	28·2
4. Kistna ...	17·2	13·2	19·5	14·5	30·3	22·4	32·2	23·8	28·0	21·6	29·6	22·8	33·6	24·3
5. Nellore ...	14·4	10·4	16·7	11·5	25·2	17·6	28·9	19·3	28·3	18·6	25·3	17·4	30·3	19·9
6. Cuddapah ...	16·2	9·1	18·3	10·1	28·7	15·5	32·2	17·2	29·3	15·5	29·6	15·3	30·8	16·5
7. Bellary ...	15·4	9·2	17·5	10·4	28·0	15·9	31·2	17·7	26·9	15·4	25·2	14·4	28·9	15·3
8. Kurnool ...	13·6	9·3	15·5	10·5	23·9	16·3	26·2	17·6	25·9	16·3	24·0	15·6	25·9	17·1
9. Madras ...	12·7	8·9	13·6	9·9	22·8	16·3	24·0	17·3	22·3	14·1	19·6	14·5	22·2	14·5
10. Chingleput ...	16·4	11·3	17·9	12·3	27·7	18·4	30·1	19·5	20·1	13·8	23·8	15·6	24·4	16·6
11. North Arcot ...	15·8	10·0	17·2	10·8	28·1	16·6	30·1	17·6	24·7	15·0	23·6	14·2	26·9	15·2
12. South Arcot ...	16·3	11·3	17·3	12·2	27·9	18·8	29·6	19·8	31·9	19·0	26·9	18·5	27·9	18·5
13. Tanjore ...	14·3	11·2	15·3	12·1	24·9	17·7	27·0	20·5	25·7	19·8	26·6	18·5	29·2	20·7
14. Trichinopoly ...	13·9	10·1	15·3	11·0	25·7	18·5	28·7	20·4	33·4	23·4	27·3	18·8	28·9	19·7
15. Madura ...	13·4	9·6	14·9	11·1	23·3	17·4	26·1	19·1	32·8	23·2	30·4	23·5	31·6	20·9
16. Tinnevelly ...	11·6	9·3	12·5	10·1	19·4	14·8	20·5	16·0	24·0	17·9	23·6	16·7	26·6	19·0
17. Coimbatore ...	11·9	8·9	13·5	10·3	19·9	14·8	22·1	16·5	22·3	15·0	25·7	17·2	26·2	17·1
18. Nilgiris ...	9·1	7·5	10·2	8·3	...	...	...	...	15·8	11·8	15·5	12·1	17·0	12·4
19. Salem ...	13·5	9·1	15·1	10·1	23·7	15·5	26·1	16·7	25·2	14·9	25·5	15·2	27·0	15·8
20. South Canara ...	11·3	9·9	14·3	11·5	24·0	19·0	25·0	20·5	...	...	...	...	20·0	15·2
21. Malabar ...	12·0	10·1	13·0	11·0	20·8	17·4	23·1	19·0	...	...	...	...	21·6	15·3
Average ...	14·4	10·6	16·0	11·8	26·1	19·3	28·6	20·4	26·6	19·8	26·4	18·1	27·9	18·4

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of* 80 *Tolahs of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1876-77 *compared with* 1875-76—(Continued).

Districts.	Varagu.		Horse-gram.		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Salt.		Cotton, per Candy.		Indigo, per Candy.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Ganjam ...	...	...	31·0	25·9	16·6	19·3	17·0	16·9	16·3	16·4	123	129	1,140	980
2. Vizagapatam ...	40·9	39·8	32·4	25·5	19·2	17·5	15·3	18·1	17·5	27·6	121	117	980	940
3. Godavery ...	40·6	31·6	28·0	21·7	18·8	17·9	11·5	11·8	16·4	16·1	117	110	880	820
4. Kistna ...	33·4	27·0	27·3	20·7	17·7	16·0	12·8	11·5	16·3	16·1	86	92	740	840
5. Nellore ...	41·6	30·0	25·3	17·9	13·3	12·0	10·7	9·3	17·1	17·2	101	116	820	900
6. Cuddapah ...	42·3	26·9	27·2	16·5	14·6	11·4	13·3	9·4	16·2	18·7	109	104	1,020	940
7. Bellary ...	42·4	33·4	28·7	15·3	15·1	11·5	13·1	9·3	13·8	13·3	84	87	960	780
8. Kurnool ...	40·5	26·3	25·8	16·6	16·2	12·1	13·5	9·0	14·9	14·2	80	98	840	940
9. Madras ...	15·5	11·2	19·4	14·8	14·2	12·3	10·9	10·1	18·2	18·6	100	98	980	920
10. Chingleput ...	45·6	24·2	20·0	15·2	14·1	12·6	9·9	8·2	18·4	18·1	...	...	...	...
11. North Arcot ...	39·2	27·0	23·3	16·7	13·6	11·8	11·2	8·6	17·1	16·8	111	111	740	820
12. South Arcot ...	48·6	28·1	24·7	18·1	14·0	12·4	10·3	7·5	16·5	17·0	130	143	540	540
13. Tanjore ...	47·2	37·3	21·5	16·3	14·3	12·7	9·9	7·6	16·9	17·1	110	115	140	140
14. Trichinopoly ...	42·9	31·2	24·1	17·6	14·8	12·0	10·3	8·3	15·7	15·7	78	91	440	400
15. Madura ...	49·9	33·4	25·9	19·0	16·4	13·4	10·7	8·3	16·5	17·6	104	100	560	600
16. Tinnevelly ...	33·4	25·8	18·7	16·1	12·2	10·8	7·6	6·9	15·4	15·7	106	107	660	720
17. Coimbatore ...	26·6	19·3	25·5	16·3	14·9	11·8	11·1	8·5	14·7	14·7	96	108	700	780
18. Nilgiris ...	...	...	17·4	12·4	7·6	7·3	9·7	7·4	10·8	11·1	...	...	...	...
19. Salem ...	41·9	26·6	26·1	16·2	15·5	12·4	11·5	8·3	15·6	15·4	112	123	840	720
20. South Canara...	...	...	15·8	12·4	14·2	12·3	9·5	8·7	14·2	14·9	105	121	...	...
21. Malabar ...	...	...	18·5	16·0	12·9	12·2	9·7	9·1	12·7	13·0	...	...	...	...
Average ...	39·6	28·2	24·1	...	14·8	...	11·4	9·7	15·8	15·0	104	110	764	...

B.—TRADE.

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Val.	...	40,864	...	83,424	...	303	...	2,240	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	170	170	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	8,94,592	...	6,90,463	...	8,662	...	7,065	...	6,15,137	...	7,12,180
Arms, &c. ... ... „	...	71,257	...	56,218	...	...	...	4	...	95	...	...
Books ... ... Cwt.	1,309¼	1,54,844	1,221	1,62,107	10½	1,005	5	658	7¼	138	...	51
Building Materials—												
Cement ... ... „	1,269½	2,157	1,911	3,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	16,373	...	15,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	159,937	63,694	157,527	61,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... No.	2,330	48,585	1,692	34,595	108	507	134	343	32	875	44	527
Coal—												
Coal ... ... Tons	16,781	2,79,734	22,229	4,26,702	...	...	...	...	6	120	...	...
Coke ... ... „	5,710½	1,42,761	2,922	78,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	6,432	44,015	5,494	38,516	1,879	15,032	...	...	800	9,600	760	5,956
Corks ... ... Cwt.	119¼	18,505	124	19,155	...	1	...	...	64½	8,673	24	3,231
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... „	¼	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	10,573,518	93,81,817	9,568,488	73,64,916	860	1,280	900	742	3,610	6,175	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	34,354,622	50,19,853	35,072,553	49,36,474	2,175	495	...	...	1,253	...	...	...
White ... ... „	3,088,705	5,58,337	3,504,471	6,41,972	...	...	...	...	1,253	529	...	...
Colored ... ... „	10,549,095	19,28,087	13,049,549	23,40,073	8,430	2,066	152	277	169,323	60,895	218,987	65,101
Other sorts of Piece-goods. Val.	...	18,656	...	17,771	...	...	...	...	...	3,487	...	1,516

Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	3,027	35,169	27,316	37,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	24,778	...	29,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drugs and medicines ...	,,	...	90,381	...	80,813	...	373	...	661	...	5,365	...	1,046
Dyeing materials	,,	...	3,864	...	3,322	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain.	,,	...	58,189	...	58,832	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	189
Flax—													
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods	Yds.	107,532	36,584	131,871	40,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	32,230	13,862	122,762	58,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	268	259	2,250	1,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Val.	...	601	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—													
Beads and false pearls.	Cwt.	177½	12,414	19	4,405	½	750	1	750	11½	8,368	6	2,869
Other ware	Val.	...	1,32,860	...	1,10,239	...	516	...	1,067	...	2,814	...	1,035
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	62	705	87	412	...	...	...	...	19	95	103	520
Hardware and cutlery ...	Val.	...	3,58,425	...	3,18,831	...	1,638	...	554	...	891	...	2,242
Instruments and apparatus.	,,	...	81,518	...	74,524	...	924	...	1,926	...	2,075	...	640
Ivory—													
Unmanufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	85	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	34,881	...	41,998	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	2,250
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	87,180	...	99,835	...	...	...	33	...	1,028	...	1,367
Liquors—													
Ale, Beer, and Porter...	Gls.	191,976 2/12	4,91,659	175,385	3,79,015	...	...	...	...	4	6	64	226
Spirits	,,	85,692 11/12	7,66,735	77,882	6,60,333	3	16	4	25	18,187 11/12	1,86,053	16,824	1,97,906
Wines and Liqueurs ...	,,	65,659 1/12	6,46,407	69,708	5,41,787	58 2/6	310	134	1,199	18,847 1/12	98,494	9,239	45,446
Other sorts	,,	5,263 1/12	14,884	4,225	12,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Machinery and millwork ...	Val.	...	1,78,586	...	1,42,239	...	319	...	1,253	...	725	...	1,625
Matches, Lucifer and others.	,,	...	46,716	...	44,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—													
Copper—													
Unwrought	Cwt.	20	1,001	102	5,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Continued).

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Metals—(*Continued*).												
Copper—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	18,027¼	8,83,341	15,704	7,48,709	...	...	...	...	1½	178	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	7	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	149	4	209
Iron—												
Wrought ... ... „	287,809¾	18,92,132	231,303	14,56,934	¼	73	1	32	...	...	64	516
Other sorts ... ... „	820	1,987	1,312	3,458	...	...	...	...	41½	100	51	102
Lead ... ... „	1,182¾	22,609	1,028	19,002	...	...	...	...	4	185	1	44
Steel ... ... „	3,971½	67,580	3,885	63,064	...	...	3	26	...	...	...	...
Tin—												
Unwrought ... ... „	...	...	22	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	1,320½	22,416	59	2,269	¾	79	9	764	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	905¾	16,973	918	18,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... „	845	70,093	851	49,776	1¼	95	...	21	29¼	4,174	17	1,852
Oils ... ... Gls.	32,384½	36,560	39,994	51,775	...	...	...	...	24	127	16	102
Paints, colors, and painters' materials ... ... Val.	...	60,280	...	65,500	...	...	...	74	...	5,541	...	2,387
Paper and pasteboard ... „	...	2,51,016	...	2,24,235	...	1,167	...	3,271	...	79,324	...	47,269
Provisions ... ... „	...	3,93,922	...	3,25,996	...	230	...	472	...	8,562	...	8,094
Railway plant and rolling stock ... ... „	...	45,52,848	...	20,75,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	6⅗	1,420	5⅘	1,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—												
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	9	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures—													
Piece-goods	Yds.	62,196	68,412	58,716	61,075	...	...	...	...	2,239	3,689	90	244
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,772	...	3,423	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ...	Cwt.	261¾	3,874	58	1,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	2,399	1,946	1,631	1,205	...	...	...	...	29	33	...	...
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured ...	,,	1,836	1,687	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	53,704	30,683	40,294	23,640	360	180	100	207	...	...	29	116
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	...	60,072	...	59,512	...	420	...	148	...	1,273	...	514
Umbrellas	No.	38,650	38,922	24,565	24,252	108	130	...	...	7	31	15	77
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	...	31,973	...	65,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—													
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	126	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods	Yds.	285,040	2,61,770	214,344	1,98,303	...	...	546	687	194	521	232	714
Other sorts	Val.	...	13,020	...	14,540	...	32	...	...	...	10	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	5,81,191	...	4,97,672	...	1,183	...	1,369	...	15,075	...	8,280
Merchandise ... Free		...	29,50,573	...	17,66,149	...	3,888	...	7,955	...	81,975	...	49,559
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...		...	2,82,20,321	...	2,40,06,779	...	34,310	...	18,009	...	10,47,088	...	10,66,893
Total ...		...	3,11,70,894	...	2,57,72,928	...	38,198	...	25,964	...	11,29,063	...	11,16,452
Treasure ... Gold		...	21,48,761	...	3,59,384	...	...	...	...	...	23,935	...	10,924
Treasure ... Silver		...	9,502	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	52,800	...	52,660
Total ...		...	21,58,263	...	3,69,384	...	...	...	...	...	76,735	...	63,584
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...		...	3,33,29,157	...	2,61,42,312	...	38,198	...	25,964	...	12,05,798	...	11,80,036
Government Stores		...	31,80,986	...	29,45,437	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Continued).

Articles.	Italy.				Mauritius.				United States.				Arabia.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	618	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	746	...	...	...	10
Arms, &c. ... ... „	...	200	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	11	...	...	...	...
Books ... ... Cwt.	½	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials—																
Cement ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	19
Clocks and watches ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	10,720	85,612	8,197	64,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	3,617	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8
Colored ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4
Other sorts of Piece-goods. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs and medicines ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Dyeing materials	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Earthenware and porcelain.	„	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	283	
Flax—																			
Manufactures—																			
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fruits and vegetables ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	3,875	...	29,216	...	56,897		
Glass and glassware—																			
Beads and false pearls.	Cwt.	25½	838	37	1,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other ware	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	2,000	¼	3	...	12		
Hardware and cutlery ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	66	...	433	...	...	...	...		
Instruments and apparatus.	„	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	454	...	...	...	...		
Ivory—																			
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactured	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jewellery	„	...	150	..	320	..	...	...	30	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...		
Leather and manufactures of	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	74	...	9	...	...		
Liquors—																			
Ale, Beer, and Porter...	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spirits	„	194⅓	1,947	...	...	2½	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wines and liqueurs ...	„	...	...	19	290	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Machinery and millwork ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Matches, Lucifer and others.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Metals—																			
Copper—																			
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Continued).

Articles.		Italy.				Mauritius.				United States.				Arabia.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Metals—(*Continued*).			Rs,		Rs,		Rs,		Rs,		Rs,		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—(*Continued*).																	
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																	
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																	
Unwrought	„	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated	„	...	...	2	600	...	...	1	32	...	76	...	61	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	61	25,301	27,878	...	..	4	22
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,132	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	„	...	...	...	47	...	975	...	20	...	403	...	1,356	...	826	...	3,633
Railway plant and rolling stock	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—		...															
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures—																			
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,442	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	21	2	56	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																			
Unmanufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	625	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																			
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																			
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	57	...	2,79,775	...	337,809	...	2,329	...	4,726	...	...
Merchandise ... { Free ...		...	20	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	2,81,773	...	341,105	...	535	...	1,641	...	...
Merchandise ... { Dutiable ...		...	89,594	...	72,593	...	1,048	...	1,218	...	1,221	...	35,981	...	32,052	...	64,092	...	...
Total ...		...	89,614	...	72,593	...	1,048	...	1,438	...	2,82,994	...	377,086	...	32,587	...	65,733	...	...
Treasure ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...		...	89,614	...	72,593	...	5,048	...	5,938	...	2,82,994	...	377,086	...	32,587	...	66,783	...	...
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Continued).

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements ... Val.	...	450	...	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	1,441	8,096	2,098	14,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	8,034	...	2,795	...	389	...	408	...	...	...	35
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	7,142	...	5,789	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Books ... ... Cwt.	53½	1,221	11	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials—												
Cement ... ... ,,	26	72	122	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	6,058	...	7,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	1,383	760	1,114	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... No.	12	181	18	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—												
Coal ... ... Tons	618½	12,947	80	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	5	1	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	226½	1,213	707	3,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	101,500	73,992	119,715	88,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	17,478,405	27,22,733	14,395,477	23,94,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	1,062,245	2,62,086	898,473	1,94,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	1,00,199	33,097	70,622	24,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods. Val.	...	20,298	...	13,756	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	96	62	47	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	6,628	...	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs and medicines ...	„	...	3,608	...	3,582	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	
Dyeing materials	„	...	18,109	...	12,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Earthenware and porcelain.	„	...	3,763	...	7,837	...	254	...	168	...	...	...	32	
Flax—														
Manufactures—														
Piece-goods	Yds.	113	59	57	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Canvas	„	5,300	2,337	2,232	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	lbs.	725	287	806	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fruits and vegetables ...	Val.	...	34,482	...	1,57,987	...	...	...	...	...	2,574	...	382	
Glass and Glassware—														
Beads and false pearls,	Cwt.	1¾	114	1	200	46½	1,903	17	734	...	...	...	...	
Other ware	Val.	...	2,490	...	1,490	...	271	...	138	...	...	...	...	
Gums and resins ...	Cwt.	48½	932	70	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hardware and cutlery ...	Val.	...	3,262	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Instruments and apparatus.	„	...	541	...	700	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	
Ivory—														
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	79	...	422	...	378	...	...	...	...	
Jewellery	„	...	4,223	...	5,596	...	376	...	530	...	...	...	350	
Leather and manufactures of	„	...	542	...	695	...	88	...	50	...	...	...	...	
Liquors—														
Ale, Beer and Porter...	Gls.	1,213½	3,221	1,380	4,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spirits	„	613⅔	6,492	161	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wines and Liqueurs ...	„	618⅓	5,380	226	1,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	„	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Machinery and millwork ...	Val.	...	9,991	...	13,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Matches, Lucifer and others.	„	...	744	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals—														
Copper—														
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Continued).

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Metals—(*Continued*).		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—(*Continued*).												
Wrought ... ...Cwt.	235¾	8,151	123	7,605	1¼	133	...	41	...	...	...	25
Other sorts ... ... „	2½	101	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—												
Wrought ... ... „	6,346	37,008	3,840	25,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	4,575	13,664	6,000	19,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... „	37⅓	897	23	1,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... „	19¾	411	9	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—												
Unwrought ... ... „	1½	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	65	938	12	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	59½	834	3	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... „	519¼	12,486	143	8,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gls.	5,546¼	6,565	7,846	12,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials. Val.	...	3,535	...	1,822	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... „	...	3,395	...	833	...	3,953	...	2,440	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... „	...	89,246	....	42,350	...	3,939	...	2,296	...	410	...	2,120
Railway plant and rolling stock ... ... „	...	33,898	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ...Tons	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	88,361	...	61,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—												
Raw ... ... lbs.	22	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures—												
Piece-goods ... ...Yds.	365¼	693	394	765	6,255	8,470	3,053	4,621	...	...	100	100
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	34	...	104	...	65	...	55	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	7,872,606½	7,85,602	6,312,323	7,12,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ...Cwt.	617½	3,303	856	4,797	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	12½	14	2,032	2,038	14,979	12,588	14,478	14,027	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ... „	493,079	40,668	803,096	79,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	171,411	16,544	2,529	1,517	120	190	8	30	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	...	373	...	315	...	...	...	544	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	852	1,897	1,212	1,689	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... ... Val.	...	2,40,098	...	1,24,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—												
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods ... ...Yds.	2,468	679	2,439	1,918	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	363	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... ... „	...	1,47,807	...	8,60,627	...	1,804	...	3,159	...	943	...	2,164
Merchandise ... { Free ...	...	4,04,423	...	9,46,636	...	2,930	...	2,290	...	282	...	310
Merchandise ... { Dutiable ...	...	43,98,953	...	40,00,015	...	31,970	...	28,112	...	3,645	...	4,898
Total ...	...	48,03,376	...	49,46,651	...	34,900	...	30,402	...	3,927	...	5,208
Treasure ... { Gold ...	...	5,56,657	...	22,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... { Silver ...	...	27,55,104	...	26,73,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	33,11,761	...	26,95,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	...	81,15,137	...	76,42,401	...	34,900	...	30,402	...	3,927	...	5,208
Government Stores	...	2,11,760	...	5,23,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Continued).

Articles.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,617	...	87,008
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	827	2,48,100	1,040	3,95,600	2,438	2,56,366	3,148	4,09,866
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	493	...	76.	...	2,940	...	882	...	15,31,151	...	14,14,930
Arms, &c. ... ... „	...	471	...	55	...	540	...	75	...	79,735	...	62,392
Books ... ... Cwt.	512	8	...	30	...	...	1	46	1,384¾	1,57,416	1,238	1,63,919
Building Materials—												
Cement ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295½	2,229	2,033	3,548
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	22,431	...	23,135
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	20	10	212	104	...	...	28	15	161,340	64,464	158,931	62,469
Clocks and watches ... No.	4	162	3	30	1	50	...	...	2,487	50,360	1,895	35,693
Coal—												
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	145	17,405½	2,92,801	22,318	4,28,847
Coke ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,710½	1,42,761	2,922	78,637
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	½	24	...	...	...	...	944	8,000	19,831½	1,54,286	15,395	1,17,124
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183¾	27,184	149	22,570
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... „	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	226¾	1,218	708	3,229
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	3,000	2,687	1,065	1,037	4,800	6,400	4,795	7,185	10,687,228	94,72,351	9,698,580	74,66,640
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	10,261	1,835	14,676	2,573	456	78	2,710	461	51,845,919	77,44,994	49,485,516	73,34,491
White ... ... „	53,194	11,940	26,662	6,236	532	133	2,734	658	4,205,929	8,33,025	4,432,577	8,43,251
Colored ... ... „	21,965	5,569	10,621	3,539	162	62	2,873	970	10,849,174	20,29,776	13,353,120	24,34,468
Other sorts of Piece-goods ... ... Val.	...	1,456	...	144	...	...	...	803	...	43,915	...	33,998

Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	267	217	20	32	...	...	6	6	30,570	35,448	27,389	37,245
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	70	...	307	...	...	...	5	...	31,476	...	32,414
Drugs and medicines ...	„	...	1,91,852	...	82,925	...	129	...	21	...	2,88,719	...	1,69,133
Dyeing materials ...	„	...	323	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	22,300	...	16,372
Earthenware and porcelain	„	...	565	...	491	...	32	...	493	...	63,363	...	68,325
Flax—													
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	...	107,645	36,643	131,946	40,058
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,530	16,199	124,994	59,639
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	546	3,056	1,830
Fruits and vegetables ...	Val.	...	...	...	72	...	45,854	...	30,801	...	1,13,977	...	2,50,142
Glass and glassware—													
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	$263\frac{1}{4}$	24,387	81	10,753
Other ware ...	Val.	...	111	...	420	...	80	...	40	...	1,39,142	...	1,14,451
Gums and resins ...	Cwt.	$2,118\frac{1}{4}$	84,265	1,929	79,311	$10\frac{3}{4}$	87	96	2,327	$2,258\frac{3}{4}$	86,087	2,666	85,347
Hardware and cutlery ...	Val.	...	27	...	118	...	2,502	...	3,490	...	3,66,811	...	3,27,243
Instruments and Apparatus	„	...	14	...	...	...	150	...	400	...	85,761	...	78,740
Ivory—													
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	21	...	10	...	...	...	572	...	626
Jewellery	„	...	313	...	1,567	...	1,000	...	4	...	42,000	...	52,704
Leather and manufactures of	„	...	89	...	37	...	110	...	100	...	89,046	...	1,02,196
Liquors—													
Ale, Beer, and Porter.	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$193,193\frac{3}{12}$	4,94,886	176,829	3,83,307
Spirits	„	...	...	116	450	3	32	37	100	$104,697\frac{2}{12}$	9,61,302	95,024	8,60,072
Wines and Liqueurs.	„	21	75	22	80	$583\frac{3}{12}$	3,644	674	3,281	$85,788\frac{5}{12}$	7,54,316	80,024	5,93,734
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{6}$	3	...	...	$5,263\frac{7}{12}$	14,887	4,228	12,201
Machinery and millwork.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	...	...	...	1,90,911	...	1,58,571
Matches, Lucifer and others	„	...	27	...	4	...	...	...	30	...	47,487	...	44,079
Metals—													
Copper—													
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,001	56,055	1,122	60,317	1,021	57,056	1,224	65,340

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Continued).

Articles.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Metals—(*Continued*).												
Copper—(*Continued*).		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	1¾	126	4	210	½	28	...	6	19,268	8,91,952	15,831	7,56,596
Other sorts ... ... „	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13½	591	4	222
Iron—												
Wrought ... ... „	81	449	398	1,854	25	125	26	141	294,263½	19,29,787	235,632	14,84,771
Other sorts ... ... „	209¾	435	881	2,544	...	...	17	36	5,646	16,186	8,261	25,925
Lead ... ... „	...	...	3	92	...	...	...	...	1,224¼	23,691	1,055	20,449
Steel ... ... „	30	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,021¼	68,361	3,897	63,230
Tin—												
Unwrought ... „	3,492¾	1,75,349	2,972	1,48,925	...	...	...	...	3,494¼	1,75,395	2,994	1,49,855
Other sorts ... ... „	...	4	4	62	1¼	17	...	2	1,387½	23,454	84	3,334
Zinc or spelter ... „	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	965¼	17,807	922	18,723
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... „	4½	275	27	1,593	1	187	5	1,325	1,400¾	87,310	1,046	63,319
Oils ... ... Gls.	285½	301	40	42	816	667	2	24	39,137	44,281	73,203	92,483
Paints, colors, and painters' materials ... ... Val.	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	3	...	69,356	...	72,487
Paper and pasteboard ... „	...	4	...	1,771	...	227	...	15	...	3,39,094	...	2,79,834
Provisions ... ... „	...	9,107	...	7,078	...	29,084	...	38,414	...	5,36,644	...	4,31,876
Railway plant and rolling stock ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,86,746	...	20,75,164
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8/20	1,420	5 6/20	1,121
Shells and cowries ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	112	...	88,365	...	62,034
Silk—												
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,879	7,288	69	339	...	...	...	...	1,901	7,398	78	439

Manufactures—													
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	891	915	663	852	...	...	174	285	71,996½	82,179	36,190	67,942
Other sorts ...	Val.	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1,871	...	3,699
Spices	lbs.	859,468	92,377	4,459,653	4,14,946	6,161,292	1,52,915	3,111,506	2,14,453	12,893,386½	10,30,899	13,891,924	13,43,045
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce.	Cwt.	834½	19,040	118	2,687	2	27	5	67	1,717½	26,282	1,040	8,863
Tea	lbs.	11,371	9,398	8,364	6,822	...	...	...	...	28,790½	23,979	26,505	24,092
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	1	1	200	37	260	130	495,115	42,392	803,358	79,641
Manufactured ...	„	1,384	3,015	1,959	2,016	128	240	166	131	227,107	50,852	45,085	27,657
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	...	11	...	33	...	50	...	15	...	62,199	...	61,118
Umbrellas	No.	36	83	92	142	...	...	17	10	39,653	41,063	25,909	26,176
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	13,415	...	31,485	...	...	...	494	...	2,86,111	...	2,22,737
Wool—													
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	411	...	...
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods	Yds.	81	37	321	263	...	...	88	62	287,801	2,63,027	217,970	2,01,947
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13,440	...	14,731
All other articles unenumerated	„	...	1,18,269	...	1,17,070	...	27,021	...	2,54,110	...	11,75,423	...	20,87,043
Merchandise. { Free		...	26,009	...	47,482	...	2,70,184	...	6,55,729	...	40,22,592	...	38,19,076
Merchandise. { Dutiable ...		...	7,26,862	...	8,73,185	...	3,09,726	...	3,69,869	...	3,48,96,790	...	3,05,41,644
Total ...		...	7,52,871	...	9,20,667	...	5,79,910	...	10,25,598	...	3,89,19,382	...	3,43,60,720
Treasure ... { Gold		...	...	...	2,643	...	55,881	...	12,86,650	...	27,85,234	...	16,82,168
Treasure ... { Silver		...	6,650	...	5,174	...	10,227	...	4,869	...	28,38,283	...	27,51,436
Total ...		...	6,650	...	7,817	...	66,108	...	12,91,519	...	56,23,517	...	44,33,604
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...		...	7,59,521	...	9,28,484	...	6,46,018	...	23,17,117	...	4,45,42,899	...	3,87,94,324
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	33,92,806	...	34,68,792

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.	
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREGIN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—										
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	...	...	640	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... „	...	...	2,335	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—										
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	12	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	13	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles	...	1,39,616	...	1,98,717	...	725	...	70	...	1,045
Total of Foregin Merchandise ...	...	1,49,616	...	2,00,664	...	725	...	70	...	1,045
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.										
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Apparel	Val.	...	8,223	...	10,415	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	„	169,709	81,45,489	156,397	75,22,648	36,399	15,41,955	9,432	4,35,228	121,596	48,23,959
Coir—											
Unmanufactured ...	„	14,242	1,21,759	24,573	2,19,512	...	...	...	...	76	738
Manufactured	„	47,384	4,65,042	90,980	11,31,187	156	1,560	...	...	2,159	19,544
Cotton—											
Raw	„	494,561	1,12,25,850	322,478	72,42,570	26,991	6,26,291	14,310	3,26,846	70,947	15,09,187
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored	„	446,352	1,66,361	306,207	1,09,955	...	...	21	21	1,792	1,904
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,23,869	...	2,92,753	...	...	...	...	468	4,680
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ...	Val.	...	2,12,438	...	2,53,088	...	...	...	...	...	270
Dyeing and Coloring Materials—											
Indigo	Cwt.	20,951	43,35,863	20,095	38,23,763	...	...	...	...	791	1,67,357
Other sorts	„	161,775	4,60,525	217,202	6,46,106	...	...	73	246	3,740	10,874
Grain and Pulse—											
Grain	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	„	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	906
Rice	„	297,759	7,75,194	108,740	2,83,250	...	...	...	...	11,714	28,527
Wheat	„	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—											
Cutch and gambier ...	„	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	6	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—											
Raw	„	6,289	32,991	7,419	36,940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—											
Hides, raw	Cwt.	7,442	1,82,044	6,519	97,912	1,458	28,987	...	...	227	7,030
	or No.	101,894		79,851		16,829				3,720	

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Contd.)

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.	
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd.*)		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hides and Skins—(*Continued*).										
Hides, dressed ... Cwt.	46,417	23,58,874	74,691	40,26,738	21	921	...	...	...	...
or No.	679,650		1,187,516		304					
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	435	12,228	336	19,821	...	9	...	...	9	487
or No.	14,697		20,444		3				383	
Do. dressed ... Cwt.	68,403	72,91,684	71,386	74,66,906	179	24,265	705	82,732	38	3,491
or No.	7,778,340		7,964,638		14,633		75,190		3,989	
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	9,815	...	26,875	...	...	...	...	...	280
Jute, raw ... ... Cwt.	47	450	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—										
Gunny bags ... ... No.	4,220	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac, dye ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick ... ... „	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, Vegetable not essential. Gals.	865,948	11,26,808	773,620	8,24,045	66,714	77,341	57,788	64,495	175,933	2,15,433
Other sorts ... ... „	3,562	2,596	424,696	67,352	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	34,953	...	17,527	...	546	...	170	...	76,539
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	8,162	70,707	2,876	23,004	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—										
Essential ... ... „	...	...	125	625	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	2,538	11,903	2,051	13,498	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mustard and rape ...	„	42,024	1,88,678	39,198	1,80,782	...	...	...	...	21,892	1,11,461
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly ...	„	2,024	13,861	378	1,806	...	...	...	...	645,372	32,72,537
Other sorts	„	104,558	3,57,324	71,107	2,84,888	...	...	...	...	6,711	23,725
Silk, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	30	...	230	...	...	...	80	...	...
Spices	lbs.	2,301,580	5,46,174	2,352,842	4,15,863	215	230	5,600	1,000	3,345,567	5,02,763
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	„	280,456	12,94,511	415,763	20,21,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	111,589	1,36,234	144,261	1,64,413	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	672	40	4,875	146	4,500	270	224	65
Manufactured	„	20,425	8,207	41,446	26,574	4,007	2,044	5,834	3,773	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	28	2,025	59	5,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak	Cub. ft.	200	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	or Tons	4									
Other sorts	Val.	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture of—											
Shawls	No.	5	700	32	1,905	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	13,517	89,814	8,648	87,272	...	...	...	...	31	300
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	1,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ...	„	...	3,09,160	...	3,12,739	...	2,562	...	334	...	15,278
Indian produce and manufacture ...	Dutiable ...	...	98,40,299	...	41,07,048	...	50,678	...	...	...	18,78,933
	Free ...	...	3,02,83,494	...	3,35,54,411	...	22,56,179	...	9,15,195	...	89,18,402
Total ...		...	4,01,23,793	...	3,76,61,459	...	23,06,857	...	9,15,195	...	1,07,97,335
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	4,02,73,409	...	3,78,62,123	...	23,07,582	...	9,15,265	...	1,07,98,380
Treasure ...	Gold ...	...	1,64,300	...	2,61,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	1,64,300	...	2,61,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	4,04,37,709	...	3,81,23,678	...	23,07,582	...	9,15,265	...	1,07,98,380
Government Stores		...	10,594	...	2,926	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd.)

Circles.	France—(*Continued*).		Italy.				Mauritius.			
	1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd*).		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—										
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—										
Piece goods—										
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—										
Manufactured and unmanufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—										
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... „	...	500	...	11,100	...	2,756	...	...	...	1,688
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	500	...	11,100	...	2,756	...	...	...	1,688
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.										
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Apparel	Val.	9	...	...	100	...	15	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	88,765	35,59,984	4,898	2,00,944	1,294	50,729	...	...	...	...
Coir—											
Unmanufactured	,,	150	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	1,225	16,191	19	390	15	361	...	...	...	...
Cotton—											
Raw	,,	65,857	13,83,443	48,082	10,44,763	14,144	3,28,470	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307	494
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	708	...	...
Colored	,,	3,894	987	...	...	...	...	350	170	5,811	3,222
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,067
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	1,272	...	...	...	3	...	22	...	128
Dyeing and Coloring Materials—											
Indigo	Cwt.	298	75,738	121½	30,660	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	4,615	9,335	...	...	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—											
Grain	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,512	1,23,152	16,901	42,260
Paddy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,982	27,187	..	...
Rice	,,	14,982	41,002	...	...	...	...	76,213	2,04,520	42,852	1,11,613
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	2,551	2,576	7,041
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	540	127	335
Gums and Resins—											
Cutch and Gambier	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—											
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—											
Hides, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	1,516 14,097	25,094	...	..	...	...	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd.)

Articles.	France—(*Continued*).		Italy.				Mauritius.			
	1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd.*)		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hides and Skins—(*Continued*).										
Hides, dressed ... ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	55 / 748	3,132	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	25	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	500
or No.	4				3				500	
Do. dressed ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	26 / 2,968	2,508	...	...	...	...
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—										
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac, dye ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, Vegetable not essential ... Gals.	73,016	73,071	1	1	51,531	55,419	7,650	7,371	4,441	4,407
Other sorts ... ... „	3,528	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ...Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	138	...	5,447	...	5,040	...	19,011	...	19,473
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—										
Essential ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,172	8,235	1,094	4,373
Castor ... ... „	...	...	22,737	1,02,315	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mustard and rape	„	4,715	21,623	...	...	...	...	118	239	159	745
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	„	434,529	28,82,415	...	...	1	5	...	...	13,821	76,562
Other sorts	„	5,993	25,949	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	9
Silk, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	1,631,259	2,99,757	77,602	10,393	156	29	513,488	41,038	136,747	9,236
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	39
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	„	3,000	180	...	...	...	...	218,200	31,661	321,566	47,122
Manufactured	„	16	3	...	...	1,092	655	550	190	830	830
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak	Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture of—											
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	240	1,000	...	...	1,167	13,536	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles	„	...	50,127	...	1,438	...	7,237	...	7,978	...	12,0k7
Indian produce and manufacture.	Dutiable ...	...	11,674	...	1,43,368	...	...	...	2,86,904	...	1,11,613
	Free ...	...	83,31,126	...	12,78,377	...	4,68,645	...	1,87,676	...	2,35,860
Total ...		...	84,47,866	...	14,21,745	...	4,68,645	...	4,74,580	...	3,47,473
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	84,48,366	...	14,32,845	...	4,71,401	...	4,74,580	...	3,49,161
Treasure ...	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		..	84,48,366	...	14,32,845	...	4,71,401	...	4,74,580	...	3,49,161
Government Stores ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd.)

Articles.	United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd.*)		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,724	21,266	14,185	13,997
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,789	5,353	59,178	10,701
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,258	1,928	3,720	905
Colored, &c. ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,615	6,866	4,516	2,943
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	492
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19¼	740	77	1,447
Ivory—												
Manufactured and Unmanufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397¾	3,020	1,175	6,467
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	483	35	1,191
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241¼	4,844	63	1,312
All other articles ... „	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	40	...	53,070	...	1,29,777
Total of Foregin Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	40	...	97,903	...	1,69,232
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,156	7,89,864	121,547	10,41,942

Apparel	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	28,524	...	26,472
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	...	...	193	8,127	1,380	53,042	768	30,928	4,047	1,51,755	1,489	67,459
Coir—													
Unmanufactured ...	,,	89	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	6,045	207	1,249
Manufactured ...	,,	...	...	..	...	1,713	9,418	2,297	13,244	1,441	11,956	5,696	58,264
Cotton—													
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	45,205	4,095	97,519
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,625	1,235	3,270	1,229
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods—													
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	2,040	892	398	190	54,212	17,550	107,633	25,697
White	,,	...	...	...	...	1,604	428	300	150	110,640	30,259	59,358	30,442
Colored	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	438	4,392,302	13,93,315	3,503,645	12,92,471
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,712	...	2,75,527
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421	...	9,195
Dregs of Gingelly oil ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,082	2,58,053	194,363	6,70,768
Drugs and medicines ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	456	...	261	...	16,339	...	7,679
Dyeing and Coloring Materials—													
Indigo	Cwt.	177	39,590	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	3	356
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	392	299	3,316	437	2,687
Grain and Pulse—													
Grain	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,371	1,06,877	23,192	81,892
Paddy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236,279	5,51,697	184,309	4,21,320
Rice	,,	...	...	...	...	10,154	43,455	2,133	11,230	1,838,705	70,92,888	1,195,859	4,98,057
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,490	32,481	4,308	20,845
Pulse	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,893	42,597	39,978	1,50,595
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,284	23,835	129	591
Gums and Resins—													
Cutch and gambier ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	4,183	1,163	18,702
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	1,032	7	219
Hemp—													
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	20	200	40	560	...	...	11	132
Manufacture of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—													
Hides, raw ...	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 255	255	112 2,008	4,694	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd.)

Articles.	United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd.*)		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hides and Skins—(*Continued*).												
Hides, dressed ... Cwt.	...	...	6	248	...	...	...	...	135	6,346	57	1,280
or No.			76						6,655		640	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3,595	78	84
or No.									6,853		440	
Do. dressed ... Cwt.	...	...	580	55,237	...	...	...	...	360	21,412	113	6,219
or No.			60,365						42,550		17,657	
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,787	...	6,589
Jute, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	301
Manufactures of—												
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,995	5,533	8,850	1,534
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	1,187
Lac, Dye ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	3	139
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	6
Oils, vegetable not essential. Gals.	...	...	...	...	56	60	3,849	4,434	15,018½	14,140	9,588	9,506
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	571	5,802	48	3,000	210	3,954	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	4,616	...	2,113	...	2,25,652	...	4,18,757
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	1,347	81	806
Seeds—												
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,872	29,392	7,156	30,782
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	2,297
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	41	...	...

Mustard and rape ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	420	...	...
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
Teel or gingelly ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,531	54,888	858	5,707
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,018	31,971	8,134	28,766
Silk, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	99	17	90
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,959	...	33,302
Spices	lbs.	3,472	345	...	...	341,029	49,022	757,029	1,19,169	2,727,793	2,01,032	3,764,401	3,43,300
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,337	2,425	73,191	10,948
Sugar and other saccharine produce	„	15,110	50,640	...	...	2,961	21,143	1,678	12,325	10,506	45,438	13,103	60,514
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	369	20	25
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	280	30	434	39	32,552	3,019	45,954	4,870
Manufactured	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,559	14,942	31,496	18,692
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3,794	44	3,784
Wood, Teak	Cub. ft. or Tons.	...	...	...	...	17,600 / 352	16,931	28,175 / 564	36,196	350 / 7	560	2,429 / 53	3,540
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	8,262	...	20,532	...	4,799	...	21,519
Wool, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture of—													
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,174	3,267	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,258	36,637	359,989	78,965
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,818	...	914
All other articles ..	„	...	3,578	...	...	...	7,168	...	18,685	...	7,01,192	...	7,56,342
Indian produce and manufacture.	Dutiable.	...	39,590	...	...	...	61,516	...	11,230	...	82,10,946	...	54,02,395
	Free ...	...	55,163	...	63,612	...	1,59,459	...	2,62,911	...	39,61,857	...	57,32,216
	Total ...	...	94,753	...	63,612	...	2,20,975	...	2,74,141	...	1,21,72,803	...	1,11,34,611
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	94,753	...	63,612	...	2,21,225	...	2,74,181	...	1,22,70,706	...	1,13,03,843
Treasure ...	Gold...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,688	...	47,226
	Silver.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,30,350	...	47,22,190
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,47,038	...	47,69,416
	Grand Total ...	...	94,753	...	63,612	...	2,21,225	...	2,74,181	...	1,48,17,744	...	1,60,73,259
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,855

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd.)

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd*).		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	1,312
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,560	1,915	25,565	4,240
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	67	11,280	2,756	1,056	228
Colored, &c. ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	29	733,904	2,24,667	907,952	2,43,441
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Manufactured and unmanufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	335	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... „	...	2,275	...	1,128	...	320	...	125	...	15,221	...	6,038
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	2,275	...	1,128	...	320	...	221	...	2,44,894	...	2,56,713
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Apparel	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	2,773
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	„	...	...	...	...	3,392	1,35,530	2,839	1,12,765	...	...	...	...
Coir—													
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	...	...	...	...	82	377	243	1,136	...	...	3	27
Cotton—													
Raw	„	41,088	9,07,023	28,725	6,49,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods—													
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,638	5,471
White	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,942	7,486	33,680	18,924
Colored	„	5,320	3,466	...	...	1,220	1,043	2,836	2,787	1,225,515	3,85,902	1,001,047	3,61,851
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,384	...	34,345
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly oil ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	167
Drugs and medicines ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,414	...	938
Dyeing and Coloring Materials—													
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	226	49,824	164	34,474	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	799	188	668
Grain and Pulse—													
Grain	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	73	1,773	4,248
Paddy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	„	...	...	...	...	6,784	29,857	6,160	36,596	273	1,049	3,733	10,302
Wheat	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	495
Pulse	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	1,323
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	1,098	4	18
Gums and Resins—													
Cutch and gambier ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...
Hemp—													
Raw	„	...	...	...	...	23	225	15	150	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—													
Hides, raw	Cwt	...	...	...	...	31	465	134	1,543	...	...	...	...
	or No.	...	...	...	...	310		1,420					

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd).

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Continued*).		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hides and Skins—(*Continued*).												
Hides, dressed ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1,050	7
Do. dressed ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410 300,717	1,12,221	2,158 411,965	1,30,475
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,157	...	6,975
Jute, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	720	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac, Dye ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	...
Stick ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable not essential. Gals.	...	...	...	...	357	382	...	...	154	206	2,360	1,920
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	2,688	...	2,586	...	4,235	...	34,049	...	69,333
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—												
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	3,656	19,116	6,576	27,699
Castor ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mustard and rape ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tell or gingelly ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	75	
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...	15	31	...	...	1,680	6,720	3,993	16,211	
Silk, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures ...	Val.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,779	...	31,605	
Spices	lbs.	6,104	1,090	...	...	143,600	20,500	8,774	1,331	28,346	2,349	168,643	12,777	
Stone and marble ...	Cwt.	237	3,312	396	4,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	78	21	145	
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—														
Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381,732	39,918	193,012	18,489	
Manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,181	3,103	13,554	2,674	
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	69,781	877	69,075	
Wood, teak	Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	450 9	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wool, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufacture of—														
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	1,252	64	64	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	
All other articles ...	„	...	16,283	...	15,320	...	370	...	305	...	1,03,236	...	52,212	
Indian prduce and manufacture.	Dutiable.	...	...	...	...	...	92,448	...	71,070	...	2,30,770	...	10,302	
	Free ...	...	9,31,474	...	6,73,207	...	1,49,781	...	1,24,272	...	6,49,390	...	8,70,984	
	Total ...	...	9,31,474	...	6,73,207	...	2,42,229	...	1,95,342	...	8,80,160	...	8,81,286	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	9,33,749	...	6,74,335	...	2,42,549	...	1,95,563	...	11,25,054	...	11,37,999	
Treasure	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Silver ...	...	...	...	4,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	13,783	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	4,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	13,783	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	...	9,33,749	...	10,99,335	...	2,42,549	...	1,95,563	...	11,38,837	...	11,37,999	
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd.)

Articles.	Other Countries.				Total.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd.*)		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	32,724	31,266	15,585	15,309
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... ... Yds.	7,520	1,216	800	167	48,869	8,484	85,543	15,108
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...	18,538	4,684	5,586	1,400
Colored, &c. ... ... „	3,900	1,300	70	13	768,419	2,32,833	914,987	2,47,806
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	1,574
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
Gums and Resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	19¼	740	77	1,447
Ivory—								
Manufactured and unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—								
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	397¾	3,020	1,187	6,614
Other sorts ... ... „	25	50	...	...	159½	868	48	1,291
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... „	...	...	...	...	241¼	4,844	63	1,312
All other articles ... ... „	...	1,732	...	3,163	...	2,25,354	...	3,44,002
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	4,298	...	3,343	...	5,12,426	...	6,36,355
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	102,156	7,89,864	121,547	10,41,942

Apparel	Val.	...	330	...	9	...	37,372	...	39,874
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	16,173	6,67,934	18,954	7,63,305	357,594	1,57,20,608	280,131	1,25,51,173
Coir—									
Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	15,356	1,29,142	24,930	2,22,261
Manufactured	,,	3,304	29,957	354	2,653	56,258	5,38,244	100,813	12,23,063
Cotton—									
Raw	,,	17,411	4,17,900	10,355	2,36,999	701,080	1,57,76,219	459,964	1,02,65,143
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,625	1,325	5,270	2,229
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds.	7,712	2,935	3,193	1,362	63,964	21,377	127,169	33,214
White	,,	3,122	1,114	352	75	142,178	39,995	93,690	49,591
Colored	,,	27,018	11,186	10,599	4,748	6,099,869	19,63,347	4,834,996	17,76,480
Other sorts	Val.	...	2,740	...	4,169	...	2,20,385	...	6,15,556
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	5,421	...	9,195
Drugs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	106,082	2,58,053	194,518	6,70,935
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	310	...	247	...	2,31,249	...	2,63,616
Dyeing and Coloring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt.	292	64,311	7,311	16,66,063	22,559	46,87,635	27,871	56,00,394
Other sorts	,,	505	1,876	32	126	166,527	4,77,390	223,613	6,61,060
Grain and Pulse—									
Grain	,,	19,186	55,529	7,373	18,032	96,088	2,85,631	49,239	1,46,432
Paddy	,,	11,211	30,624	...	...	258,840	6,10,423	184,309	4,21,320
Rice	,,	83,957	2,41,091	40,881	1,19,274	2,325,559	84,16,581	1,415,340	55,93,841
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...	7,492	32,492	4,469	21,340
Pulse	,,	2,395	5,936	1,061	2,766	16,234	51,084	44,099	1,61,725
Other sorts	,,	55	107	29	80	6,884	5,580	289	1,024
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and gambier	,,	...	...	16	230	284	4,233	1,179	18,932
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	78	1,047	13	335
Hemp—									
Raw	,,	...	...	50	630	6,332	33,416	7,535	38,412
Manufactures of (excluding cordage).	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwt. 25 or No. 242	306	Cwt. 91 or No. 1,345	1,252	Cwt. 10,811 or No. 139,100	2,48,620	Cwt. 6,770 or No. 82,871	1,00,962

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries of the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—(Ctd.)

Articles.	Other Countries.				Total.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—(*Contd.*)								
Hides and Skins—(*Contd.*)								
Hides, dressed ... ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	46,573 686,609	23,66,141	74,809 1,188,980	40,31,398
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	491 21,936	16,319	417 22,441	20,443
Do. dressed ... ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	9 1,250	1,562	70,390 8,140,229	74,53,073	74,977 8,534,033	77,45,639
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	15,239	...	40,439
Jute, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	47	450	37	326
Manufactures of—								
Gunny bags ... ... No.	1,450	162	...	...	21,265	7,241	8,850	1,534
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	447	...	1,086	...	1,634
Lac, Dye ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2	85	3	139
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	½	19	...	6
Oils, vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	70,597	70,527	2,939	3,022	1,202,428	15,12,269	979,132	10,40,319
Other sorts ... ... ,,	935	368	...	...	5,278	12,720	428,272	72,368
Opium ... ... Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	34,480	...	13,185	...	4,37,879	...	5,52,659
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,025	12,600	...	...	9,330	84,654	2,957	23,810
Seeds—								
Essential ... ... Cwt.	762	3,366	275	1,053	12,462	60,109	15,224	64,552
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	22,737	1,02,315	529	2,297
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,544	11,944	2,051	13,498

Mustard and rape	„	31	145	...	...	64,219	3,00,943	44,072	2,03,150
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
Tell or gingelly	„	...	...	...	...	656,927	33,41,286	449,600	29,66,570
Other sorts	„	71	303	51	530	124,054	4,20,081	89,282	3,56,353
Silk, raw	lbs.	30	30	...	...	41	129	17	90
Manufactures	Val.	...	5,457	...	315	...	1,28,525	...	65,532
Spices	lbs.	1,014,513	1,54,826	264,586	40,327	10,503,309	15,29,762	9,090,037	12,42,789
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	111	15,574	5,737	73,587	15,962
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	„	589	4,280	6,121	4,322	309,633	14,16,090	431,181	20,98,864
Tea	lbs.	600	700	42	25	112,562	1,37,303	144,323	1,64,463
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	„	18,085	2,048	67,043	8,771	655,948	76,887	636,181	79,781
Manufactured	„	3,443	1,385	7,334	6,524	88,165	29,871	101,602	59,725
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,030	75,600	980	77,917
Wood, Teak	Cub. ft.	15,700	18,133	4,750	7,570	34,300	36,424	35,354	47,306
	or Tons	314		95		686		712	
Other sorts	Val.	...	10,453	...	11,927	...	24,266	...	54,203
Wool, raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture of—									
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	6,179	3,967	32	1,905
Piece-goods	Yds.	100	100	...	...	218,860	1,28,103	370,108	1,80,837
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	8	...	8,900	...	2,626
All other articles	„	...	25,725	...	10,161	...	11,93,968	...	12,35,479
Indian produce and manufacture ...	Dutiable.	...	4,10,794	...	17,85,337	...	2,12,46,246	...	1,16,15,735
	Free ...	...	14,68,480	...	11,46,543	...	5,02,99,732	...	5,23,78,982
	Total ...	...	18,79,274	...	29,31,880	...	7,15,45,978	...	6,39,94,717
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	18,83,572	...	29,35,223	...	7,20,58,404	...	6,46,31,072
Treasure	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,988	...	3,08,781
	Silver ...	...	...	...	80,000	...	25,44,133	...	52,27,190
	Total ...	...	...	...	80,000	...	27,25,121	...	55,35,971
	Grand Total ...	...	18,83,572	...	30,15,223	...	7,47,83,525	...	7,01,67,043
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	10,594	...	7,699

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to Duty, on Import and Export, at Ports in the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

Articles.	Amount of Duty Collected.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	89,716	89,587	69,722	69,645
Cotton—				
Raw	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	2,94,905	2,87,559	2,41,484	2,38,061
Manufactures	4,96,368	4,77,407	4,81,327	4,58,550
Hardware and cutlery	21,288	21,221	16,259	16,190
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter	12,141	12,140	11,055	11,052
Spirits	3,32,225	3,31,269	4,07,067	4,06,750
Wines and Liqueurs	1,36,708	1,36,235	1,36,986	1,36,779
Other sorts	1,514	1,514	636	636
Metals—				
Copper	49,543	49,331	37,943	37,880
Iron	16,794	16,373	15,496	15,489
Tin	11,343	11,343	7,652	7,652
Other sorts	11,765	11,696	9,620	9,609
Provisions	28,449	27,651	18,639	18,525
Railway Plant and Rolling stock ...	84,008	83,606	78,475	78,475
Salt	1,20,239	1,20,239	2,20,630	2,20,605
Silk	4,878	4,871	3,602	3,602
Spices	34,371	33,886	34,817	34,453
Sugar—				
Sugar-candy and other saccharine produce.	1,626	1,454	749	449
Wool—				
Manufactures of	13,794	13,683	10,507	10,507
All other articles (including penalty duty).	1,42,694	1,40,334	1,22,056	1,19,253
Total duty on Imports. { Including Salt.	19,04,369	18,71,399	19,24,422	18,94,162
Total duty on Imports. { Excluding ...	17,84,130	17,51,160	17,03,792	16,73,557

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to Duty, on Import and Export, at Ports in the Presidency of Madras during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77. (Continued).

Articles.	Amount of Duty Collected.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Exports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Indigo	91,713	91,109	1,12,963	1,12,442
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	63,162	63,162	50,239	50,239
„ (not in the husk)	6,22,596	6,21,668	3,75,231	3,73,928
Lac—				
Shell	4	4	6	6
Stick	...	...	1	1
Other kinds	1	1	...	...
All other articles (including penalty duty).	1,97,652	1,91,535	54	54
Total ...	9,75,128	9,67,479	5,38,494	5,36,670
* Deduct amount of refund made on articles on which duty was collected in the previous year.	...	...	...	* 94
				5,36,576

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement of Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure Imported and Exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras in the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
IMPORTS INTO MADRAS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From Bengal	47,14,947	3,55,68,862	22,04,493	22,22,396	69,19,440	3,77,91,258	2,87,964	16,56,019
„ Bombay	46,27,432	1,06,43,569	64,39,714	62,51,504	1,10,67,146	1,68,95,073	27,97,523	20,36,799
„ Scinde	1,13,010	4,30,654	53,676	2,18,981	1,66,686	6,49,635	1,400	...
„ British Burmah	22,70,781	43,25,062	1,29,601	92,923	24,00,382	44,17,985	1,17,175	25,053
From British Ports in other Provinces, Total.	1,17,26,170	5,09,68,147	88,27,484	87,85,804	2,05,53,654	5,97,53,951	32,04,062	37,17,871
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,23,79,035	2,61,18,534	43,23,888	34,07,165	1,67,02,923	2,95,25,699	16,39,141	50,67,693
„ Cutch	25,629	3,59,391	7,670	5,907	33,299	3,65,298	12,800	2,600
„ Damaun	51,531	1,15,298	...	...	51,531	1,15,298	...	...
„ Diu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Goa	51,818	31,999	4,392	2,563	56,210	34,562	6,500	...
„ Guzerat	7,505	35,384	...	...	7,505	35,384	...	...
„ Karikal	14,015	19,988	26,602	9,333	40,617	29,321	7,000	13,000
„ Mahe	4,750	3,998	682	7,081	5,432	11,079	...	...
„ Pondicherry	26,570	19,024	70,833	69,597	97,403	88,621	7,200	13,540
„ Travancore	1,29,141	58,639	32,883	82,886	1,62,024	1,41,525	4,000	8,000
„ Cochin	1,596	...	972	...	2,568	...	...	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total ...	3,12,555	6,43,721	1,44,034	1,77,367	4,56,589	8,21,088	37,500	37,140
From all Ports, Total ...	2,44,17,760	7,77,30,402	1,32,95,406	1,23,70,336	3,77,13,166	9,01,00,738	48,80,703	88,22,704

Government Stores and Treasure	13,04,537	9,82,772	1,56,843	5,68,194	14,61,380	15,50,966	14,67,000	55,02,293
EXPORTS FROM MADRAS.								
To Bengal	43,58,467	42,78,893	3,30,596	1,46,657	46,89,063	44,25,550	49,221	4,28,675
„ Bombay	95,16,540	1,17,06,748	98,386	81,190	96,14,926	1,17,87,938	17,515	11,431
„ Scinde	1,34,106	1,17,221	...	1,200	1,34,106	1,18,421	...	...
„ British Burmah	17,16,326	20,89,884	97,925	64,579	18,14,251	21,54,463	87,975	3,77,520
To British Ports in other Provinces, Total ...	1,57,25,439	1,81,92,746	5,26,907	2,93,626	1,62,52,346	1,84,86,372	1,54,711	8,17,626
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,16,67,968	2,25,99,602	45,08,110	35,55,939	1,61,76,078	2,61,55,541	23,70,753	53,67,173
„ Cutch	8,67,557	8,29,040	...	...	8,67,557	8,29,040	...	...
„ Damaun	819	1,817	...	...	819	1,817	...	...
„ Diu	1,112	711	...	...	1,112	711	...	...
„ Goa	2,60,256	2,66,063	3	564	2,60,259	2,66,627	...	...
„ Guzerat	14,955	40,019	...	...	14,955	40,019	...	...
„ Karikal	19,190	4,444	42,928	53,475	62,118	57,919	...	...
„ Mahe	13,901	16,980	284	298	14,185	17,278	...	...
„ Pondicherry	2,31,880	3,72,720	5,45,560	5,08,794	7,77,440	8,81,514	2,70,400	1,85,480
„ Travancore	1,51,468	1,03,933	28,347	25,957	1,79,815	1,29,890	15,000	12,000
„ Cochin	...	1,747	...	...	...	1,747	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	15,61,138	16,37,474	6,17,122	5,89,088	21,78,260	22,26,562	2,85,400	1,97,480
To all Ports, Total ...	2,89,54,545	4,24,29,822	56,52,139	44,38,653	3,46,06,684	4,68,68,475	28,10,864	63,82,279
Government Stores and Treasure ...	1,70,891	4,63,535	33,361	3,03,491	2,04,252	7,67,026	18,27,305	43,44,148

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Madras in the Official Year* 1876-77, *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76.

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	73	130,510	71	128,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	51	43,319	161	121,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,059
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	14	15,505	...	...	...	...	11	10,395	4	3,756
	Sailing ...	...	...	22	13,932	...	...	...	...	2	739	30	14,566
Germany	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	1,386	5	2,182	...	...	...	...	1	442	9	3,275

Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,428	
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	322	
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,775	3	2,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ceylon	Steam	8	7,905	28	24,370	...	...	...	...	3	2,817	1	939			
	Sailing	25	15,226	9	6,119	656	65,561	1,045	108,931	4	304	3	537			
China, Honkong ..	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Do. Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mekran and Sommiani ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	1	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	5	4,096	6	5,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	939			
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,989	8	1,904	22	6,781	...	...	...	...			
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	8	9,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other Countries	Steam	1	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing	2	884	2	1,277	11	3,204	3	1,546	1	752	...	...			
Total, 1876.77 ...	Steam	87	143,482	120	174,713	...	...	...	...	14	13,212	6	5,634			
	Sailing	89	70,709	203	146,981	677	72,444	1,073	120,073	8	2,237	50	21,187			
Total, 1875.76 ...	Steam	96	150,260	102	155,802	3	678	3	2,307	19	17,872	9	9,192			
	Sailing	87	68,573	197	139,808	705	71,738	1,311	129,818	8	2,996	73	31,880			

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Madras in the Official Year* 1876-77, *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which Cleared.	Other Foreign Countries.				Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	971	...	...	1	971	3	1,675
Austria ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	1	616	...	...	1	781	...	...	1	781
Austria ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10,395	4	3,756
France ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	8	9,762	...	...	...	...	2	739	38	24,328
Germany ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	442	9	3,275

Reunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,428	
Central and South America.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	322	
United States	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	4	5,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,313	...	...			
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	3	834	1	164	2	1,405	4	3,318	5	2,239	5	3,482					
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	2	1,647	2	2,219	5	4,464	3	3,158					
	Sailing ...	1	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	767	3	537					
China, Hongkong ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	1	35	1	35	...	...	...	...	1	35	1	35					
Mekran and Sammiani ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	1	50	1	36	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	36					
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	...	...					
Siam	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	939	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sumatra	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Countries	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing ...	3	338	8	1,162	...	...	3	1,965	4	1,090	11	3,127					
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	2	1,647	3	3,000	16	14,859	9	8,634					
	Sailing ...	14	7,098	20	11,775	5	2,376	7	5,283	25	11,711	77	38,243					
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam ...	5	...	...	...	1	781	2	1,631	20	18,653	11	10,823					
	Sailing ...	23	6,422	36	17,453	1	971	8	3,830	32	10,389	117	53,163					

(5.)—*Statement showing Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Madras in the Official Year* 1876-77, *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.	Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1876-77.				Grand Total, 1875-76.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	73	130,510	71	128,439	86	144,645	68	120,585
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	52	44,290	164	122,718	65	48,296	164	124,939
Austria ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,872	...	...	2	1,722
{ Sailing ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
France ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	11	10,395	18	19,261	9	7,315	22	23,160
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	739	60	38,260	4	1,538	78	44,438
Germany ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	366
Holland ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	439	...	...	1	374
Italy ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,975
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	213
Egypt ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	3	1,828	14	5,457	7	5,747	17	6,189

Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,428	...	...	9	3,271	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	322	1	1,184	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	....	4	5,313	...	...	2	2,520	2	950	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	1	93	3	218	8	4,107	11	6,515	5	2,290	9	2,531	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	13	12,369	31	27,528	21	15,288	12	14,579	...	...
	Sailing	...	499	25,771	1,130	58,259	1,185	107,325	2,187	173,846	1,218	101,650	1,179	171,816	...	...
China, Honkong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,260	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	1	152	6	754	2	187	7	789	10	401	10	655	...	...
Mekran and Sommiani ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	9	375	3	228	11	524	4	264	8	353	5	286	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	1	441	1	65	1	441	...	...	1	436	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,096	7	6,247	1	358	6	3,851	...	...
	Sailing	...	1	227	...	...	9	2,131	25	8,770	7	1,812	29	9,216	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,106	2	504	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	8	9,795	...	...	7	7,495	1	150	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	1	971	...	...	2	1,985	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	1	316	3	203	18	5,594	19	6,153	6	3,294	11	3,557	...	...
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	103	158,341	129	183,347	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	512	26,934	1,146	60,103	1,303	181,798	2,499	365,402	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	169,591	116	168,932	...	...
	Sailing	...	524	27,986	897	47,102	...	...	...	...	1,348	178,686	2,522	369,891	...	...

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Madras in the Official Year* 1876-77, *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76.

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	1	108	1	1,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	527	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	1	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	15	11,876	...	...	2	2,416	...	...	3	1,451	...	...

Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,466	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	399	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	29	9,898	15	7,550	2	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	19	10,816	3	1,962	1,058	142,485	605	92,798	6	2,136	1	76		
China, Hongkong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	1	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekram, &c.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	3	1,767	...	...	1	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	1	726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	2	2,099	2	1,919	...	...	...	...	1	953	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	12	7,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,235	...	...	...	...
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam	...	33	13,196	19	12,518	2	512	...	...	1	953	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	54	35,128	4	2,424	1,061	145,643	605	92,798	20	9,214	1	76		
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam	...	16	11,754	5	3,364	1	256	2	320	1	849	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	49	32,073	5	2,638	1,130	130,577	326	51,193	14	7,538	1	399		

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Number and Statement showing Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Madras in the Offical Year* 1876-77, *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		Other Foreign Countries.				Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	683	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	1	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,540	1	76	
China, Hongkong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekram, &c.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	953	...	...	
	Sailing	...	1	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,697	...	...	
Total 1876-77 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	1	683	...	...	2	1,636	...	...	
	Sailing	...	2	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10,080	1	76	
Total 1876-77 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	849	...	...	
	Sailing	...	3	1,859	...	...	4	1,991	...	...	21	11,388	1	399	

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Madras in the Official Year* 1876-77, *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1876-77.				Grand Total, 1875-76.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	108	1	1,975	2	2,626	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,112	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,074	...	...	2	2,788
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	589	...	...	2	1,072	1	349
Germany ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	1,502	...	...	2	993	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	2	1,774	...	...	1	1,025	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Sseam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	20	15,743	...	...	10	8,678	1	693

Reunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	7	3,466	...	...	7	3,489	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	399	...	...	4	1,743	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	475	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	31	10,410	15	7,550	12	6,381	5	896			
	Sailing ...	982	36,927	421	8,201	2,066	192,768	1,030	103,037	1,965	192,736	709	78,489			
China, Hongkong ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
China, Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	469	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	2	213	...	...	2	213	...	...	3	249	...	...			
Mekran, &c.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Siam	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,060	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	2	725	4	2,509	2	725	1	456	13	3,307			
Sumatra	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	—	...	1	726	...	...	3	2,571	...	...			
Other Countries ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	3	3,052	2	1,919	2	1,767	...	...			
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	15	9,607	...	...	11	6,990	1	700			
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	37	15,344	19	12,518	...	...	...	...			
	Sailing ...	984	37,140	423	8,926	2,121	227,991	1,033	104,224	...	...	...	...			
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12,859	7	3,684			
	Sailing ...	810	47,051	394	29,783	...	...	...	...	2,010	221,089	726	84,013			

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the Official Year* 1876-77 *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes—												
From or to—												
Bengal	508	637,754	463	516,800	88	94,958	76	65,184	46	33,400	31	23,354
Bombay	248	254,120	290	373,166	96	94,718	96	117,770	68	6,071	42	2,863
Scinde	1	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	545	3	172
British Burmah	136	125,787	179	182,862	102	26,556	66	15,479	7	2,841	7	2,158
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	893	1,018,426	932	1,072,828	286	216,232	238	198,433	127	42,857	83	28,547
British Ports within the Presidency	1,014	1,624,007	789	790,677	448	110,798	360	92,781	269	43,039	318	43,840
Indian Ports not British	48	57,634	52	50,401	74	9,232	30	5,013	199	18,931	150	13,922
Total, 1876-77 ...	1,955	2,100,067	1,773	1,913,906	808	336,262	628	296,227	595	104,827	551	86,309
Total, 1875-76 ...	1,652	1,981,028	1,583	1,923,942	691	307,014	565	290,058	478	72,602	465	60,210
In Ballast—												
From or to—												
Bengal	8	8,289	105	107,579	...	...	14	10,390	1	939	29	20,036
Bombay	10	10,037	2	746	1	1,709	3	3,872	16	6,524	11	1,597
Scinde	3	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	6	6,094	48	43,797	4	1,178	42	9,214	...	...	6	3,569
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	27	27,728	155	152,122	5	2,887	59	23,476	17	7,463	46	25,202
British Ports within the Presidency	146	111,871	83	66,801	250	36,659	267	40,821	138	16,095	127	7,090
Indian Ports not British	3	3,732	15	18,409	22	2,693	35	4,351	92	11,358	58	4,563
Total, 1876-77 ...	176	143,331	253	237,332	277	42,239	361	68,648	247	34,916	231	36,855
Total, 1875-76 ...	158	85,191	145	81,918	259	33,949	351	49,335	141	25,142	94	16,671

B.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the Official Year* 1876-77 *compared with the Totals of the Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Ports.	Native Craft.				Total for 1876-77.				Total for 1875-76.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes—												
From or to—												
Bengal	121	13,843	68	8,475	763	779,955	638	613,813	467	544,576	598	683,471
Bombay	2,626	103,267	3,015	113,626	3,038	458,176	3,443	607,425	2,576	524,523	2,826	587,451
Scinde	78	5,212	88	6,206	85	6,522	91	6,378	108	4,310	66	4,416
British Burmah	87	21,043	62	14,563	332	176,227	314	215,062	257	146,695	271	193,433
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	2,912	143,365	3,233	142,870	4,218	1,420,880	4,486	1,442,678	3,408	1,220,104	3,761	1,468,771
British Ports within the Presidency	9,827	377,606	9,834	378,386	11,558	1,555,450	11,301	1,305,684	10,573	1,462,842	10,182	1,163,221
Indian Ports not British	392	19,591	719	34,179	713	105,388	951	103,515	799	118,427	999	110,922
Total, 1876-77 ...	13,131	540,562	13,786	555,435	16,489	3,081,718	16,738	2,851,877	...	...	...	...
Total, 1875-76 ...	11,959	440,729	12,329	468,704	...	...	...	...	14,780	2,801,373	14,942	2,742,914
In Ballast—												
From or to—												
Bengal	7	168	27	3,041	16	9,396	175	141,046	11	10,226	67	54,925
Bombay	864	23,308	291	6,083	891	41,578	307	12,298	713	33,775	416	6,827
Scinde	...	...	...	...	3	3,308	...	...	40	659	1	852
British Burmah	...	...	7	1,549	10	7,272	103	58,129	11	4,327	44	22,645
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	871	23,476	325	10,673	920	61,554	585	211,473	775	48,987	528	85,249
British Ports within the Presidency	5,455	144,462	5,560	139,674	5,989	309,087	6,037	254,386	5,429	228,795	5,481	174,911
Indian Ports not British	170	7,883	94	4,113	287	25,666	202	31,436	415	26,961	223	17,814
Total, 1876-77 ...	6,496	175,821	5,979	154,460	7,196	396,307	6,824	497,295	...	...	...	...
Total, 1875-76 ...	6,061	160,461	5,642	130,050	...	...	...	...	6,619	304,743	6,232	277,974

C.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1876-77 *from Imperial Funds as compared with the allotment for that year.*

Districts.	Allotment.			Expenditure 1876-77.		
	Imperial.	Irrigation.	Total.	Imperial.	Irrigation.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore ...	1,31,661	...	1,31,661	1,28,661	...	1,28,661
Bellary	89,834	55,100	1,44,934	83,423	53,119	1,36,542
Cuddapah ...	940	69,000	69,940	260	67,979	68,239
Chingleput ...	83,294	1,70,065	2,53,359	84,056	1,33,704	2,17,760
Coimbatore ...	995	90,902	91,897	979	88,552	89,531
Ganjam	7,246	42,000	49,246	4,573	51,484	56,057
Godavery ...	745	4,60,964	4,61,709	1,543	3,98,787	4,00,330
Kurnool ...	830	91,276	92,106	708	84,532	85,240
Kistna	232	1,80,355	1,80,587	536	1,71,896	1,72,432
Madura ...	3,800	54,500	58,300	350	47,394	47,744
Malabar ...	38,684	2,072	40,756	33,713	2,063	35,776
Nellore	10,509	2,02,911	2,13,420	11,770	1,67,462	1,79,232
Nilgiri	89,212	...	89,212	84,341	...	84,341
North Arcot ...	6,925	1,65,728	1,72,653	6,842	1,67,305	1,74,147
Presidency, including Consulting Architect.	91,473	2,340	93,813	68,402	2,327	70,729
Salem	5,579	78,218	83,797	4,027	75,628	79,655
South Arcot ...	1,270	1,30,500	1,31,770	832	1,23,036	1,23,868
South Canara ...	1,965	...	1,965	1,897	...	1,897
Tanjore	2,050	1,62,500	1,64,550	1,546	1,56,910	1,58,456
Tinnevelly ...	4,856	1,63,420	1,68,276	4,178	1,46,903	1,51,081
Trichinopoly ...	23,813	1,11,899	1,35,712	23,823	1,11,709	1,35,532
Vizagapatam ...	8,571	17,310	25,881	8,559	17,240	25,799
Unallotted balance of grant.	13,322	35,246	48,568	...	...	...
Total grants and expenditure by Public Works Department.	6,17,806	22,86,306	29,04,112	5,55,019	20,68,030	26,23,049
Total outlay by Civil Officers.	...	...	...	138	6,317	6,455
Total grants and expenditures.	6,17,806	22,86,306	29,04,112	5,55,157	20,74,347	26,29,504
Total Private contribution.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	6,17,806	22,86,306	29,04,112	55,157	20,74,347	26,29,504

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Original Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Military.	Other Services.	Irrigation.		Total.
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	65,240	...	...	...	65,200
Bellary	55,802	494	7,552	...	63,848
Cuddapah	...	220	16,420	...	16,640
Chingleput	54,481	5,012	33,370	...	92,863
Coimbatore	171	37	14,615	...	14,749
Ganjam	969	1,654	2,777	...	5,400
Godavery	...	2,488	45,753	1,52,900	2,01,141
Kurnool	...	98	35,447	...	35,545
Kistna	...	122	17,280	21,870	39,272
Madura	...	350	6,783	...	7,133
Malabar	16,464	359	...	...	16,823
Nellore	...	11,142	92,411	...	1,03,553
Nilgiri	77,097	...	...	...	77,097
North Arcot	2,575	1,717	31,775	...	36,067
Presidency, including Consulting Architect.	4,262	545	...	...	3,717
Salem	...	296	23,854	...	24,150
South Arcot	...	832	31,005	3,288	28,549
South Canara	937	338	...	...	1,275
Tanjore	...	1,546	11,241	...	12,787
Tinnevelly	...	3,589	30,556	30,530	64,675
Trichinopoly	11,142	3	13,118	...	24,263
Vizagapatam	1,435	...	2,000	...	3,435
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	2,90,575	29,678	4,15,957	2,02,012	9,38,222
Expenditure by Civil Officers.	...	75	...	...	75
Total ...	2,90,575	29,753	4,15,957	2,02,012	9,38,297

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Military.	Other Services.	Irrigation.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	63,421	...	...	63,421
Bellary	26,973	154	45,567	72,694
Cuddapah	...	40	51,559	51,599
Chingleput	24,548	15	1,00,334	1,24,897
Coimbatore	654	191	73,937	74,782
Ganjam	1,653	297	48,707	50,657
Godavery	...	945	2,00,134	1,99,189
Kurnool	...	610	49,085	49,610
Kistna	...	414	1,32,746	1,32,957
Madura	...	...	40,611	40,611
Malabar	16,706	184	2,063	18,953
Nellore	...	628	75,051	75,679
Nilgiri	7,144	100	...	7,244
North Arcot	2,405	145	1,35,530	1,38,080
Presidency, including Consulting Architect	64,533	152	2,327	67,012
Salem	3,610	121	51,774	55,505
South Arcot	...	...	95,318	95,318
South Canara	625	3	...	628
Tanjore	...	...	1,45,669	1,45,669
Tinnevelly	539	50	85,818	86,407
Trichinopoly	12,678	...	98,591	1,11,269
Vizagapatam	6,767	357	15,240	22,364
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	2,32,256	2,510	14,50,061	16,84,827
Expenditure by Civil Officers ...	...	63	6,317	6,380
Grand Total ...	2,32,256	2,573	14,56,378	16,91,207

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1876-77 *from Provincial Funds as compared with the Allotment for that Year.*

	Allotments for 1876-77, including private contributions.	Expenditure, 1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	5,424	5,385
Bellary	36,567	39,249
Cuddapah	16,379	14,208
Chingleput	12,686	20,644
Coimbatore	17,141	8,643
Ganjam	35,268	32,508
Godavery	28,852	27,066
Kurnool	36,579	32,425
Kistna	13,797	11,082
Madura	59,866	67,215
Malabar	32,612	33,839
Nellore	1,94,121	2,23,675
Nilgiri	42,621	1,22,930
North Arcot	12,482	10,865
Presidency	2,33,875	2,44,953
Salem	23,879	29,286
South Arcot	28,857	29,060
South Canara	15,442	13,323
Tanjore	8,303	7,453
Tinnevelly	11,523	12,523
Trichinopoly	10,346	8,719
Vizagapatam	28,930	13,294
Unallotted Balance of Grant	8,498	...
Grant-in-aid to Local	1,94,712	1,94,712
Total ...	11,77,052	12,03,057
Expenditure by Civil Officers	...	28,658
Refund from Provincial to Extraordinary	...	50,000
Total Private Contributions	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	12,81,715

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Original Works in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	131	4,800	...	4,931
Bellary	24,933	6,448	...	31,381
Cuddapah	11,741	...	...	11,741
Chingleput	4,451	2,064	7,456	13,971
Coimbatore	3,587	2,681	...	6,268
Ganjam	7,231	17,234	274	24,739
Godavery	5,463	...	4,864	10,327
Kurnool	28,123	34	...	28,089
Kistna	6,493	...	...	6,493
Madura	18,204	35,918	334	54,456
Malabar	24,370	117	...	24,487
Nellore	41,774	1,80,163	...	2,21,937
Nilgiri	1,04,014	9,560	1,003	1,14,577
North Arcot	3,882	2,904	...	6,786
Presidency	1,48,662	19,032	10,139	1,77,833
Salem	15,702	...	9,820	25,522
South Arcot	25,304	1,450	...	26,754
South Canara	17,310	...	...	17,310
Tanjore	2,639	...	...	2,639
Tinnevelly	10,982	...	...	10,982
Trichinopoly	7,503	...	...	7,503
Vizagapatam	7,631	106	...	7,737
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	5,20,130	2,82,443	33,890	8,36,463
Expenditure by Civil Officers	15,579	...	...	15,579
Refund from Provincial to Extraordinary.	...	...	...	50,000
Grand Total ...	5,35,709	2,82,443	33,890	9,02,042

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	454	...	...	454
Bellary	3,105	4,763	...	7,868
Cuddapah	2,467	...	...	2,467
Chinglepnt	6,673	...	...	6,673
Coimbatore	2,375	...	...	2,375
Ganjam	7,769	...	...	7,769
Godavery	3,911	10,987	1,841	16,739
Kurnool	4,336	...	...	4,336
Kistna	4,280	...	309	4,589
Madura	5,692	1,745	5,322	12,759
Malabar	7,405	...	1,947	9,352
Nellore	1,738	...	...	1,738
Nilgiri	3,019	5,334	...	8,353
North Arcot	4,076	...	3	4,079
Presidency	39,435	23,511	4,174	67,120
Salem	3,764	...	...	3,764
South Arcot	2,306	...	...	2,306
South Canara	4,004	...	17	3,987
Tanjore	4,795	...	19	4,814
Tinnevelly	1,541	...	...	1,541
Trichinopoly	1,216	...	...	1,216
Vizagapatam	4,115	1,442	...	5,557
Grant-in-aid to Local	...	1,94,712	...	1,94,712
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	1,10,468	2,42,494	13,632	3,66,594
Expenditure by Civil Officers	11,269	1,810	...	13,079
Grand Total ...	1,21,737	2,44,304	13,632	3,79,673

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement of Local and Special Funds Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1876-77.

Districts.	Original Works.				
	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	15,976	...	26,453	1,088	43,517
Civil Officers	452	...	736	80	1,268
Cuddapah	3,514	...	18,726	...	22,240
Civil Officers	2,714	...	1,494	580	4,788
Chingleput	930	...	2,21,460	...	2,22,390
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	8,542	6,529	27,669	...	42,740
Civil Officers	669	...	...	...	669
Ganjam	4,714	...	48,345	6,881	59,940
Civil Officers	632	...	...	...	632
Godavery	2,081	...	1,22,739	5,315	1,30,135
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	2,207	...	23,405	2,078	27,690
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	3,993	...	95,605	1,467	1,01,065
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	11,481	...	89,809	...	1,01,290
Civil Officers	...	...	3,050	151	3,201
Malabar	4,579	...	60,531	...	65,110
Civil Officers	...	...	70	325	395
Nellore	23,399	...	37,171	...	60,570
Civil Officers	84	...	...	...	84
Nilgiri	...	...	16,901	...	16,901
North Arcot	18,283	...	82,535	...	1,00,818
Civil Officers	2,699	...	3,035	12,063	17,797
Presidency	68,599	...	...	...	68,599
Salem	2,138	...	624	...	2,762
Civil Officers	10,202	...	9,343	2,306	21,851
South Arcot	15,092	...	53,515	...	68,607
Civil Officers	...	...	130	451	581
South Canara	3,240	...	25,944	300	29,484
Civil Officers	1,555	...	90	800	2,445
Tanjore	2,702	...	43,647	...	46,349
Civil Officers	165	...	683	9,630	10,478
Tinnevelly	5,209	...	41,636	...	46,845
Civil Officers	283	...	10,466	40	10,789
Trichinopoly	372	...	13,632	...	14,004
Civil Officers	...	...	950	...	950
Vizagapatam	3,981	...	43,602	1,807	49,390
Civil Officers	58	...	4,752	...	4,810
Public Works Department ...	2,01,032	6,529	10,93,949	18,936	13,20,446
Civil Officers	19,513	...	34,799	26,426	80,738
Total ...	2,20,545	6,529	11,28,748	45,362	14,01,184
Less grants-in-aid from Provincial to Local.	...	...	...	...	...
	2,20,545	6,529	11,28,748	45,362	14,01,184
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	114

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement of Local and Special Funds Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1876-77.—(Continued).

Districts.	Repairs.				
	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	1,341	...	86,669	4,964	92,974
Civil Officers	68	...	451	2,147	2,666
Cuddapah	4,650	...	71,379	...	76,029
Civil Officers	110	...	...	4,194	4,304
Chingleput	551	...	1,21,318	...	1,21,869
Civil Officers	70	...	11,389	2,796	14,255
Coimbatore	2,672	...	85,128	...	87,800
Civil Officers	1,926	...	27,158	1,374	30,458
Ganjam	167	...	97,294	883	98,344
Civil Officers	...	...	688	...	688
Godavery	1,096	...	56,187	13,301	70,584
Civil Officers	118	...	...	...	118
Kurnool	1,381	...	47,309	...	48,690
Civil Officers	...	...	3,330	2,387	5,717
Kistna	2,337	...	74,965	11,272	88,574
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	2,402	...	1,07,760	4,600	1,14,762
Civil Officers	2,424	...	1,384	5,163	8,971
Malabar	2,791	...	1,48,418	261	1,51,470
Civil Officers	3,099	...	6,940	712	10,751
Nellore	1,308	...	88,700	652	90,660
Civil Officers	175	...	...	...	175
Nilgiri	99	...	34,022	...	34,121
North Arcot	79	...	1,28,192	...	1,28,271
Civil Officers	153	...	3,100	8,881	12,134
Presidency	265	...	...	483	748
Salem	770	...	45,302	...	46,072
Civil Officers	3,293	...	72,231	8,231	83,755
South Arcot	395	...	1,22,502	247	1,23,144
Civil Officers	55	...	...	...	55
South Canara	981	...	51,711	329	53,021
Civil Officers	540	...	10,058	738	11,336
Tanjore	390	...	1,17,253	1,249	1,18,892
Civil Officers	7,698	...	1,695	...	9,393
Tinnevelly	40	...	76,497	1,778	78,315
Civil Officers	489	...	20,367	3,055	23,911
Trichinopoly	207	...	82,847	4,447	87,501
Civil Officers	...	...	32	...	32
Vizagapatam...	128	...	83,285	...	83,413
Civil Officers	176	...	2,622	...	2,798
Public Works Department ...	24,050	...	17,26,738	44,466	17,95,254
Civil Officers	20,394	...	1,61,445	39,678	2,21,517
Total ...	44,444	...	18,88,183	84,144	20,16,771
Less grants-in-aid from Provincial to Local.	...	...	1,94,712	...	1,94,712
	44,444	...	16,93,471	84,144	18,22,059
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement of Local and Special Funds Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Districts.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
	12	13	14
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	...	...	...
Bellary	34,123	7,191	1,77,805
Civil Officers	...	4	3,938
Cuddapah	24,567	2,357	1,25,193
Civil Officers	...	...	9,092
Chingleput	86,065	629	4,30,953
Civil Officers	1,433	...	15,688
Coimbatore	32,635	1,215	1,64,390
Civil Officers	...	...	31,127
Ganjam	36,126	2,510	1,96,920
Civil Officers	...	...	1,320
Godavery	50,493	6,629	2,57,841
Civil Officers	...	...	118
Kurnool	19,095	545	96,020
Civil Officers	...	...	5,717
Kistna	47,410	1,404	2,38,453
Civil Officers	...	...	...
Madura	54,013	1,343	2,71,408
Civil Officers	214	...	12,386
Malabar	54,648	1,817	2,73,045
Civil Officers	1,605	...	12,751
Nellore	37,807	1,387	1,90,424
Civil Officers	1,057	...	1,316
Nilgiri	12,756	390	64,168
North Arcot	57,272	855	2,87,216
Civil Officers	...	...	29,931
Presidency	17,337	...	86,684
Salem	12,209	...	61,043
Civil Officers	10,694	1,636	1,17,936
South Arcot	47,938	207	2,39,896
Civil Officers	...	...	636
South Canara	20,626	2,009	1,05,140
Civil Officers	697	...	14,478
Tanjore	41,310	...	2,06,551
Civil Officers	...	...	19,871
Tinnevelly	31,290	1,668	1,58,118
Civil Officers	240	240	35,180
Trichinopoly	25,376	450	1,27,331
Civil Officers	...	...	982
Vizagapatam	33,201	1,712	1,67,716
Civil Officers	...	...	7,608
Public Works Department ...	7,76,297	34,318	39,26,315
Civil Officers ...	15,940	1,880	3,20,075
Total ...	7,92,237	36,198	42,46,390
Less grants-in-aid from Provincial to Local...	48,678	...	2,43,390
	7,43,559	36,198	40,03,000
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	114
			40,03,114

CHAPTER IV. D.—IRRIGATION.

D.—

(1.)—*Statement showing Distribution of Charges*

System of Canals, &c.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
CAPITAL EXTRAORDINARY.					
Godavery Delta System ...	1,52,900	...	75,728	14,432	...
Kistna Delta System	21,870	...	10,831	369	...
Pennair Anicut System ...	..	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai Anicut System ...	— 3,288	...	— 1,628	762	...
Cauvery Delta System ...	...	...	...	...	...
Strivaikuntam Anicut System...	30,530	...	15,121	...	...
Madras Water Works	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,02,012	...	1,00,052	15,563	...
Less Refunds from Provincial Grant.	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—Total Capital Extraordinary.	2,02,012	...	1,00,052	15,563	...
CAPITAL ORDINARY.					
Godavery Delta System ...	1,490	...	587	365	...
Kistna Delta System ...	6,620	...	4,066	5,519	...
Pennair Anicut System ...	34,107	...	9,373	15,073	...
Chembrambakam Tank ...	— 1,514	...	— 416	— 28	...
Cauvery Delta System ...	51	...	57	1	...
Strivaikuntam Anicut System...	...	...	206	...	...
Special Revenue Investigation...	...	...	34,375	1,847	...
Dowlaishveram Workshop ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,754	...	48,248	22,777	...
State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works.	260	...	4,738	...	...
B.—Total Capital Ordinary ...	41,014	...	52,986	22,777	...
A + B.—Capital Ordinary and Extraordinary.	2,43,026	...	1,53,038	38,340	...
REVENUE.					
Godavery Delta System ...	7,523	1,41,829	87,461	46,562	...
Kistna Delta System ...	5,104	1,16,604	57,809	27,588	...
Pennair Anicut System ...	4,137	24,411	12,052	619	...
Chembrambakam Tank ...	683	16,387	6,300	567	...
Palar Anicut System	3,765	50,989	17,229	1,027	...
Pelandorai Anicut System ...	...	8,999	3,063	169	...
Cauvery Delta System ...	9,829	75,145	32,610	1,595	...
Strivaikuntam Anicut System.	2,128	11,729	5,755	271	...
Government Reserve	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Total Revenue ...	33,169	4,46,093	2,22,279	78,398	...

IRRIGATION.

by Systems of Canals and Objects of Works.

Suspense Balance.	Total.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure of the year.	Less Expenditure in England.	Net Outlay in India.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final Grant at end of year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,034	2,59,094	...	2,59,094	...	2,59,094	3,70,653	3,30,451
795	33,865	...	33,865	778	33,087	71,401	48,901
1,633	1,633	...	1,633	...	1,633	27,016	...
...	— 4,154	...	— 4,154	...	— 4,154	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	45,651	202	45,449	...	45,449	46,930	46,930
...	...	50,000	— 50,000	...	— 50,000	...	...
18,462	336,089	50,202	2,85,887	778	2,85,109	5,16,000	4,26,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
18,462	3,36,089	50,202	2,85,887	778	2,85,109	4,56,000	3,66,282
— 15,412	— 12,970	...	— 12,970	193	— 13,163	10,973	— 3,959
11,146	27,351	1	27,350	2,920	24,430	36,949	31,640
...	58,553	...	58,553	7,977	50,576	21,222	66,840
...	— 1,958	...	— 1,958	— 14	— 1,944	15,295	10,295
— 807	— 698	...	— 698	...	— 698	...	248
...	206	...	206	...	206	...	220
...	36,222	...	36,222	...	36,222	39,000	40,915
...	...	20,372	— 20,372	...	— 20,372	10,000	10,000
— 5,073	1,06,706	20,373	86,333	11,076	75,257	1,33,439	1,56,199
...	4,998	1	4,997	...	4,997	10,500	9,226
— 5,073	1,11,704	20,374	91,330	11,076	80,254	1,43,939	1,65,425
13,389	4,47,793	70,576	3,77,217	11,854	3,65,363	5,99,939	5,31,707
...	2,83,375	...	2,83,875	...	2,83,375	2,60,313	2,80,313
...	2,07,105	...	2,07,105	...	2,07,105	2,07,002	2,12,002
...	41,219	...	41,219	...	41,219	49,902	44,478
...	23,937	...	23,937	...	23,937	16,846	20,828
...	73,010	...	73,010	...	73,010	48,562	63,767
...	12,231	...	12,231	...	12,231	3,198	10,198
...	1,19,179	...	1,19,179	...	1,19,179	1,44,500	1,39,628
...	19,883	...	19,883	...	19,883	23,826	23,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,903
...	7,79,939	...	7,79,939	...	7,79,939	7,54,169	8,04,943

D.—IRRIGATION

(1.)—*Statement showing Distribution of Charges by*

System of Canals.	Works.	Repairs.	Establish-ment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.
ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	2,57,602	8,00,211	3,09,830	23,656	...
River Conservancy	1,581	92,360	27,999	2,101	...
River Embankment	79,407	1,00,055	49,867	4,013	...
Drainage	454	14,215	4,037	328	...
Miscellaneous	2,990	3,444	1,760	144	...
D—Total Ordinary Agricultural.	3,42,034	10,10,285	3,93,493	30,242	...
E.—Total B + C + D ...	4,16,217	14,56,378	6,68,758	1,31,417	...
Grand Total A + E ...	6,18,229	14,56,378	7,68,810	1,46,980	...

—(*Continued*).

Systems of Canals and Objects of Works—(Continued).

Suspense Balance.	Total.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure of the year.	Less Expenditure in England.	Net Outlay in India.	*Grant as per Budget Orders.*	*Final Grant at end of year.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
265	13,91,564	...	13,91,564	11,504	13,80,060	Not distributed.	Not distributed.
23	1,24,064	...	1,24,064	1,022	1,23,042		
45	2,33,387	...	2,33,387	1,951	2,31,436		
4	19,038	...	19,038	160	18,878		
2	8,340	...	8,340	70	8,270		
339	17,76,393	...	17,76,393	14,707	17,61,686	18,23,892	18,93,382
— 4,734	26,68,036	20,374	26,47,662	25,783	26,21,879	27,22,000	28,63,750
13,728	30,04,125	70,576	29,33,549	26,561	29,06,988	31,78,000	32,30,032

D.—IRRIGATION—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of Special Irrigation Establishment for* 1876-77.

Systems or Objects of Works.	Special Establishment, Irrigation Branch.			
	Survey.	Water Regulation, Navigation, and River Conservancy.	Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	Total.
Godavery Delta System	177	46,405	9,995	56,577
Kistna do. do.	2,247	24,338	3,934	30,519
Pennair Anicut do.	57	4,147	1,466	5,670
Chembrambakum Tank	467	232	1,269	1,968
Palar Anicut System	...	3,127	377	3,504
Pelandorai Anicut System	28	561	73	662
Cavery Delta System	424	8,880	1,991	11,295
Strivaikuntum Anicut System	206	1,946	1,614	3,766
Irrigation Works	4,765	15,716	24,675	45,156
River Conservancy	182	2,120	2,192	4,494
River Embankments	778	...	4,186	4,964
Drainage	24	...	343	367
Miscellaneous	...	...	150	150
Total ...	9,355	1,07,472	52,265	1,69,092

(3.)—*Abstract Statement showing the entire Expenditure of Cash and Stores during and up to end of Official Year* 1876-77.

——	From 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.			Previous Expenditure up to 31st March 1876.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
General Management—									
Manager's Office	48,032	11	3	5,74,710	13	8	6,11,286	1	5
Chief Engineer's Dept....	16,718	2	11	6,56,066	3	11	6,72,784	6	10
Deputy Chief Engineer's Department.	2,034	1	4	36,584	14	3	38,619	15	7
Inspecting Engineer ...	...	...	...	11,988	2	4	11,988	2	4
Construction—									
Executive Establishment.	51,381	9	4	32,84,418	10	3	23,35,799	11	7
Distribution Survey ...	9,750	0	0	43,814	0	6	53,564	0	6
Works—							13,74,869	6	10
Main Supply	6,455	5	3	13,71,482	10	3			
South Main Canal ...	20,208	9	9	94,01,649	12	9	95,98,092	5	8
Telegraph	4,432	5	4	67,342	9	9	71,774	15	1
Distribution	517	2	3	2,29,787	8	8	2,28,010	12	11
Building	53	9	10	83,352	3	8	83,406	13	6
Manufacture of Store ...	9,48,887	11	0	10,82,184	7	4	20,05,094	13	3
Total ...	10,65,336	3	1						
Grand Total ...	10,54,201	13	11	1,58,33,088	9	8	16,887,290	7	7

E.—RAILWAYS.

(1.)—*Madras Railways for* 1876-77.

Railways.	Miles opened during the Year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers carried during the Year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Military Stores.	Receipts from Railway Material and Coal.	Gross Receipts from Goods, Coaching, Telegraph, and Sundries.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits or Losses.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital Expenditure up to
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.
Madras.	...	*858	12,357	41,399	1,690,358	1,001,574	2,745,688	22,62,200	51,94,444	8,342	80,61,637	47,55,760	Net profits, Rupees 33,05,877, being at the rate of £3-1-11 per cent. per annum.	1,138	9695	10,68,20,095
South Indian.	170	570	10,020	82,638	2,916,912	...	3,009,570	12,28,697	8,01,718	23,856	22,12,659	11, 5,370	Net profits, Rupees 10,27,289, being at the rate of £2-12-6 per cent. per annum.	274	4260	3,91,64,255

*Three-and-a-half miles double line.

E.—RAILWAYS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Receipts from Chief Commodities conveyed by Rail.*

Madras Railway.						South Indian Railway.					
Articles.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Articles.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betel-nuts	71,874	70,458	62,539	63,121	68,416	Areca nuts	10,925	9,710	6,482	8,986	13,569
Chillies	22,288	31,193	29,748	58,481	25,947						
Cloths and Piece-goods ...	1,04,368	1,26,523	1,12,730	1,11,417	1,08,418	Cloth	11,728	11,334	10,840	13,703	26,982
Coffee	62,200	84,073	55,073	62,500	69,379						
Commissariat Stores	43,341	84,401	56,257	61,959	70,204	Cotton	...	...	...	...	5,297
Cotton	3,72,180	3,20,932	3,06,702	4,57,834	3,79,404						
Firewood	43,895	35,230	29,453	33,383	32,143	Curry-stuff	15,599	20,194	22,569	25,336	40,993
Fruits and Vegetables	30,977	42,880	50,294	46,506	40,132						
Ghee	30,280	23,854	18,301	19,012	18,192	Fruits and Vegetables	22,983	14,854	17,139	10,054	10,476
Government Telegraph Materials.	...	...	...	17,349	...						
Gram	1,44,633	1,53,279	2,29,603	1,88,515	2,68,440	Grains of all kinds	73,034	89,414	94,755	1,06,695	2,22,426
Grains	25,762	55,841	78,412	42,016	2,07,484						
Gunnies	44,660	49,351	42,644	49,991	44,277	Granite Stones	22,185	7,947	14,978	10,633	23,985
Harbour Materials	...	...	...	4,062	36,454						
Indigo	20,616	25,518	17,757	18,907	13,826	Hides	9,866	4,960	3,956	6,562	9,317
Iron of all kinds	74,987	68,695	81,287	1,07,988	1,16,794						
Jaggree	39,593	56,738	60,983	69,748	41,036	Oil and Ghee	11,290	7,338	6,821	12,444	19,705
Luggage	16,218	17,830	18,978	26,984	26,415						
Nizam's State Railway Materials.	...	5,82,493	348	...	...	Oil-cakes	12,415	7,921	9,478	13,652	27,918
Oil of all kinds	70,599	56,093	52,128	53,639	60,234						
Ordnance Stores	38,728	45,618	36,300	33,473	42,924	Salt	66,632	55,581	61,130	60,243	66,135
Paddy	29,698	15,662	13,536	37,049	75,204						
Potatoes	43,226	50,174	26,918	21,877	22,896	Seeds of all kinds	28,685	20,417	29,925	36,123	60,364
Raggy	65,595	1,21,154	1,70,605	56,934	1,39,983						
Rice	6,54,424	6,31,074	4,06,261	5,81,249	6,86,799	Sundries	40,099	80,173	73,004	1,04,571	1,60,173
Salt	2,94,900	3,16,633	2,86,962	3,48,237	3,92,480						
Salt-fish	30,420	23,457	22,691	16,649	20,615	Tobacco	4,455	4,010	4,572	4,543	5,509
Seeds of all kinds	1,32,599	96,973	1,05,892	1,09,826	1,31,664						
Skins	1,11,345	1,19,288	81,356	1,39,764	2,29,606	Nizam's State Railway Materials.	...	1,91,697	...	...	...
Sugar of all kinds	47,997	34,766	46,079	39,681	36,072						
Sundries	6,48,085	4,82,430	4,03,450	5,32,344	4,04,550						
Tamarind	36,680	44,064	36,955	43,689	46,117						
Timber	69,905	96,885	91,655	1,04,929	87,614						
Tobacco	31,715	33,965	34,802	34,123	35,879						
Twist	81,657	86,435	72,695	73,870	77,934						
Wines and Spirituous Liquors ...	24,406	31,565	37,358	51,763	49,226						
Total ..	35,59,831	41,15,525	31,76,752	37,18,869	41,06,758	Total ...	3,29,896	5,26,050	3,55,649	4,13,545	6,92,851

F.—POST.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Number of Post Offices, &c., in existence in* 1875-76 *and the Number opened in* 1876-77 *in the Madras Postal Circle.*

—	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter Box Peons.	Total.
In existence on the 31st March 1876 ...	601	404	165	107	1,277
Opened or entertained during 1876-77 ...	52	72	23	1	148
Discontinued during 1876-77	8	7	5	1	21
In existence on the 31st March 1877 ...	645	469	183	107	1,404

(2.)—*Statement showing the Mileage of the Mail Lines in existence in* 1875-76 *and the Mileage of those opened during* 1876-77 *in the Madras Postal Circle.*

—	Railway Line.	Mail Cart Line.	Runner Line.	Boat Line.	Total.
In existence on the 31st March 1876 ...	1,384¼	131⅞	6,312	None.	7,828⅛
Opened during 1876-77	171¼	135	1,207¼	...	1,513¾
Closed do. do.	18¾	131⅞	614¼	...	764⅝
Balance on the 31st March 1877 ...	1,536¾	135	6,905	...	8,576¼

(3.)—*Statement showing the estimated Total Number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels and Packets received for delivery in the Post Offices in the Madras Circle during the Official years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

—	1875-76. Number of Covers given out for delivery.	1876-77. Number of Covers given out for delivery.	Increase in the Number of Covers given out for delivery.	Percentage of Increase.
Letters, Paid	13,412,646	14,165,502	752,856	5·65
Do. Unpaid	3,083,522	3,441,386	357,864	11·60
Do. Service Privileged ...	1,002,846	1,112,436	109,590	10·92
Do. Registered	436,930	484,952	48,022	10·99
Papers	1,707,264	1,886,404	179,140	10·49
Packets	314,444	316,186	1,742	·55
Parcels	123,448	129,974	6,526	5·28
Total ...	20,081,100	21,536,840	1,455,740	7·24

Number of Registered Newspapers existing on 31st March 1876	...	105
Do. newly registered during 1876-77	...	24
Do. discontinued during 1876-77	...	24
Do. existing on 31st March 1877	...	105

F.—POST—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Correspondence which passed through the District Post of the Madras Postal Presidency during the Official Years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

	Covers received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.				Covers posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.				Covers returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Paid.												
Registered Letters and Newspapers ...	14,007	32,349	18,342	...	5,608	4,171	...	1,437	483	2,321	1,838	...
Letters	228,314	571,778	343,464	...	219,938	249,573	29,635	...	5,269	14,359	9,090	...
Newspapers	31,039	91,551	60,512	...	10,854	24,516	13,662	...	528	1,167	639	...
Parcels	857	1,091	234	...	503	297	...	206	9	19	10	...
Packets	4,212	3,696	...	516	2,919	1,971	...	948	49	43	...	6
Unpaid.												
Registered Letters and Newspapers ...	271	758	487	...	68	482	414	...	75	275	200	...
Letters	103,404	335,580	232,176	...	75,547	129,387	53,840	...	16,643	45,427	28,784	...
Newspapers	631	1,204	573	...	63	351	288	...	53	394	341	...
Parcels and Re-directed Packets ...	337	479	142	...	168	164	...	4	12	23	11	...

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V. A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Revenue for the Year* 1876-77.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,49,50,000	3,29,65,750	...	1,19,84,250
Tributes and Contributions ...	34,46,000	34,46,431	431	...
Forest	5,12,000	4,14,763	...	97,237
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	63,80,000	55,83,689	...	7,96,311
Assessed Taxes	...	1,147	1,147	...
Customs	28,00,000	24,67,359	...	3,32,641
Salt	1,36,50,000	1,29,19,528	...	7,30,472
Stamps	50,00,000	49,93,366	...	6,634
Mint	...	10,566	10,566	...
Post Office	9,75,000	10,50,061	75,061	...
Law and Justice	4,36,000	4,31,554	...	4,446
Marine	4,000	7,638	3,638	...
Interest	1,94,000	3,00,250	1,06,250	...
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	24,47,000	25,51,370	1,04,370	...
Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London.	60,000	1,51,566	91,566	...
Miscellaneous	1,30,000	1,37,504	7,504	...
Total ...	8,09,84,000	6,74,32,542	4,00,533	1,39,51,991
Military Department	17,27,920	17,96,696	68,776	...
Public Works do.	1,70,620	2,38,886	68,266	...
Telegraph do.	3,91,720	6,00,301	2,08,581	...
Total ...	22,90,260	26,35,883	3,45,623	...
Provincial Services.				
Imperial Allotments	81,13,735	81,13,735	...	...
Departmental Receipts.				
Jails	2,48,000	3,19,804	71,804	...
Registration	3,80,000	3,92,035	12,035	...
Police	26,000	57,270	31,270	...
Education	35,740	63,024	27,284	...
Medical	10,664	37,072	26,408	...
Printing	18,100	26,125	8,025	...
Marine	24,000	19,618	...	4,382
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Fees and Fines	86,750	73,035	33,965	...
Sundry Receipts		47,680		
Contributions	25,250	18,650	...	6,600
Public Works	52,000	1,01,418	49,418	...
Total ...	90,20,239	92,69,466	2,60,209	10,982
Local Funds	49,21,580	43,58,175	...	5,63,405
Special Funds	34,06,330	33,42,237	...	64,093
Grand Total ...	10,06,22,409	8,70,38,303	10,06,365	1,45,90,471

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Expenditure for the Year* 1876-77.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	4,94,000	5,22,697	28,697	...
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,80,000	3,71,671	91,671	...
Land Revenue	44,10,000	44,27,665	17,665	...
Forest	4,74,000	4,13,970	...	60,030
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,30,000	2,24,814	...	5,186
Customs	1,83,000	2,01,595	18,595	...
Salt	19,19,000	15,97,935	...	3,21,065
Stamps	1,35,000	1,40,034	5,034	...
Mint	13,000	40,678	27,678	...
Post Office	7,86,000	7,75,639	...	10,361
Administration	13,50,000	14,11,668	61,668	...
Minor Departments	1,09,000	1,22,123	13,123	...
Law and Justice	36,48,700	38,15,059	1,66,359	...
Marine	76,000	69,320	...	6,680
Ecclesiastical	4,00,000	4,47,165	47,165	...
Medical	3,40,000	3,03,480	...	36,520
Political Agencies	1,00,000	3,06,931	2,06,931	...
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	25,10,000	24,09,756	...	1,00,244
Superannuated, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	13,50,000	14,42,573	92,573	...
Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London.	3,00,000	7,18,541	4,18,541	...
Miscellaneous	70,000	1,04,133	34,133	...
Allotments for Provincial Services.	81,13,735	81,13,735	...	...
Famine Relief	...	81,04,800	81,04,800	...
Total ...	2,72,91,435	3,60,85,982	93,34,633	5,40,086
Military Department	2,79,04,680	2,84,57,931	5,53,251	...
Public Works do.	45,17,795	39,01,093	...	6,16,702
Telegraph do.	6,65,470	7,02,130	36,660	...
Total ...	3,30,87,945	3,30,61,154	5,89,911	6,16,702
Provincial Services.				
Refunds	4,200	4,389	189	...
Jails	10,29,795	13,66,118	3,36,323	...
Registration	2,85,770	2,82,636	...	3,134
Police	36,40,000	40,01,750	3,61,750	...
Education	9,92,180	8,54,221	...	1,37,959
Medical	5,87,710	5,72,979	...	14,731
Printing	2,42,800	2,75,088	32,288	...
Minor Establishments	2,30,940	2,38,195	7,255	...
Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes ...	68,000	73,911	5,911	...
Miscellaneous	2,59,840	2,57,795	...	2,045
Contributions	3,38,750	3,08,940	...	29,810
Public Works	14,16,325	17,41,153	3,24,828	...
Total ..	90,96,310	99,77,175	10,68,544	1,87,679
Local Funds	60,59,660	56,18,968	...	4,40,692
Special Funds	33,57,295	36,12,294	2,54,999	...
Famine Relief Works (Approximate)	...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	...
Grand Total ...	7,88,92,645	9,83,55,573	2,12,48,087	17,85,159

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Collection of Chief Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1876-77 *compared with* 1875-76.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs.				Income Tax.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	12,68,834	11,30,207	...	1,38,627	85,271	82,926	...	2,345	51	1,042	991	...
Vizagapatam ...	13,97,905	13,52,984	...	44,921	1,65,243	1,61,758	...	3,485	71	...	...	71
Godavery	43,63,693	44,87,126	1,23,433	...	2,70,213	3,01,132	30,919	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	44,59,972	32,17,516	...	12,42,456	2,11,569	2,41,829	30,260	...	1	...	...	1
Nellore	20,94,730	13,84,960	...	7,09,770	80,966	70,613	...	10,353	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	19,38,929	6,27,367	...	13,11,562	2,41,340	1,78,203	...	63,137	14	...	...	14
Bellary	24,45,575	6,72,930	...	17,72,645	7,77,755	5,32,905	...	2,44,850	...	..	...	...
Kurnool	15,23,980	4,42,669	...	10,81,311	2,68,848	1,44,273	...	1,24,575	1	2	1	...
Madras	77,557	69,069	...	8,488	11,67,574	11,56,859	...	10,715	67	93	26	...
Chingleput ...	14,51,337	6,42,591	...	8,08,746	2,11,758	1,57,680	...	54,078	198	...	...	198
North Arrot ...	24,11,125	12,15,127	...	11,95,998	3,80,481	3,10,235	...	70,246	20	...	...	20
South Arcot ...	27,61,717	20,42,047	...	7,19,670	2,58,238	2,77,370	19,132	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	41,17,164	40,30,807	...	86,357	4,75,062	4,45,010	...	30,052	8	...	...	8
Trichinopoly ...	16,16,637	13,51,369	...	2,65,268	1,36,247	1,51,400	15,153	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	28,00,674	15,19,622	...	12,81,052	2,72,401	2,56,426	...	15,975	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	28,70,807	24,23,630	...	4,47,177	2,20,637	1,64,089	...	56,548	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	25,55,650	18,91,372	...	6,64,278	2,41,560	2,01,349	...	40,211	16	...	...	16
Nilgiris	41,458	52,003	10,545	...	91,121	1,03,579	12,458	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	21,08,106	11,15,479	...	9,92,627	3,83,704	2,70,604	...	1,13,100	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	12,98,702	12,39,647	...	59,055	1,38,125	1,34,675	...	3,450	...	...	...	...
Malabar	17,95,576	20,07,228	2,11,652	...	2,60,898	2,40,774	...	20,124	22	...	...	22
Mysore	50,000	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	...	2
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,54,50,128	3,29,65,750	...	1,24,84,378	63,39,011	55,83,689	...	7,55,322	481	1,147	666	...

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)— *Statement showing the Collection of Chief Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1876-77 *compared with* 1875-76—(Continued).

Districts.	Sea Customs.				Land Customs.				Salt.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	77,918	25,282	...	52,636	...	13	13	...	20,01,168	21,81,630	1,80,462	...
Vizagapatam ...	34,757	6,581	...	28,176	...	...	...	...	6,66,836	6,16,081	...	50,755
Godavery	1,04,735	56,807	...	47,928	151	62	...	89	6,00,400	6,19,457	19,057	...
Kistna	17,898	15,873	...	2,025	...	...	...	...	10,00,723	9,22,875	...	77,848
Nellore	87	419	332	...	...	...	...	...	11,42,305	8,32,551	...	3,09,754
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,320	7,091	...	4,229
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,818	4,763	...	14,055
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,546	3,994	...	2,552
Madras	16,43,822	15,39,306	...	1,04,516	...	...	...	...	339	438	99	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,58,956	30,23,713	1,64,757	...
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	85,422	44,226	...	41,196	86,272	46,592	...	39,680	6,25,113	7,63,288	1,38,175	...
Tanjore	5,44,884	4,12,184	...	1,32,700	1,97,834	1,31,447	...	66,387	14,03,865	13,00,514	...	1,03,351
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	9,873	9,544	...	329	...	...	...	...	4,70,350	5,27,169	56,819	...
Tinnevelly	1,28,486	91,103	...	37,383	...	...	...	...	11,43,876	11,56,221	12,345	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ..	47,675	38,753	...	8,922	...	...	...	...	5,76,156	4,07,254	...	1,68,902
Malabar	98,301	43,935	...	54,366	1,505	5,232	3,727	...	10,09,067	5,28,411	...	4,80,656
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	24,078	22,026	...
Total ...	27,93,858	22,84,013	...	5,09,845	2,85,762	1,83,346	...	1,02,416	1,35,37,890	1,29,19,528	...	6,18,362

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Collection of Chief Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1876-77 *compared with* 1875-76—(Continued).

Districts.	Court Fees Stamps.				General Stamps.				Total.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	61,814	69,607	7,793	...	31,914	31,209	...	705	35,26,970	35,21,916	...	5,054
Vizagapatam ...	1,03,903	1,03,575	...	328	60,277	56,897	...	3,380	24,28,992	22,97,876	...	1,31,116
Godavery	2,16,792	2,02,443	...	14,349	79,660	74,642	...	5,018	56,35,644	57,41,669	1,06,025	...
Kistna	1,18,334	1,14,217	...	4,117	53,574	47,082	...	6,492	58,62,071	45,59,392	...	13,02,679
Nellore	79,824	76,382	...	3,442	47,279	44,824	...	2,455	34,45,191	24,09,749	...	10,35,442
Cuddapah	1,14,887	1,04,209	...	10,678	62,798	62,876	78	...	23,69,288	9,79,746	...	13,89,542
Bellary	1,41,296	1,13,531	...	27,765	73,411	60,169	...	13,242	34,56,855	13,84,298	...	20,72,557
Kurnool	59,503	46,901	...	12,602	44,887	36,974	...	7,913	19,03,765	6,74,813	...	12,28,952
Madras	3,22,835	3,37,066	14,231	...	2,04,980	2,29,107	24,127	...	34,17,174	33,31,938	...	85,236
Chingleput ...	74,249	65,166	...	9,083	32,153	30,752	...	1,401	46,28,651	39,19,902	...	7,08,749
North Arcot ...	1,23,509	1,08,047	...	15,462	73,529	73,388	...	141	29,88,664	17,06,797	...	12,81,867
South Arcot ...	1,25,530	1,26,248	718	...	65,995	71,035	5,040	...	40,08,287	33,70,806	...	6,37,481
Tanjore	3,66,334	3,47,515	...	18,819	1,91,871	1,93,417	1,546	...	72,97,022	68,60,894	...	4,36,128
Trichinopoly ...	92,608	90,638	...	1,970	50,319	51,844	1,525	...	18,95,811	16,45,251	...	2,50,560
Madura	2,50,474	2,40,609	...	9,865	1,30,706	1,38,812	8,106	...	39,34,478	26,92,182	...	12,42,296
Tinnevelly ...	1,98,896	1,93,587	...	5,309	1,20,391	1,32,917	12,526	...	46,83,093	41,61,547	...	5,21,546
Coimbatore ...	96,870	1,02,143	5,273	...	69,928	76,994	7,066	...	29,64,024	22,71,858	...	6,92,166
Nilgiris	12,831	11,647	...	1,184	7,997	10,147	2,150	...	1,53,407	1,77,376	23,969	...
Salem	1,22,533	1,11,133	...	11,400	67,359	67,964	605	...	26,81,702	15,65,180	...	11,16,522
South Canara ...	1,45,850	1,54,613	8,763	...	52,799	50,851	...	1,948	22,59,307	20,25,793	...	2,33,514
Malabar	4,28,932	4,75,705	46,773	...	2,39,605	2,53,142	13,537	...	38,33,906	35,54,427	...	2,79,479
Mysore	472	589	117	...	...	2,752	2,752	...	50,484	53,351	2,867	...
Travancore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	24,078	22,026	...
Total ...	32,58,276	31,95,571	...	62,705	17,61,432	17,97,795	36,363	...	7,34,26,838	5,89,30,839	...	1,44,95,999

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI. A.—VITAL STATISTICS AND VACCINATION.

A.—VITAL

(1.)—*Statement showing Vital Statistics for the Presidency*

District.	Local Fund Circle.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Cholera per 1,000 of Population.	Fever per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox per 1,000 of Population.
Bellary ...	Bellary	1,665,815	24·9	32·3	9·6	1·1	6·00
	Gooty						
	Pennacondah ...						
Canara ...	Canara	918,042	21·9	18·5	0·6	1·1	4·07
Chingleput ...	Chingleput ...	934,523	23·1	23·9	2·08	0·5	6·1
	Sydapet						
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	1,762,679	18·6	14·8	2·2	0·09	6·05
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1,350,967	17·8	29·1	8·5	0·9	15·5
	Madanapally ...						
Ganjam ...	Chetterpore ...	1,210,256	22·2	20·3	3·2	2·5	11·1
	Chicacole ...						
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	1,592,103	20·2	25·6	4·3	0·09	12·6
	Ellore						
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	1,452,066	18·9	20·1	4·6	0·4	7·5
	Masulipatam ...						
Kurnool ...	Kurnool	914,232	20·4	41·3	12·8	0·8	19·1
Madura ...	Dindigul	1,327,899	22·5	18·06	2·03	1·5	7·2
	Madura						
Malabar ...	Calicut	2,253,258	17·8	22·6	5·01	2·3	5·9
	Tellicherry ...						
Neilgherry ...	Neilgherry ...	47,366	21·9	26·8	0·5	0·1	17·9
Nellore ...	Nellore	1,145,873	14·4	21·02	7·3	0·3	7·2
North Arcot ...	Chittoor	2,014,254	20·6	24·8	7·4	0·3	8·6
	Vellore						
Salem ...	Oossoor	1,966,362	25·1	23·2	7·5	0·2	8·4
	Salem						
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	1,755,324	21·7	20·6	5·4	0·4	6·2
	Virdachellum ...						
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	1,972,820	30·3	25·6	4·06	0·5	2·5
	Tanjore						
Tinnevelly ...	Shermadevi ...	1,693,629	22·1	22·8	3·6	1·1	4·7
	Tinnevelly ...						
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	1,199,155	29·6	23·3	4·3	0·5	6·2
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam	1,598,507	16·7	13·9	0·7	0·1	1·04
	Total ...	28,775,130	21·5	23·1	5·1	0·8	7·9

STATISTICS.

and the Expenditure on Sanitation and Vaccination.

District.	Local Fund Circle.	Population.	Bowel-complaints per 1,000 of Population.	Available Income (3 Land-cess).	Sanitary Expenditure.	Amount allotted for Vaccination.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary Expenditure to available Income.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	1,665,815	1·09	25,000	2,034	2,690	8·1
	Ghooty ...			33,330	5,001	1,780	15·01
	Pennacondah ...			12,330	1,200	1,420	9·7
Canara ...	Canara ...	918,042	4·07	28,760	1,170	3,500	4·07
Chingleput ...	Chingleput ...	934,523	5·5	22,770	6,800	1,640	29·8
	Sydapet ...			16,330	3,600	1,640	22·04
Coimbatore...	Coimbatore ...	1,762,679	1·2	65,930	10,000	5,000	15·1
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1,350,967	0·7	43,530	14,460	4,190	33·2
	Madanapally ...			22,370	4,350	2,500	19·4
Ganjam ...	Chetterpore ...	1,210,256	0·3	30,530	5,300	3,700	17·3
	Chicacole ...			21,500	10,000	2,370	46·5
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	1,592,103	0·5	56,700	7,550	2,530	13·3
	Ellore			40,000	11,300	2,100	28·2
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	1,452,066	0·2	43,330	18,910	1,500	43·6
	Masulipatam ...			40,000	20,150	2,600	50·3
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	914,232	0·7	40,000	18,440	2,730	46·1
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	1,327,899	1·2	26,330	3,700	3,100	14·1
	Madura ...			47,000	15,000	5,070	31·9
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	2,253,258	2·1	26,000	1,500	2,000	5·7
	Tellicherry ...			11,500	400	1,100	3·4
Neilgherry ...	Neilgherry ...	47,366	2·4	1,000	...	606	...
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	1,143,873	0·4	70,000	8,000	5,900	11·4
North Arcot.	Chittore ...	2,014,254	0·7	57,330	23,420	3,490	33·6
	Vellore ...			31,670	7,670	2,000	24·2
Salem ...	Oossoor ...	1,966,362	0·6	17,670	10,800	1,860	61·1
	Salem			38,670	14,500	3,436	37·5
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	1,755,324	0·6	53,330	9,000	3,140	16·3
	Virdachellam ...			32,000	12,160	1,400	38·0
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	1,972,820	0·7	41,670	36,549	2,352	88·1
	Tanjore ...			42,000	15,636	3,470	37·4
Tinnevelly ...	Shermadevi ...	1,693,629	2·8	19,000	7,800	1,460	41·1
	Tinnevelly ...			49,000	11,400	2,060	23·2
Trichinopoly..	Trichinopoly ...	1,199,155	1·1	41,000	8,000	6,000	19·5
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ...	1,598,507	0·4	66,670	9,000	8,000	13·4
	Total ...	28,775,130	1·2	12,14,250	3,34,800	98,322	19·8

B.—VACCINATION.

(1.)—*Statement showing Results of the Year* 1876-77 *as compared with those of each of the previous five Years in the Madras Presidency.*

1	2	3	4	5				6	7	8	9
Years.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.	Number of Successful.	Ratio per cent. Successful, excluding those unknown from the Total.	Number of Vaccinators.				Cost of whole Establishment.	Cost of Travelling Allowances and Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Cost of each successful Case.
				Paid by State.	Paid from other sources.	Total.	Number previously employed as Inoculators or Native Practitioners.				
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1871-72 ...	279,893	249,698	89·21	264	118	382	...	86,829 14 7	849 0 11	87,678 15 6	0 5 7
1872-73 ...	337,851	303,057	93·51	277	126	403	...	89,078 8 2	4,282 9 1	93,361 1 3	0 4 11
1873-74 ...	366,770	330,443	93·78	366	81	447	...	88,589 15 11	6,875 7 1	94,465 7 0	0 4 7
1874-75 ...	426,133	370,731	86·67	422	101	523	...	108,641 0 4	3,760 2 5	112,401 2 9	0 4 10
1875-76 ...	381,412	317,561	93·89	451	82	533	...	112,278 4 11	4,092 15 8	116,371 4 7	0 5 10
1876-77 ...	483,192	409,574	94·33	489	79	568	...	122,884 13 1	4,014 9 2	126,899 6 3	0 4 11

B.—VACCINATION—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number of Vaccine Operations, Employés on Establishment, and Cost in Local Fund Circles and Municipalities for* 1876-77.

I.—LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

District.	Local Fund Circle.	Number of Operations.		Number of Employés on Establishment.			Total Cost.	Population.
		Total.	Successful.	Superintendents.	Vaccinators.	Peons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							RS.	
Ganjam ...	Chetterpore ...	4,547	4,023	1	16	...	3,257	784,856
	Chicacole ...	3,463	3,061	1	10	...	2,071	566,863
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	27,649	27,221	2	34	...	7,680	1,783,607
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	6,114	4,976	1	15	...	2,694	834,948
	Ellore	4,081	3,144	1	7	...	1,919	694,927
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	5,131	4,483	1	14	...	2,790	738,047
	Guntur ...	3,778	3,327	1	6	...	1,594	660,106
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	25,150	23,657	2	24	...	5,370	1,346,889
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	3,233	2,475	1	16	...	3,305	784,750
	Madanapally ...	2,941	2,241	1	8	...	2,234	550,169
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	7,788	6,825	1	13	...	2,337	595,172
	Pennacondah ...	4,230	3,682	1	4	...	1,510	376,715
	Gooty ...	3,874	3,402	1	5	...	1,303	609,982
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	3,362	2,898	1	13	...	2,657	934,061
Chingleput ...	Saidapet ...	4,930	4,304	1	7	...	1,500	440,512
	Chingleput ...	4,413	3,966		6	...	1,500	460,345
North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	10,862	10,332	1	19	...	2,948	1,326,292
	Vellore ...	6,956	6,608	1	8	...	2,042	638,861
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	15,455	14,767	1	14	...	2,580	1,101,324
	Virdachellam ...	5,258	5,065		10	1	1,041	583,165
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	9,721	8,472	1	18	1	3,021	969,738
	Negapatam ...	8,900	7,862	1	11	...	2,330	819,981
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	20,096	19,630	1	16	1	5,666	1,101,336
Madura ...	Madura ...	22,907	20,338	1	26	...	4,317	1,246,798
	Dindigul ...	18,601	17,945	1	22	...	3,121	2,201,763
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly ...	10,575	9,395	1	19	...	2,322	1,181,111
	Shermadevi ...	4,927	4,270	...	8	...	1,237	1,644,405
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...	31,529	29,099	2	34	...	4,014	1,707,565
Nilgiris ...	Nilgiris ...	2,463	2,218	...	2	...	605	36,461
Salem ...	Salem	10,548	9,727	1	17	...	3,491	1,363,087
	Oossoor ...	9,330	7,772	1	16	1	2,125	553,896
South Canara	Canara ...	44,053	41,027	1	30	...	3,118	888,650
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	5,536	4,848	1	8	...	1,740	1,482,029
	Tellicherry ...	3,986	3,610		7	...	1,047	656,904
	Total ...	356,387	326,670	32	483	4	88,486	31,666,315

B.—VACCINATION—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number of Vaccine Operations, Employés on Establishment, and Cost in Local Fund Circles and Municipalities for* 1876-77—(Continued).

II.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Districts.	Local Fund Circle, Municipality, &c.	Number of Operations.		Number of Employés on Establishment.	Total Cost.	Population.
		Total.	Successful.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Bellary	Adoni ...	730	706	1	125	22,723
	Anantapore	294	280	1	88	4,918
	Bellary ...	1,394	*	3	563	51,766
	Ghooty ...	37	34	1	24	6,730
Chingleput	Conjeveram ...	865	765	2	224	37,327
Coimbatore	Caroor ...	258	252	†	50	7,945
	Coimbatore	1,503	1,417	1	202	35,310
	Erode ...	119	88	†	50	7,817
	Mettapolliem	26	24	‡	‡	4,144
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ...	534	307	1	126	16,275
Ganjam	Berhampore ...	120	107	1	30	21,670
	Chicacole ...	198	143	1	145	15,587
Godavery	Cocanada ...	795	575	1	188	17,639
	Ellore ...	332	246	1	128	25,487
	Rajahmundry ...	338	254	1	137	19,738
Kistna	Guntoor ...	1,326	816	1	279	18,033
	Masulipatam ...	553	528	1	241	36,188
Kurnool	Kurnool ...	443	...	1	168	25,579
Madura	Dindigul ...	*	1,640	1	179	12,865
	Madura ...	2,982	1,971	3	472	51,987
Malabar	Calicut	1,128	1,011	2	247	47,962
	Cannanore ...	1,732	1,466	2	289	31,358
	Cochin	657	451	1	157	13,840
	Palghaut ...	790	663	1	104	30,752
	Tellicherry ...	2,154	1,625	3	496	20,504
Nilgiris	Coonoor ...	638	574	1	189	3,058
	Ootacamund ...	1,005	946	1	206	9,982
Nellore	Nellore	1,966	1,875	1	167	29,922
North Arcot	Vellore	2,851	2,586	2	557	38,022
	Wallajahpett ...	216	208	1	145	12,103

* Not shewn in returns. ‡ Nil.

† No permanent vaccinator, but the partial services of one availed of.

B.—VACCINATION—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number of Vaccine Operations, Employés on Establishment, and Cost in Local Fund Circles and Municipalities for* 1876-77—(Continued).

II.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

District.	Local Fund Circle, Municipality, &c.	Number of Operations.		Number of Employés on Establishment.	Total Cost.	Population.
		Total.	Successful.			
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	
Salem	Salem	1,271	*	3	476	50,012
South Arcot ...	Chellumbrum ...	333	315	1	110	15,519
	Cuddalore ...	972	869	1	199	40,290
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	8,970	8,296	2	219	29,712
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	1,382	1,016	1	279	44,444
	Manargudi ...	448	430	1	121	17,703
	Mayaveram ...	715	615	1	161	21,165
	Negapatam ...	1,030	...	4	220	48,525
	Tanjore ...	1,041	1,005	2	284	52,175
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	269	232	1	85	17,945
	Tinnevelly ...	*	662	2	258	21,044
	Tuticorin ...	690	588	1	222	10,565
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	633	588	1	172	11,271
	Trichinopoly ...	1,892	1,268	4	705	76,530
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	348	...	1	150	8,744
	Vizagapatam ...	175	145	2	111	32,191
	Vizianagaram ...	784	694	1	183	20,169
	Total ...	46,937	38,274	66	9,929	1,195,435
	Grand Total ...	403,326	364,944	681	98,415	32,861,750

* Not shown in returns.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

A.—EDUCATION.

A.—

(1.)—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Scholars as on			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—									
Arts*	6	509	382	509	...	13	478	5	1
Law	1	71	49	71	...	3	67	...	...
Medicine	†2	145	122	145	...	17	67	9	...
Engineering	†2	147	128	147	...	11	104	2	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—									
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—									
For Masters	10	244	217	57	187	18	221	5	...
For Mistresses	1	16	15	10	6	7	3	...	...
Schools of Art	1	87	58	87	...	3	61	1	...
Other Technical Schools ...	2	94	77	94	...	1	19	...	9
Schools for Boys—									
Higher Schools (English).	‡17	3,651	3,159	2,708	943	164	3,218	145	9
Middle Schools teaching through									
English	§61	5,326	4,657	1,596	3,730	220	4,203	504	1
Vernacular only	40	1,989	1,778	...	1,989	17	1,799	165	...
Lower and Primary Schools	‖737	22,769	18,825	...	22,769	141	20,348	2,241	...
Schools for Girls—									
For Natives of India ...	¶19	883	668	5	878	16	829	29	...
For Europeans and others.	1	66	62	66	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	220	7,329	6,071	63	7,266	106	6,567	566	...
Total ...	1,120	43,326	36,268	5,558	37,768	737	37,984	3,672	20

* In those Provinces where Colleges are divided into those teaching Arts and Science foot of this statement.

† Inclusive of the School Departments, each being reckoned as a separate institution.

‡ Do. do. of the Arts Colleges fifteen in number, and the

§ Do. Practising do. Normal Schools at Vizagapatam, Vellore,

‖ Do. do. do. do. Tellicherry, Palghaut,

¶ Do. do. do. Female Normal School, Madras.

EDUCATION.

attending them, for the Official Year 1875-76.

Classification of 31st March.				Aided Institutions.							
							Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March.		
Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	1	11	...	8	462	315	462	...	68	365	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	297	301	160	137	268	27	...
...	1	5	...	2	92	87	..	92	92	...	...
3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	65	...	1	43	43	43	...	...	...	...
4	9	102	...	‡47	12,232	10,275	8,712	3,520	1,102	9,803	621
5	64	329	...	59	5,559	4,624	2,366	3,193	563	4,042	320
2	...	6	...	25	1,096	916	...	1,096	36	893	165
36	1	2	...	‖3,518	85,177	72,107	553	84,624	4,694	71,792	7,290
...	...	9	...	244	10,603	7,979	169	10,434	4,033	5,970	207
...	40	26	...	20	1,269	1,089	1,212	57	88	...	...
39	...	51	...	1,812	62,721	49,570	834	61,887	7,272	48,081	5,274
89	129	695	...	5,740	179,551	147,306	14,511	165,040	18,216	140,973	13,883

courses and those teaching Arts course alone, the results may be shown in a note at the

Practising Departments of the Normal Schools at Madras, Masulipatam, and Palamcottah. Trichinopoly, Calicut and Mangalore.
and Dindigul.

A.—EDUCATION—

(1.)—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending*

Class of Institutions.	Aided Institutions—(*Contd.*)							
	Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March—(*Continued*).					Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.
	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.			
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—								
Arts*	...	...	8	15	...	1	8	8
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—								
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—								
For Masters	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys—								
Higher Schools (English).	1	44	141	520	...	†1	130	115
Middle Schools teaching through								
English	2	57	55	520	...	4	268	190
Vernacular only	...	...	...	2	...	3	84	78
Lower and Primary Schools'	18	1,054	15	314	...	2,774	50,460	41,584
Schools for Girls—								
For Natives of India ...	...	344	15	34	...	42	1,859	1,445
For Europeans and others.	7	...	79	1,095	...	2	149	115
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	...	1,333	96	665	...	452	12,113	9,658
Total ...	28	2,834	410	3,207	...	3,279	65,071	53,198

* In those Provinces where Colleges are divided into those teaching Arts and Science foot of this statement.

† Inclusive of the School Departments of the Arts Colleges fifteen in number, and the

(*Continued*),

them, for the Official Year 1875-76—(Continued).

Unaided Institutions under Inspection.											
Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.
English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	541
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	137
130	...	...	126	4	...	...	...	...	...	65	16,013
97	171	1	265	2	...	...	...	...	...	124	11,153
...	84	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3,169
239	50,221	953	46,770	2,349	...	357	5	26	...	7,029	158,406
...	1,859	562	1,224	41	...	21	...	11	...	305	13,345
86	63	8	16	...	...	23	40	62	...	23	1,484
139	11,974	992	9,958	702	...	322	18	121	...	2,484	82,163
699	64,372	2,516	58,451	3,098	...	723	63	220	...	10,139	287,948

courses and those teaching Arts course alone, the results may be shown in a note at the

Practising Departments, of the Normal Schools at Madras, Masulipatam and Palamcottah.

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the Official Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of							
	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—								
Arts*	81	851	11	1	...	9	26	...
Law	3	67	...	...	...	...	1	..
Medicine	17	67	9	...	...	10	42	...
Engineering	11	104	2	...	...	3	27	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—								
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—								
For Masters	286	248	5	...	2	...	...	...
For Mistresses	99	3	...	...	...	1	5	...
Schools of Art	3	61	1	...	3	...	19	...
Other Technical Schools ...	1	19	...	9	...	1	107	...
Schools for Boys—								
Higher Schools (English).	1,266	13,147	770	10	48	150	622	...
Middle Schools teaching through								
English	784	8,510	826	3	62	119	849	...
Vernacular only	53	2,776	330	...	2	...	8	...
Lower and Primary Schools	5,788	138,910	11,880	18	1,447	21	342	...
Schools for Girls—								
For Natives of India ...	4,611	8,023	277	...	365	15	54	...
For Europeans and others.	96	16	...	7	23	159	1,183	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	8,370	64,606	6,542	...	1,694	114	837	..
Total ...	21,469	237,408	20,653	48	3,646	602	4,122	...

* In those Provinces where Colleges are divided into those teaching Arts and Science courses and those teaching Arts course alone, the results may be shown in a note at the foot of this statement.

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1876-77.

Nature of Establishments.	Received.		
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
University	50,761 13 9	...	...
Direction	41,000 14 8	...	...
Inspection	1,70,404 11 6	61,921 12 11	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University			
Arts ... {Government.	1,09,149 6 6	...	3,214 10 9
{Aided ...	17,659 12 7	...	6,943 6 0
Law	3,710 13 8	...	240 0 0
Medicine	34,742 1 5	...	360 0 0
Engineering	42,066 1 7	...	180 0 0
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—			
Madrassahs	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...
Normal Schools—			
For Masters. {Government.	22,738 9 4	...	...
{Aided ...	5,556 5 7	...	7,066 11 3
For Mistresses. {Government.	5,898 10 5	...	...
{Aided ...	1,100 2 0	...	...
Schools of Art	19,800 0 0	... *	...
Other Technical Schools. {Government.	6,640 9 9	...	...
{Aided ...	1,500 0 0	...	...
Schools for Boys—			
Higher Class (English). {Government.	*1,22,006 2 10	5,757 11 1	2,928 5 8
{Aided ...	*1,11,165 13 7	...	34,000 7 6
Middle Class (English). {Government.	†80,676 13 4	23,449 0 0	38,837 0 0
{Aided ...	32,539 8 11	...	8,627 13 1
Middle Class (Vernacular). {Government.	22,007 12 2	7,288 10 1	...
{Aided ...	7,256 7 6	...	978 6 4
Lower Class and Primary. {Government.	‡15,934 8 10	94,136 8 0	...
{Aided ...	‡18,684 2 8	1,31,246 8 7	3,023 3 10
Schools for Girls—			
For Natives of India. {Government.	§6,400 9 10	...	...
{Aided ...	42,272 11 3	...	1,523 2 9
For Europeans and others. {Government.	16,320 0 0	...	...
{Aided ...	23,558 10 4	...	23,263 13 2
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). {Government.	2,164 6 1	33,802 0 1	...
{Aided ...	28,367 3 11	70,722 0 6	2,414 4 5
Scholarships—			
In Colleges ... {Government.	7,292 3 1	...	...
{Endowed ...	1,580 0 0	...	...
In Schools ... {Government.	14,853 14 10	...	...
{Endowed ...	1,481 4 0	...	...
Buildings	83,253 11 1	...	...
Miscellaneous	52,337 3 6	...	26,515 1 3
Total ...	12,22,883 4 6	4,28,324 3 3	1,60,116 6 0

* Inclusive of Expenditure on the School Departments of Arts Colleges and the Practising Departments of the Normal Schools at Madras, Masulipatam, and Palamcottah.

† Do. do. Practising Departments of the Normal Schools at Vizagapatam, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Calicut and Mangalore.

‡ Do. do. Practising Departments of the Normal Schools at Tellicherry, Palghaut and Dindigul.

§ Do. do. Practising Department of the Female Normal School, Madras.

A.—EDUCATION—

(2.)—*Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establish*

Nature of Establishments.	Received— Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.
	5	6	7	8
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
University	...	...	...	38,970 0 0
Direction	...	...	...	*867 0 0
Inspection	...	281 1 1	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts ... Government.	168 0 0	...	...	16,755 6 0
Arts ... Aided ...	14,866 1 4	...	220 0 0	10,043 5 0
Law	...	...	...	3,780 0 0
Medicine	40 0 0	...	...	60 0 0
Engineering	...	...	...	5,246 9 2
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—				
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—				
For Masters. Government.	...	...	...	...
For Masters. Aided ...	4,349 15 4	...	...	4,995 3 10
For Mistresses. Government.	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses. Aided ...	657 6 0	...	...	395 0 0
Schools of Art	...	...	...	265 8 0
Other Technical Schools. Government.	...	...	...	52 12 5
Other Technical Schools. Aided ...	2,320 12 8	...	...	...
Schools for Boys—				
Higher Class (English). Government.	...	...	...	68,228 2 10
Higher Class (English). Aided ...	16,178 3 10	...	5,582 4 6	1,41,252 15 5
Middle Class (English). Government.	160 0 0	4,813 13 4	...	30,071 13 5
Middle Class (English). Aided ...	15,204 12 5	1,152 0 0	...	38,294 15 4
Middle Class (Vernacular). Government.	...	2,230 3 11	...	10,584 1 10
Middle Class (Vernacular). Aided ...	4,388 9 8	...	...	5,348 5 0
Lower Class and Primary. Government.	207 0 0	19,541 4 4	...	18,499 0 11
Lower Class and Primary. Aided ...	15,153 14 7	23,930 0 5	5,027 8 0	2,47,953 11 0
Schools for Girls—				
For Natives of India. Government.	...	2,231 6 11	...	264 8 0
For Natives of India. Aided ...	54,397 6 2	138 0 0	...	6,110 5 6
For Europeans and others. Government.	50 0 0	...	...	199 0 0
For Europeans and others. Aided ...	6,876 12 1	...	...	6,403 6 0
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). Government.	...	1,812 10 0	...	4,845 11 9
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). Aided ...	14,721 11 8	12,763 4 0	...	84,439 13 3
Scholarships—				
In Colleges ... Government.	...	...	...	...
In Colleges ... Endowed ...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ... Government.	...	...	...	...
In Schools ... Endowed ...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,49,740 9 4	68,893 12 0	10,829 12 6	7,43,926 10 8

(*Continued*).

ments in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1876-77—(Continued).

(*Continued*).						Expended.			
Funds not included in foregoing headings.			Total.			Total.			Remarks.
9			10			11			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
256	12	0	89,988	9	9	50,761	13	9	
...			41,867	14	8	41,000	14	8	* Teachers' Certificate Examination Fees.
...			2,32,607	9	6	2,32,607	9	6	
0	7	4	1,29,287	14	7	1,11,668	10	6	Exclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 5,996 shown elsewhere.
4,980	12	6	54,713	5	5	60,670	4	5	Do. amounting to Rs. 1,580 do.
...			7,730	13	8	3,950	13	8	
351	6	7	35,553	8	0	34,742	1	5	Do. do. to Rs. 1,294-3-1 do.
...			47,492	10	9	42,246	1	7	
...			...			...			
...			...			...			
17	15	3	22,756	8	7	23,146	7	1	Exclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 12,791-15-4 shown elsewhere.
6,377	9	10	28,345	13	10	27,404	12	4	Do. amounting to Rs. 821-4-0 do.
30	0	0	5,928	10	5	5,891	2	5	Do. do. Rs. 4,641-15-6 do.
5,376	12	0	7,529	4	0	6,914	12	0	Do. do. Rs. 660- 0-0 do.
6,914	0	10	26,979	8	10	28,300	10	8	Do. do. Rs. 420- 0-0 do.
...			6,693	6	2	6,693	6	2	
5,269	10	1	9,090	6	9	9,011	1	0	
69	8	8	1,98,989	15	1	1,31,590	12	7	
81,633	8	3	3,89,813	5	1	3,34,899	6	0	
44,586	5	7	2,22,594	13	8	2,02,430	11	11	
14,327	1	1	1,10,146	2	10	1,09,489	0	2	
8	8	11	42,149	4	11	31,134	8	2	
2,910	4	10	20,882	1	4	19,566	1	9	
298	12	11	1,48,617	3	0	1,34,346	2	8	
68,231	15	8	5,13,251	0	9	5,13,102	7	8	
4	8	0	8,901	0	9	8,616	2	6	
31,905	15	8	1,36,347	9	4	1,33,291	3	6	
2,185	12	7	18,754	12	7	17,106	4	1	
3,928	15	10	64,031	9	5	81,920	0	10	
132	8	6	42,757	4	5	38,966	1	6	
50,927	9	8	2,64,355	15	0	2,67,337	15	2	
...			7,292	3	1	7,292	3	1	
...			1,580	0	0	1,580	0	0	
...			14,853	14	10	14,853	14	10	
...			1,481	4	0	1,481	4	0	
...			83,253	11	1	83,253	11	1	
1,701	6	1	80,553	10	10	27,287	3	6	
3,32,428	4	8	31,17,142	14	11	28,44,555	12	2	

(3.)—*Statement showing Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges Aided and Inspected by Government, in the several Districts under the Government of Madras, and in the States subject to Administrative Supervision.*

	Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First Division.	Ganjam	Telugu and Uriya	8,313	1,520,068	740	13,273	11·23	·87
	Vizagapatam	Do.	18,344	2,159,199	366	9,192	50·96	·42
	Godavery	Telugu	*7,097	*1,620,634	593	16,260	11·9	·99
	Kistna	Do.	8,036	1,452,374	580	12,501	13·8	·86
Second Division.	Bellary	Do. and Canarese	11,007	1,668,006	442	8,353	24·9	·50
	Kurnool	Do. and Hindustani	7,358	959,640	160	3,720	45·9	·38
	Cuddapah	Do.	8,367	1,351,134	342	6,063	24·4	·44
	Nellore	Do.	8,462	1,376,811	387	7,297	21·8	·52
Third Division.	Madras	Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani ...	27	397,552	369	22,438	·07	5·6
	Chingleput	Tamil and Telugu	2,753	938,184	497	12,592	5·6	1·3
	South Arcot	Do.	4,873	1,755,817	925	22,436	5·2	1·2
Fourth Division.	North Arcot	Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani ...	7,139	2,015,278	604	13,365	11·8	·81
	Salem	Telugu, Tamil, Hindustani, and Canarese.	7,483	1,966,995	307	8,053	24·3	·40
	Trichinopoly	Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Canarese, and Mahratta.	3,515	1,200,408	326	9,597	10·7	·79
	Tanjore	Do.	3,654	1,973,731	709	25,263	5·1	1·2
Fifth Division.	Coimbatore	Tamil and Canarese	8,181	1,812,775	444	9,957	18·4	·54
	Madura	Do.	9,502	2,266,615	424	12,509	22·4	·55
	Tinnevelly	Do.	5,176	1,693,959	1,055	34,796	4·9	2·05
Sixth Division.	Malabar	Malayalam and Tamil	6,002	2,261,250	700	30,730	8·5	1·3
	South Canara	Canarese, Tulu, Konkani, Malayalam, and Hindustani.	3,902	918,362	153	5,495	25·5	·59
	Nilgiris	Tamil and Canarese	749	49,501	14	1,098	53·5	2·2
	Total of all Districts and States...	Nine.	139,940	31,358,373	10,121	287,948	13·82	·91

*This includes the area and population of Bhadrachellam and Rakapully Taluqs (viz., 873 square miles, and population 27,695).

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing Result of the Examinations of the University of Madras for the Official Year* 1876-77.

Nature of Examination.		No. of Institutions sending up Candidates.			No. of Candidates sent up.				No. of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
													Natives of India.					Europeans.
		Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Arts.	Entrance or Matn. ...	22	73	95	588	1,647	282	2,517	354	814	82	1,250	(a)126	1,073	19	...	...	32
	First Arts	7	12	19	176	196	57	429	67	60	4	131	(b) 15	110	1	...	...	5
	Bachelor of Arts ...	3	6	9	50	51	35	136	41	24	5	70	(c) 7	62	...	...	...	1
	Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Law.	Licentiate of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachelor of Law ...	1	1	2	18	4	...	22	7	...	...	7	(d) 1	6	...	...	...	...
	Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.	Prely. Sci. Examn. ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	(e) 2	...	...	...	...	...
	First L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second L.M.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First B.M. and C.M. ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	(f) 1	...	...	...	...	...
	Second B.M. and C.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.	First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.C.E.	1	...	1	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	(g) 1	2	...	...	...	...
	M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	36	92	128	840	1,898	380	3,118	475	898	94	1,467	153	1,256	20	...	...	38

(a) Native Christians ... 85
East Indians ... 41
126

(b) Native Christians ... 13
East Indians 2
15

(c) Native Christians ... 6
East Indians 1
7

(d) Native Christians ... 1
(e) East Indians 2
(f) Do. 1
(g) Native Christians ... 1

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Annual Return of Presses worked, and of Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1876-77.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of Office.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Mount Road, Madras	Addison Press	Messrs. Addison and Co.	The Indian Critic ...	The Juvenile Reader (English) the Hitavadi (Telugu), and School Books.
Do.	Adelphi Press	Messrs. Gantz Brothers...	.....	Annual Report of the Doveton Protestant College; Report of the Select Vestry of Christ Church for 1875; yearly Almanacs and several English and Vernacular Books.
Popham's Broadway	Madras Times	Mr. J. Sutherland ...	The Madras Times ...	Nil.
Errabaaloo Chetty Street, Black Town, Madras.	Asiatic Press	Messrs. Highland & Co...	Vettycodyone or Standard Bearer (Tamil).	Nil.
Second Line Beach	Athenæum and Daily News Press.	J. G. Coleman, Esq. ...	Athenæum and Daily News, Overland Summary of do.; Deshabimani (Tamil).	
Nyneappen Street, Therumalay Lane, Black Town.	Central Press ...	K. Armúga Chetty ...		
Church Road, Vepery	Christian Knowledge Society Press.	Christian Knowledge Society.	.....	Tamil and Telugu "Janavinodhini," published once in a month; and English and Vernacular Books.

Armenian Street, No. 2	Examiner Press ...	Right Rev. S. Fennelly.	.....	The Annual Catholic Directory, and other Religious Books in English and Vernacular.
Rundall's Road, Vepery	Foster Press	P. Annathoray Puther and Co.	Native Public Opinion ...	Indian Jurist, bi-monthly; Journal of Education, monthly; English and Vernacular Books.
Blacker's Road, No. 4, Narasingapooram ...	Guardian Press	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo and Co.	.....	Job work.
Umpherson's Street, Black Town	Hobart Press	V. T. Paramasheven ...	.....	English Books and Reports.
Popham's Broadway, No. 147	Imperial Press	C. Annasawmy Moodelly.	.....	Job work.
Royapooram	Indian Press	I. Appathoray Pillay ...	.....	Vadhantanirnaya Puthricay, bi-monthly.
Mount Road, No. 166	Lawrence Asylum Press.	Quasi-Government ...	.....	Army List, Almanac; Pocket Books and miscellaneous printing for Government, and other Books and Reports.
Thumboo Chetty Street, Black Town ...	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	Suthiavatha Sitthanthum, monthly.
North Beach Road, No. 6	Mail Press	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	Madras Mail	Price Current; Import and Export Lists; Transactions; Manifests and Annual Reports; and English Books.
Semboodoss Street, No. 84	Oriental Press	M. Ramaliungm Chetty and Co.	.....	English and Vernacular Books and job work.
Phillip Street, No. 4	Price Current Press ...	Mr. H. A. Pereyra ...	Madras Standard ...	Job work.
Popham's Broadway	Scottish Press	Graves, Cookson and Co.	Uncovenanted Civil Service Gazette; Dhinavarthamani (Tamil paper); and the Madrassee.	
Armenian Street	Lithographic Press ...	Messrs. Binny and Co...	.....	Office job work.
Second Line Beach	Do. ...	Messrs. McDowell and Co.	.....	Do.
Patter's Road, No. 175	Visiting Card Press ...	M. Munisawmy Naidoo.	.....	Visiting cards.
Popham's Broadway, No. 163	Albert Mercantile Press.	Mr. J. E. Earl	.....	Books and job work.

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Annual Return of Presses worked, and of Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c., during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of Office.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).			
Pulleappen Street, No. 10, Peddoo Naickpettah.	Agra Press	M. Ragavooloo Chetty...	.....	Books and job work.
Popham's Broadway, No. 27	Victoria Press	N. Appavoo Pillay and Co.	.....	Do.
	NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.			
Davaraja Moodelly Street, No. 174	Vurthamanatharunganee	Poovaday Vencata Row.	.....	
Govendappa Naick Street, No. 124	Vevakakalanidhi ...	E. Vencata Charry ...	.....	
Gooroovappen Street, No. 34	Sribarativelayem ...	Pilliar Chetty and Co....	.....	
Permal Moodelly Street, No. 75.	Saraswathevelasem ...	N. Vencatasooboo Sastrooloo.	.....	
Moollah Street, No. 42	Vithvan Modatharanganu	P. Parthasarady Naidoo.	.....	
Kistnamanaick Agraharem	Survavelutchana Viddia Velasah.	Abbarajoo Vencataroyaloo.	.....	
Trevettoor Main Road, No. 317	Saraswathy Nelayem ...	S. Teruvengada Charloo.	.....	
Do. No. 322	Srisaraswathy Nelayem.	V. Ramakistnama Charloo	.....	Vernacular Books.
Do. No. 323	Audisaraswathi Nelaya.	V. Ramasawmy Sastruloo.	.....	
Do. Tondiarpet	Lutchmivelasem Press...	P. S. Kistnasawmy Pillay	.....	
Do. do.	Lutchminevasa Press ...	P. Lutchmiah Naidoo ...	.....	
Tripully Street, No. 53	Poomagul Velasem ...	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly	.....	
Nattoopilliar Covil Street, No. 6	Audicalanidhi Press ...	P. Somiah	.....	
Perambore Barrack Road	Vevakavelukkum Press.	Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	

Govendappa Naidoo Street	Audevodiavelasem Press.	G. Audinarraina Chetty.	.....	
Armenian Street, No. 103	Kalaratnagarem ...	W. Pushparatha Chetty.	.....	
Narraina Moodelly Street	Hindoo Viddia Nelayem.	T. A. Cunniah Chetty ...	.....	Nil.
Erisappa Maistry Street, No. 43	Sreedhara Press ...	K. Ramananduln Naidoo.	.....	
Govindappa Naidoo Street, No. 216 ...	Kaviranjanee	C. Loganatha Moodelly	.....	
Mint Street, No. 415	Sreenikathanum ...	P. Ramanjuloo Naidoo...	.....	
Seerungaputanum Soobroya Moodelly Street.	Manonmoney Velasem ...	Manicka Moodelly ...	.....	
Nullanna Moodelly Street	Therumagal Velasem ...	A. Arnachella Moodelly.	.....	
Nummalwar Street, No. 5	Kamalalia Velasem ...	C. Cunneappa Moodelly.	.....	
Kistnaswamy's Lane	Jottish Kalanidhi ...	A. Yacambara Joshyer...	.....	
Yekamresweragraharam Street	Sunjervani Press ...	K. Venkataruthnum Puntooloo.	.....	
Acharappen Street, No. 44	Sreekalavelasem ...	G. Ramasawmy Naidoo.	.....	
Ceoppiars Street, No. 7	Bashatharanganee ...	P. Somoo Naidoo ...	.....	Vernacular Books.
Payalwar Covil Street, No. 16, Triplicane ...	Saraswathi Bundharem.	S. Parthasarady Iyengar.	.....	
Chintadripet	Kulvipragasem Press ...	M. Ruthnasabapathy Mudali.	.....	
Do. Sawmynaick Street	Prabakasa Press ...	C. Narrainasawmy Mudali	.....	
Do. do. No. 78 ...	Mathawar Colalombal ...	T. Sabaputhy Pillay ...	.....	
Choolay Bazar Road	Kalvivelukkum	P. M. Sabaputhy Moodelly.	.....	
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Pursewaukum, No. 42	Veddiavenothinee ...	C. Veerasawmy Naidoo.	.....	
Comarappa Mudali Street Veerunnenthotum.	Parabramha Press ...	T. V. Parasurama Moodelly.	.....	
Hunter's Road, Vepery, No. 23	Eyattamil Velakkum ...	C. Teruvengada Moodelly	.....	
Moothealoo Maistry Street, Old Washerpet ..	Madavanevasa	C. Moonesawmy Moodelly.	.....	Nil.
Ramanjiah's Street, Tondiarpet	Hindubashasunjavani ...	P. Moothoosawmy Graminy.	.....	
Tondavaroya Pillay Street	Vevakachundrodiem ...	T. Narasimmaloo Naidoo	.....	
Tondiarpet High Road	Vebootha Manoborini ...	M. Kistnama Rajoo ...	.....	Vernacular Books.
Nummalwar Street, No. 23	Vevaka Veddia Nelayem.	Sunkara Vencata Row...	.....	
Mint Street, Black Town	Veddranupalanayandrasala.	N. C. Sathasiva Pillay ...	.....	

NATIVE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

Janay Jabankhan's Road	Hashani Press	Goolam Hossain Saib ...	.....	Hindustani Books.
Triplicane Great Mosque Compound ...	Muzharool Ajeyab ...	Sultan Mahomed Saib ...	.....	Do.

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Annual Return of Presses worked, and of Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c., during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town and Districts.	Name of Office.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Nizamally Khan's Garden	Nizamool Matba Press.	Mahomed Nizamooddeen	Saffeeray-Madras ...	Hindustani Books.
Towleethekhan Bahadoor Street	Shurfya Press	Mahomed Sadakall Hussaineabas Shareef Saib	Telismay Hyruth ...	Nil.
Hessamool Moolk's Garden, Meersaibpettah.	Mutbai Hidayet ...	Muza Cassem Begh ...	.....	Hindustani Books.
Triplicane High Road	Mutbai Najeebia ...	Jaffer Hussain	.....	Do.
Fakeer Saib Street, Jam Bazaar	Akbari Press	Mahomed Akbar Saib ...	Oomdatool Akbari Shabee.	Do.
Do. No. 20	Matbai Unwari	Mahomed Unwar Saib ...	.....	Do.
Peter's Road, No. 23, Royapet	Hyderi Press	Syed Moortooza Khadree	Jaridai Rozgar	Do.
Pycroft's Road, Jam Bazaar	Mutbai Shumsea ...	Mahomed Naseerooddin Ghattala.	Shumsool Akbar-rai. Madras.	Do.
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Sreemat Saramruta Sindhu.	M. Rungaramanujaya, of Berhampore.	Swadesi. (This paper has been discontinued from 1st January 1877.)	
	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Arsha Press	Sriparavasta Venkatarunga Charya Aryavaragaru.		
	Sri Saradamakuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Narsimhlu.	.....	Vizagapatam Advertiser; Vizagapatam Instructor (lately discontinued).

Vizagapatam	Sri Venugopala Press ...	G. Sundararamiah ...	.....	Weekly Messenger, published only for one month, from 3rd August to 3rd September 1876; Visvakarmakula Sampradaya Prabodhine, published only for six months, from July to Dec. 1876.
Godavery	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Cocanada Printing Press	P. Lutchirraur and Co., *viz.* :— 1. P. Lutchirraur Garu. 2. P. Ramakrishnaiya. 3. C. Gopalaingar. 4. V. Bapiraur Garu. 5. T. L. Narsinham Garu	Cocanada Advertiser ...	Nyadarsine.
	Vivabravurdhani Press...	Nalam Kamaraur and Co.	.....	Streeviva Bravurdhani and its Supplement called Hasyasangivani.
	(Name not given) ...	P. Ramakristnaiya Garu.	.....	Stephenson, Nixon and Co.'s Market Reports.
Kistna	Swadharma Prakasam ...	Kesewararu and Co. ...	.....	Purushardhapradayini; Noble School Magazine; Swadharma Prakasam.
Nellore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
Bellary	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	Do.
Do.	43rd Regiment Light Infantry Press.	43rd Light Infantry ...	.....	Miscellaneous job work.
Do.	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	Do.
Do.	Lilliputian Press ...	Mr. D. V. Abraham ...	.....	Do.
North Arcot	Lithographic Press at Karvetnugger.	Raga Damarau Komura Vencata Perumal Raj, Bahadur, Zemindar of Karvetnugger.		
South Arcot	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.

(5.)—*Annual Return of Presses worked, and of Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c., during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of Office.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. a Newspapers.	Publications thereat. b Periodicals.
Tanjore. Negapatam	A. Eclipse Press ...	Mr. Frank Oliver ...	South Indian Post.	
	B. Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves and Co.		
	C. Coisur (Albion Press).	Principal of St. Joseph's College.		
	Railway Office Press ...	South Indian Railway Company.		
Tanjore	Boodliprakash	V. R. Govinda Row ... Hanumantha Row ... Gatigai Serjorayee Saheb.	.....	Hindu Almanacs in Mahratta language for the year Easwara.
Combaconum	Combaconum Athenæum Press.	Committee for the Combaconum Athinarum Press.		
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipsig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	.....	Monthly periodical (Arunothayam).
Trichinopoly	South Indian Times Press.	B. Muthusawmy Mudaliar Lessee, R. Narayana Row.		
Madura	Vanivelasa Press ...	Gurusawmi Sastry.		
	Lenox Press	Rev. G. T. Washburn ...	Sattiavartamani.	
	Shunmuga Velasa Matirachara Press.	Sundanam Servai.		

Tinnevelly	Mission Press	Church Mission Society.	.....	Tamil Friendly Inspector.
	(Name not given) ...	Ambalavana Kavirayer and Co.	.....	Puttsah and Marriage Sheets.
Nilgiris, Ootacamund	Olleff and Co. ...	Olleff	Nilgiri Courier.	
	Neilgherry Press Company (Limited).	Neilgherry Press Company (Limited).	South of India Observer.	Nilgiri District Gazette.
Salem	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
South Canara	Basel Mission Press ...	Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	.....	Kraista Sabhapatravu (Paper for the Christian congregation) in Canarese. Law Recorder, Keralopakari (an illustrated Malayalum Magazine); Canarese Almanac for 1877; Malayalam.
	Vidaya Sudakara Lithographic Press.	Vitlacharyer	.....	Sanskrit Almanac; Canarese Almanac; Siddanta Canarese Almanac.
Malabar. Cochin	Western Star	Messrs. H. M. Walker and C. Curien.	The Western Star in English and the Padchima Tharaka and Kerula Padaga in Malayalam.	
Do.	Cochin Argus	Cochin Mercantile Press Company (Limited).	Cochin Argus.	
Puttamby	Saraswathi Vilasa Press.	Perimbrayur Kizha Vittil Pangesha Menon *alias* Shangara Menon.	.....	Subhadraharanam; Parvathiswayamarum; Attazapattum; and Vigjana Prabhothim; Marakanaku; Bhallaprabhothini; Sidharoopam.
Calicut	Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co.	.....	Fortnightly Market Report.

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Annual Return of Presses worked, and of Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c., during the Year* 1876-77—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of Office.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
Calicut	Minerva Press	F. Annappa Naidoo ...	Malabar Advertiser from December 1876.	Shubashitha Shathakam; Astakum; Sowndhariya Lahari; Astanga Hridayam, Part IV; Swathythirunall; Markandaya Charitham.
Do.	Vydia Vilasum Press ...	S. A. Calahasty Appa Moodeliar.	.....	Narayaniam Slogam; Oothara Ramayanam; Ramayanam Kurathipatt; Krishna Arjuna Vijayam.
Vythery	Lone Star	Messrs. Brown and Co.		
Tellicherry	Tayyilakandy	Arayapreth Kunhamed.	.....	Shatali Mala Pattu; Joe Ujeria Kithab; Reeyool Avuner Patte; Neelamala Pattu; Pookoyande Moilood; Mankoos Moilood; Niskara Kanek; Muhadeen Mala Pattu; Vellatti Massala; Axa Mubeth Kithab; Niskara Pattu; Kithabinde Abir.

(*Continued*).

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	Do.	Tellicherry	Kalapichikandy Kunhi Mossa.	.....	Kothuva Kithab; Usmoosmayin; Niskara Doob; Burood Axav Kithab; SwalinteVayith; Mankoos Moilood; Selath Kithab Niskara Pattu; Mohadeen Moilood; Attimudel Purana Pattu; Ibrayin Kis Pattu; Tasheerivinde Sheshom Pattu; Mankoos Moilood; Umprabeth Syed Pattu; Akasha Bhoomi Pattu.
	Do.	Vedyarthi Santanom ...	Karay Kunhi Mannen ...	.....	Tulasi Strotrem; Kulastree Dharmoom; Santana Gopalom; Veta Yuddhom Tulla Pattu; Keertena Padengel; Bramha Stuti; Sahasra Namom.

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INDEX VERBORUM.

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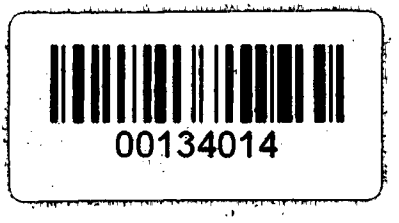
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